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A
DICTIONARY OF SPORTS;
 OR,
COMPANION
 TO
THE FIELD, THE FOREST, AND THE RIVER SIDE.

CONTAINING
EXPLANATIONS OF EVERY TERM

APPLICABLE TO
Racing, Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, Hawking, Archery,
ETC. ETC.

WITH
ESSAYS UPON ALL NATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

By **HARRY HAREWOOD,**
 OF SPRINGFIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, ESQ.



22

LONDON:
 PRINTED FOR THOMAS TEGG AND SON, CHEAPSIDE;
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JOHN BARLETT.

of Cambridge.

C. WHITTINGHAM, CHISWICK.

TO
JOHN NANNEY,
OF BELLMONT, IN THE COUNTY OF DENBIGH, ESQ.

The Sporting Dictionary

IS,

WITH THE HIGHEST RESPECT AND REGARD,

INSCRIBED,

BY

THE EDITOR.

LONDON, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS new **SPORTING DICTIONARY** has been compiled with more than ordinary care, and by a gentleman whose experience and facilities of acquiring information rendered him peculiarly fitted for the task. The Publishers feel confident that, although their volume is inferior in bulk to the ponderous tomes that encumber the shelves of many a country gentleman's library, it yields to none of its predecessors in fulness, accuracy, or perspicuity, and, that as a **Sporting Manual** it must long continue foremost in the field.

The term **Dictionary** is doubtless applicable to the alphabetical arrangement, which the Author thought it expedient to adopt, but it by no means conveys an adequate idea of the value or real character of the work; this may be described as a series of condensed **Essays** upon **Shooting, Hunting, Fishing, Hawking, Archery**, and every species of manly **British sport**, or interesting game practised or patronised in the **Sporting World**; interspersed with explanations of every term found in sporting nomenclature; and accompanied by a most valuable collection

of Rules, Recipes, Remedies, &c. for the purchase and training of animals, and choice and care of objects connected with the sports here treated of. These are amongst the reasons that induce the Publishers to recommend their Sporting Dictionary as a convenient *vade mecum* to every one who knows the value of a good horse, and a *multum in parvo* to every votary of the rod and line.

THE PUBLISHERS.

73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
1835.

A

DICTIONARY OF SPORTS,

ETC. ETC.

A

AARON. A bay colt, foaled in 1747, the first produce of his dam, was got by Lord Portmore's White-nose (a son of the Godolphin Arabian) out of Diana, by Whitefoot. This extraordinary horse generally measured under fourteen hands. See **LITTLE DRIVER**.

ABATE. A horse is said to abate, or take down, his curvets, when working upon curvets he puts both hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

ABATIS, or **ABBATIS**, from *batum*, a corn measure. An obsolete term for an officer of the stables who had the charge of the provender.

ABATURES. The foiling of the sprigs of grass thrown down by a stag in passing, or the sprigs themselves.

ABDOMEN. A cavity, vulgarly called the belly, containing the guts, bladder, liver, spleen, and stomach; when opened the first thing that presents itself is the peritonæum, a thin though firm membrane, capable of considerable extension, and of returning to its former state.

ABDOMINALES. An order of fishes having ventral fins placed behind the pectoral in the abdomen,



as in the **CARP**, herring, salmon, &c.

ABLET, or **ALBLEN**. See **BLEAK**.

ABORTION. The produce of an untimely birth. This accident seldom happens to brutes. In mares the cause may be generally attributed to over-work or external violence.

ABORTIVE CORN. A disease in corn, which shews itself when the stalk is about eighteen inches high, and may be known by a deformity of the ear, the leaves, the stalk, and even the grain. Corn in this state, if not directly unwholesome, may be considered as unfit for horses from its deficiency of nutriment.

ABRAMIS. See **BREAM**.

ABSCISS. A tumour or swelling containing purulent matter. It arises generally from external violence, and is relieved in horses by the application of a poultice—in sheep and poultry by opening the tumour and expressing the pus or matter.

ABSORBENTS. Medicines supposed to have the power of drying up redundant humours, either internally or externally; as magnesia, &c.

ABSORBENT VESSELS. Vessels which carry any fluid into the blood, and are denominated, according to the liquids they convey, lacteals, lymphatics, and inhalent arteries.

ACCLOYED. Pricked. A horse's foot, when pricked in shoeing, is said to be accloyed. A word now rarely used.

ACHE (in Horses). A pain in any part of the body, occasioning a numbness in the joints. It proceeds from cold, taken upon violent exer-

B

cise, and there are various remedies for it.

ACIDS. The name of a very powerful class of substances employed in veterinary practice: they are divided into animal, mineral, and vegetable acids. For some excellent remarks on the composition of acids and the principle of acidification, the reader is referred to the London Encyclopædia, articles **CHEMISTRY** and **PHARMACY**.

ACOPA, ACOPUM, or ACCOPUM. An extremely hot and stimulating medicine used by the ancients both externally as an ointment or charge, and internally as an electuary. In the preparation of this extraordinary composition no less than thirty different articles were used, among which "half a pound of pigeon's dung" is ordered. The author of the *Dictionarium Rusticum*, edit. 1717, says, "It is both a medicine and an ointment, helping convulsions, stringhalts, colds, &c. in the muscles and sinews, draws forth all noisome humours, and being put up into the nostrils of a horse, by means of a long goose feather anointed therewith, disburdens the head of all grief. It dissolves the liver troubled with oppilations or obstructions, helps siccidity and crudity in the body, *banishes all weariness*; and, lastly, cures all sorts of inward diseases if given by way of drench, in wine, beer, or ale."

ACRIMONY. This term is applicable to some states of the humours in an animal, as acrimony of the bile, and other secretions which are, by the laws of animal economy, constantly thrown out of the machine, in order that the humours may be kept in a sound condition: for, except when in a morbid state, they are free from acrimony. When in a morbid state we have different species of acrimony, which are denominated from the effects produced on the habit. Hence, we say, complaints of this nature originate from an acrimonious humour *sui generis*.

ACROSS THE FLAT. A course

so called at Newmarket, one mile two furlongs and twenty-four yards in length: abbreviated **A. F.** See **RACE COURSES**.

ACTION, in horsemanship, implies the motion of the various parts of a horse in doing his paces. "Action," says a modern writer, "is every thing: without it (i. e. free and graceful action) the finest form is of no avail."

ACTION OF THE MOUTH. The agitation of the tongue and the jaw of a horse that, by champing upon the bit, keeps his mouth fresh. It is shown by a white ropy foam, which is a sure indication of health, mettle, and vigour.

ACTUAL CAUTERY. See **CAUTERY**.

ACULEATED. A term applied to the fins of fishes that are armed with prickles, such as the *stickle-back*.

ACULER (in the *Manège*). The motion of a horse, when in working upon volts, he does not go far enough forward at every movement, so that his shoulders embrace too small a space, and his croupe comes too near the centre of the volt. Horses have a natural inclination to this fault, in making demi-volts.

ACUPUNCTURATION. Some writers think it has a galvanic influence on the nerves. See *Churchill's Treatise on Acupuncture*.

ACUPUNCTURE. The operation common among the Japanese and Chinese of pricking the diseased parts with a gold or silver needle. It has been recently introduced into European practice. "I am not aware," says a writer in *The Veterinarian*, "that it has been resorted to by any English veterinarian, except that I once used it with considerable effect in a case of chorea consequent on distemper in a bitch." The same gentleman adds, "I do trust that some zealous veterinarian will put the use of the needle fairly to the test in that most dreadful and untractable disease, tetanus." Some French *vets* have given it an extensive trial; and experience has shown

that it has great power in relieving many painful and obstinate nervous and muscular affections.

ADDER STUNG. A term used, when horses or cattle are stung or bitten by any venomous reptile, or by hornets, horse-flies, wasps, hedge-hogs, shrews, &c. The common British viper or adder abounds in the Hebrides, and in many parts of Britain, particularly in chalky, dry, and stony districts. According to Pennant and other naturalists they are viviparous, but proceed from an internal egg. This viper seldom exceeds two feet in length, though Pennant tells us he once saw a female nearly three feet long. The ground colour of the male is a dirty yellow, that of the female deeper. Its back is marked the whole length with a series of rhomboidal black spots, touching each other at the points; the sides with triangular ones; the belly black. There is a variety wholly black; but the rhomboidal marks are very conspicuous, being of a deeper and more glossy hue than the rest. The head of the viper is inflated, which distinguishes it from the common snake. Catesby says, that "the difference between vipers and snakes or other serpents is that the former have long hollow fangs or tusks, with an opening near the point; the neck small, the head broad, the cheeks extending wide, scales rough, the body, for the most part, flat and thick; they are slow of motion; swell the head and neck when irritated; and have a terrible and ugly aspect." The tongue is forked, the teeth small; the four canine teeth are placed two on each side the upper jaw: these instruments of poison are long, crooked, and capable of being raised or depressed at the pleasure of the animal. Vipers are said not to arrive at their full growth, till the sixth or seventh year; but that they are capable of engendering in the second or third. They copulate in May, and are supposed to remain impregnated for three months before they bring

forth; and produce rarely above eleven eggs at a time, each about the size of a blackbird's, and linked together in the womb like a string of beads; each egg containing from one to four young ones; so that the whole of a brood may amount to about twenty or thirty. Mr. White informs us, in his History of Selborne, that a viper which he opened, had in it fifteen young ones of the size of earth-worms, about seven inches long. They twisted and wriggled about with great alertness; and, when touched, erected themselves, and gaped very wide, exhibiting tokens of menace and defiance, though no fangs could be perceived, even with the assistance of glasses: which the author remarks as an instance, among others, of that wonderful instinctive knowledge young animals possess of the position and use of their natural weapons, even before these weapons are formed. Vipers feed on frogs, lizards, mice, toads, and young birds: they are capable of enduring very long abstinence, and appear to live occasionally on those well known, nutritious substances floating in the atmosphere, and which are continually taken in by animal respiration; their young separated from every thing but air, will grow considerably in a few days. When at liberty vipers remain torpid throughout the winter; but when confined have never been known to take their annual repose: in this latter state, however, if mice, their favourite diet, be given them, though they will kill, they will not devour them. Their poison, too, decreases in proportion to the length of their incarceration. The method of catching them is by putting a cleft stick on or near the head; after which they are seized by the tail and put into a bag. The viper-catchers are frequently bitten by them, notwithstanding this precaution: yet we rarely hear of the wound proving fatal, if early attended to, by rubbing the affected part, or the whole limb, with salad oil.

A remarkable instance of the efficacy of olive oil in neutralizing the effects of the viper's poison occurred at Bath nearly a century since, in the person of one Oliver, a noted catcher of these reptiles, who is said to have discovered this admirable remedy.

In the presence of a great number of persons, this man suffered himself to be bitten by an old black viper (brought by one of the company) upon the wrist and joint of the thumb of the right hand, until blood issued from the wounds: even before the viper was loosened from his hand he felt a violent burning pain in his arm: in a few minutes his eyes began to look red and fiery, and to water much; in less than an hour the venom reached his heart, with a throbbing pain, attended with faintness, shortness of breath, and cold sweats: soon after his belly began to swell, accompanied with vomitings and purgings: during the violence of these symptoms he lost his sight, but retained his hearing. After the lapse of an hour and a quarter, a chaffing-dish of glowing charcoal was brought in, and his naked arm held over it, while his wife rubbed in the oil with her hand, continually turning his arm round: the poison soon abated, but the swelling did not diminish much: most violent purgings and vomitings followed; and the pulse became so low and so often interrupted, that a repetition of cordial potions was deemed proper, from the effects of which, however, the patient was not sensible of deriving any great relief, as he expressed himself; but that a glass or two of olive oil which he drank seemed to give him ease. Continuing in this state, he was put to bed, by Dr. Mortimer's direction, (the physician who drew up the case), and rubbed with olive oil, heated in a ladle over the charcoal. From this last operation he declared he found immediate ease, as if by some charm: he soon after fell into a profound sleep, and, after about

nine hours sound rest, awoke about six the next morning, and found himself very well; but in the afternoon, on drinking some rum and strong beer, so as to be almost intoxicated, the swelling returned with much pain and cold sweats, which abated on bathing the arm as before, and wrapping it up in brown paper soaked in the oil. In corroboration of the efficacy of vegetable oil, as an antidote to the poison of the adder or viper, we quote the writer of a paper in the fourth volume of the *Annals of Sporting*, who says, "If olive oil should not be at hand common sweet oil will answer the purpose, as I have several times tried it upon dogs which have been bitten by vipers or adders."

Notwithstanding the dreadful effects of the viper's bite, the flesh is celebrated as a restorative. The old remedy for an adder's sting consists of dragon's blood, barley meal, and the white of an egg.

ADVANCER. One of the starts or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and palm.

ÆGYPTIACUM. This composition takes its name from its dusky colour, wherein it resembles that of the natives of Egypt. It is chiefly used as an external application for cleansing foul ulcers, and keeping down fungous flesh. We extract the following recipe from the *Pharmacopœia* in use at the Royal Veterinary College, Pancras: *Ægyptiacum*. Verdigris (subacetate of copper) eighteen ounces; alum in powder, six ounces; vinegar, twelve ounces; treacle, ten ounces. Boil gently together, and add, sulphuric acid, two ounces and a half.

AFFOREST. To turn a tract of land into a forest. On the contrary, *disafforested* implies land discharged from being a forest, reduced from the privileges of forest to common ground.

AFTER-MATH, or AFTER-GRASS. The second crop, or grass which springs up after mowing; or grass-math that is cut after some kinds of

corn. "In cutting rowen, or second crops of grass," says Mr. Loudon, "more attention will be requisite than in the first, as the crops are mostly much lighter and more difficult to be cut, the scythe being apt to rise and slip through the grass without cutting it fairly, except when in the hands of an expert workman."

AGARICA, AGARIC, AGARICUM, or AGARICUS. A fungous excrescence growing on the trunk of the larch tree and upon some kinds of oak. It was formerly used as a styptic, but is banished from modern practice, as exciting insupportable nausea, also being inefficacious and unsafe.

AGE OF A HORSE. See **HORSE.**

AGE OF A HART, is ascertained from the furniture of his head. At a year old bunches only appear; at two years old the horns are developed, but straighter and smaller; at three they grow into two spars or antlers; at four into three, and so increase annually in branches, until the animal is six years old, after which its age must be guessed from the size of the antlers, and the thickness of the branch which sustains them.

AGISTMENT. Where cattle are taken into pasture at a certain rate per week. It is so called because the cattle were suffered "agister," that is, to be levant and couchant, in the King's Forest.

AGISTOR. "An officer that takes in cattle of strangers to feed in a forest, and receives for the king's use such tack-money as becomes due upon that account." The office is held by letters patent; and four agistors are appointed to every forest where his majesty has any pannage, or swine's food. They are also called in English "Guest-takers," or "Gist-takers."

AID (in the *Manège*), called also *cherishing*, is used to avoid the necessity of correction, and consists in helping a horse to work true and mark his motions with exactness. See **BROUILLER.** The inner heel,

inner leg, inner rein, &c. are called *Inner Aids*. The outer heel, outer leg, outer rein, &c. are called *Outer Aids*.

AIR. See **EXERCISE.**

AIR (in the *Manège*) is a cadence or freedom of action, accommodated to the natural disposition of the horse, which makes him rise with obedience, measure, and exactness of time.

AIR GUN. Of all weapons, this is the most dangerous, and the best advice I can give the young ones, is never on any pretext to have one in their possession. Air guns have been in vogue for a considerable period on the continent, as well as in England; but none are so safe, (if safety can be an attribute of such a missile) as those manufactured in the last mentioned country. A variety of forms has been adopted in their construction to please the eye, and to add to their power of propelling; but none answer better than those constructed with a stock, like the ordinary fowling-piece, which has a spheroid ball, or large copper



bulb just under the lock. This ball is filled with common air, pumped into it by an instrument of that name, and when filled is attached to the missile by a nutt, which screws on, and thus prevents the escape of the air. The trigger being pulled, the valve instantaneously opens, whereby a sufficient portion of air rushes into the barrel, and the bullet is sent forth with great velocity. But as successive firings absorb the air, from a parity of reasoning the strength of the projectile becomes lessened, and ultimately enfeebled; until the pump is again had recourse to. In point of fact, from the first shot, a failing of strength progressively takes place. That great emporium, Birmingham, has the honour

of turning out a great variety of this instrument of treachery and destruction ; for the best of all reasons, because most of our first-rate town gunsmiths have a very proper dread in making or exposing them for sale. The regular poacher is seldom without his friend the air gun, and to him it is well adapted ; inasmuch, as it is made up in such disguised forms, walking-sticks, umbrellas, &c. that all suspicion becomes lulled, and as the ball for the air gun is so easily detached, and hid about the person, he must be a sagacious keeper, who, if he seizes the walking-stick, &c., can discover the viper which lurks within. A very clear and scientific writer has laid it down, that gunpowder contains a thousand times its own bulk of fixed air, or more properly speaking, that a grain or charge of gunpowder on its ignition, generates an air or fluid, which expands until it is a thousand times larger than its original bulk ; so that gunpowder will be strong in proportion to its expansive power on ignition. We all know the gun's power of impulsion arises from compressed air, and from the same projectile force is the air gun acted on, but in a different mode, and of a different quality. The walking-sticks have no spheroid ball for the air, the breech of the barrel being constructed to answer the purpose. It is probable that the air gun from its quiet mode of propelling the bullet, took precedence of the cross-bow ; for this reason, that it is more powerful in its stroke or blow, and more convenient to the party using it. I have seen air guns of antique manufacture*, of a most unconscionable length ; doubtless, from the supposition that, as in guns ignited by powder, the longer the barrel, the greater force is given to the re-

* An instrument of this description was invented by Ctesibus of Alexandria, one hundred and twenty years before Christ, and the first modern account of an air gun will be found in the *Elements d'Artillerie* of David Rivaut, preceptor to Louis XIII. of France.

sisting body. This reasoning, however, has been proved false, with respect to both weapons. Air guns may be well enough for a park keeper to kill a buck, but then he must be very near, or no fatal blow is given ; and we all know, in our extensive parks, where the deer are wild and shy, how difficult it is to get within range of the antlered monarch, even with a rifle ; so that much time must necessarily be spent to catch a buck napping so much, as to let the air gun be successfully used against him. Rookeries have sometimes the honour of having this treacherous weapon exercised on the sable habitants of the trees, but still, it is not in any degree equal to the rabbit rifle ; and as this weapon may be so treacherously applied against man, by his cold blooded fellow, I would put a *veto* on the manufacture of the weapon *in toto*.

AIRING, of horses, purifies the blood, purges the body, hardens the fat, teaches him to take his wind equally, and keep time with the actions and motions of his body, and lastly, it sharpens the appetite. Horses should be brought forth to air immediately after sun-rise, and just before sun-set.

AIRY, or **AERY**. The nest of a hawk or eagle.

ALANDES. The ancient term for wolf-dogs.

ALANERARIUS. The keeper or manager of spaniels or setters used in falconry. *Obsolete*.

ALCOHOL. The purely spirituous part of all liquors that have undergone the vinous fermentation, and derived from none but such as are susceptible of it. As a chymical agent it is of the highest importance, and in its various combinations involving all the grand principles of the science.

ALE. A well known fermented malt liquor, occasionally given to horses, cattle, &c. in cases where a cordial remedy is required. To the former it may be administered with advantage, on unusually long jour-

neys, or after extraordinary fatigue. Its advantages, however, have been frequently abused.

ALEXIS. A chestnut colt, foaled 1770, bred by Mr. Scawen, was got by Herod, dam by Shakspeare; grandam by Cade; great grandam (sister to Lodge's Roan Mare) by Parker; great great grandam by Dale's horse [bred by Lord Cardigan, and got by the duke of Richmond's Turk, out of a full sister to Leeds] great great great grandam, by Whynot; great great great grandam, by Wilkinson's Bay Arabian out of a Natural Barb Mare, the property of Lord Arlington (secretary of state to Charles the Second), to whom she was sent as a present by the emperor of Morocco.

Alexis started twenty times, and was ten times a winner. In 1774, he became the property of Sir Charles Bunbury: in 1776, he raced twice only, but proved unsuccessful; in 1777, he covered at Barton, at five guineas. His winnings are estimated at 3,675 guineas.

ALIMENT. See **FOOD**.

ALL ABROAD. When a horse is pushed beyond his strength, and the fore legs spread out, the animal is said to be "all abroad."

ALL-AGE PLATES OR STAKES. Those for which any horse, mare, or gelding may enter, carrying weight according to age, with allowances, and in certain cases extra weight, according to circumstances.

ALLAY. To *allay* a pheasant is to carve it when served up at table. *Obsolete.*

ALLODIAL LANDS. Where an inheritance is held without acknowledgement to any lord or superior, in contradistinction to feudal. There are no allodial lands in this country, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king. Lords paramount of manors were anciently styled *allodarii*.

ALLOWANCE (in Racing). The weight, generally three pounds, which mares and geldings are allowed to carry less than horses;

also the difference in weight, made in stakes to colts or fillies, the get or produce of an untried sire or dam, viz. one whose produce has never run in public.

ALLURE. See **LURE**.

ALMOND TUMBLER. See **PIGEON**.

ALOES. A cathartic juice extracted from the common aloes tree. At present various sorts are met with, distinguished either by the place whence they are derived, by the species of the plants, or by some difference in the juices themselves. Those commonly sold in the shops may be arranged in three classes, viz. 1. Common or Barbadoes aloes; 2. Caballine or fetid aloes, chiefly distinguished by its strong, rank smell; and 3. Socotrine or Cape aloes. Of the aloes used in veterinary practice, a modern writer observes, "In a public establishment like the college, where the horse, under physic, can be exercised as much as the head of the establishment chooses to order, or where in fact he can be exercised till the physic does work; or in a cavalry regiment, where the same facilities exist, Cape aloes may be used; yet even there the Barbadoes are preferable, as more certain, and far less liable to gripe." Of all the known purges administered to the horse, this is unquestionably the most efficacious. All the experiments made on oils by Mr. W. Percival, as cathartics in horses, have proved them to be uncertain, if not dangerous, in their operation.

ALPINE HARE. See **HARE**.

ALTERATIVES. Such medicines as have a power of changing the constitution, without any sensible increase or diminution of the natural evacuations. The following alterative ball has been administered with the greatest success:—Cinabar of antimony, three ounces; balsam of sulphur, two ounces; camphor, one ounce; nitre, four ounces. To be made into ten balls, one of which may be given weekly to horses

of gross habit. Alteratives not only keep off inflammatory attacks, but improve the general health.

ALTISIDORA. This celebrated mare, the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger, 1813, was bred by R. Watt, Esq. Altisidora, ch. was got by Dick Andrews, out of Mandane, sister to Enchanter, by Pot-8-os; grandam young Camilla, sister to Colibri, by Woodpecker; great grandam Camilla, by Trentham; great great grandam Coquette, by the Compton Barb, out of a sister to Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian.—*Performances.* 1812, April 8, 60 gs. at Malton. May 27, 180 gs. at York. 1813, May 25, 80 gs. at York. Sept. 27, The great St. Leger, Doncaster. Sept. 30, A sweepstakes of 320 gs. at Doncaster. 1814, Aug. 22, A match, beating Cameleopard, 500 gs. at York. Aug. 22, A sweepstakes of 250 gs. beating Catton, Llangold, and Georgiana. Sept. 29, Walked over for the club stakes, at Doncaster. Sept. 29, A sweepstakes of 75 gs. beating Cameleopard. 1815, Aug. 23, One of the great subscriptions, at York. Sept. 25, The Fitzwilliam stakes, at Doncaster. Sept. 28, A sweepstakes of 75 gs. at Doncaster. Oct. 11, The King's Plate, at Richmond.—*Produce.* Mr. Watt, ch. c. *Cesar*, by Cerberus, 1817; ch. c. *Catiline*, by Cerberus, 1818; ch. f. by Rubens, 1819. Mr. Russell, b. c. *Abron*, by Whisker, 1820. Mr. Powlett, ch. f. by Blacklock, 1821. Mr. Watt, b. f. by Walton, 1822; ch. f. by Catton, 1823; ch. c. by Magistrate, 1824.—Altisidora died Jan. 23, 1825, at Bishop Burton, aged 15.

ALUM. A kind of mineral salt of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. Whether exhibited externally or internally, it is one of the most powerful astringents known. The most important use, however, of alum, in veterinary medicine, is that of a topical application to sores,

or as a styptic. Burnt alum, finely powdered, and sprinkled on fungous flesh, restrains its growth, or destroys it when already produced. Dissolved in water and applied to ulcers on pledgets of tow, it promotes their healing; and is useful also when applied as a lotion to strains, bruises, &c.

AMAUROSIS. Blindness, without any altered appearance of the eye. It is also called *gutta serena*, or palsy of the optic nerve; and, by the old farriers, *glass eyes*, because the eyes, far from being dull or disfigured, generally appear very clear. Mr. Percival, speaking of amaurosis, says, that "it was referable, in every case which had come to his knowledge, to injury or disease of the brain;" it may, therefore, be deemed incurable. There is a periodical kind which comes on instantaneously, continues for hours or days, and then disappears.

AMBLE, or AMBLING. A gentle pace, distinct from trotting, very easy to the rider, now nearly out of use. A pad, the common appellation of an ambling horse, was formerly in great request to carry a lady. In ambling, the horse changes sides at each step or remove, both the legs on one side being lifted up together. A horse may be taught either by the hand or by the trammel.

AMBURY, or ANBURY. A soft and spongy tumour, wart, or swelling, full of blood, growing upon any part of a horse's body. When high and prominent, tie a horse-hair very tight about its root; when the tumour falls off, which will happen in about eight days, touch the part with lunar caustic, which will destroy the roots and prevent a return. Sometimes, however, the anbury is flat and low, with a broad base; in this case it is impossible to take it off by ligature; recourse must therefore be had to the knife, or fire. In sinewy parts, the application of oil of vitriol, or white sublimate, is recommended to eat it away.

AMMONIACUM. The plant which yields the gum ammoniac is a native of the East Indies and Africa. The juice, which exudes spontaneously, or is occasioned to flow by incisions, hardens into a gum, which is ammoniac. Its medical properties are expectorant and deobstruent; in large doses, purgative and diuretic. Its sensible qualities somewhat resemble those of assafetida. The best kind exhibits a yellowish colour without, and white within.

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS are such as live partly on the land and partly in the water, as badgers, otters, ducks, &c.

ANASARCA. A species of dropsy, from a serous humour spread between the skin and flesh, or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system.

ANCASTER MILE. One mile eighteen yards: abbreviated, An. M. See **RACE COURSES.**

ANCHYLOSIS. A stiff joint. Some divide this disorder into the true and false: the *true*, where the bones are united so as to become as it were one; the *false* is when, from the tendons being contracted, or other parts about the joint are diseased, the limb is rendered immovable. The general causes are ossification of the ligaments, strumous disorders, abscesses in the joints producing cancers, inflammation in the membrane lining the joints.—When the bones are united, the cure is impossible: even in the *false* the cure is very uncertain, on account of the difficulty of coming at the seat of the disease.

ANEURISM (*true or real*). The swelling, dilatation, or expansion of some part of an artery. *Spurious* aneurism is when the rupture of the artery is followed by an extravasation of blood in the cellular membrane; *mixed* aneurism, when the internal membrane protrudes and forms a sac, through a rupture of the external membrane; *varicose* aneurism takes place when the blood

is pressed into the vein, from accidental perforation in bleeding.

ANGLE BERRIES. Fleishy excrescences to which cattle, &c. are subject. They frequently appear upon the abdomen and adjacent parts.

ANGLING.

Our plenteous streams a various race supply—
The bright-eyed *perch* with fins of Tyrian dye,
The silver *eel* in shining volumes roll'd,
The yellow *carp* in scales bedropp'd with gold,
Swift *trouts* diversifed with crimson stains,
And *pikes*, the tyrants of the watery plains!

PORR.

The search after food is an instinct belonging to our nature; and from the savage in his rudest and most primitive state, who destroys a piece of game or a fish, with a club or spear, to man in the most cultivated state of society, who employs artifice, mechanism, and the resources of other animals to secure his object, the origin of the pleasure is similar, and its end the same; but that species of it requiring the most art may be said to characterize man in his highest or most intellectual state. The fisher of salmon or trout, with a fly, calls in not only the aid of mechanism to his physical powers, but applies his sagacity to conquer difficulties: so that the pleasure arising from ingenious resources and contrivances, as well as from active pursuit, belongs to this amusement.

As to the philosophical character of angling, it is a pursuit of moral tendency, requiring patience, forbearance, and equanimity. Its connexion with natural science is close and indissoluble, requiring an acquaintance with the habits of a considerable tribe of created beings, fishes and the animals they prey upon; with a knowledge of the nature of water and of the atmosphere, of the signs and tokens of changes in weather.

As to poetical relations, it carries its votaries into the wildest and

most beautiful scenery in nature: amidst the mountain lakes, the clear streams that gush from the ranges of lofty hills and pour through the cavities of calcareous strata.

How delightful in the early spring, after the dull and tedious period of winter, when the frosts disappear and the sunshine warms the earth and waters, to wander forth by some clear stream and observe the leaf bursting from the purple bud, scent the odour of the bank perfumed by the violet, or enamelled with the primrose and the daisy: to wander upon the fresh turf beneath the shade of trees, whose bright blossoms are filled with the music of the bee; and on the surface of the waters to view the gaudy flies sparkling like animated gems in the sunbeams, whilst the bright and beautiful trout is watching them from below; to hear the twittering of the water birds, who, alarmed at your approach, rapidly withdraw beneath the leaves of the water-lily; and, as the season advances, to find all these objects exchanged for others of a similar kind, but better and brighter, till the swallow and the trout appear to contend for the gaudy May-fly, and till, in pursuing your amusement in the calm and balmy evening, you are serenaded by the cheerful thrush or melodious nightingale, performing the offices of parental love, in thickets decorated with rose and woodbine. See SALMONIA.

The following extract from the address to the reader, prefixed to *The Experienced Angler*, edit. 1662, by Col. Robert Venables, may not inaptly be introduced in this place, particularly as honest old Izaak has expressed his opinion of the work in such warm terms of commendation. In a letter to his ingenious friend, the author, he says, "Accidentally coming to a view of this discourse before it went to the press, I held myself obliged in point of gratitude for the great advantage I received thereby, to tender you my particular

acknowledgment, especially having been for thirty years past not only a lover but a practiser of that innocent recreation, wherein, by your judicious precepts, I find myself fitted for a *higher form*."

"Certainly," says Col. Venables, "he that lives *sibi et Deo*, leads the most happy life; and if this art do not dispose and incline the mind of man to a quiet, calm sedateness, I am confident it doth not, as many other delights, cast blocks and rubs before him to make his way more difficult and less pleasant. The cheapness of the recreation abates not its pleasure, but with rational persons heightens it; and if it be delightful, the charge of melancholy falls upon that score; and if example, which is the best proof, may sway any thing, I know no sort of men less subject to melancholy than anglers; many have cast off other recreations and embraced it, but I never knew any angler wholly cast off, though occasions might interrupt, their affections to their beloved recreation; and if this art may prove a noble, brave rest to thy mind, it will be satisfaction to his, who is thy well wishing Friend."

We shall now give a few directions with respect to the tackle, &c. usually requisite for successful angling.

In the choice of his rod the angler will be directed by local circumstances. Cane rods are the lightest, and, generally speaking, should have the preference. In country places, where the angler commonly makes his own rods, the best wood that can be used is the common hazel. To this, however, should be added a sound ash stock, and a whalebone top. Practical anglers should, in the decline of the year, furnish themselves with eight or nine wands of hazel, tapering toward the size of each other in sets of three or four, and dry them during the winter in a chimney. By sloping off the ends of these to the length of two or three inches, and

fastening them together with a waxed thread, a useful rod may be quickly formed. The whole should then be varnished over with India rubber dissolved in linseed oil, and a small quantity of seed or shell lac superadded, which will be an excellent preservative against the weather. Salmon rods are sometimes made wholly of ash, with a whalebone top. Excellent rods may also be formed thus: a yellow deal joint of seven feet; a straight hazel joint of six feet; a piece of fine-grained yew, tapered to a whalebone top, and measuring together about two feet. Experienced anglers always carry a jointed rod, when not in use, tightly looped up.

The **LINE** should gradually diminish towards the further extremity. No materials answer better than strong, clean horse-hair, plucked from the middle of the tail, especially of a young and healthy gray or white stallion. Before plaiting, they should be well sorted, that the hair of every link may be of equal size with each other; and if washed, should not be dried too rapidly. For ground fishing, however, brown, or at any rate dark hairs, are preferred, from their similarity to the colour of the bottom. Silk lines are seldom of much practical utility; they soon rot, and catch weeds.

The **HOOK** should be so tempered as readily to bend without breaking, and have a sharp point. It should be long in the shank and deep in the bed, the point straight, and true to the level of the shank, and the barb long; the size and sort depending on the kind of fish for which you propose to angle. The angler should be always provided with a variety.

FLOATS are formed of cork, porcupine quills, goose and swan quills, &c. In slow water, and for light fish, a quill float is best. For heavy fish or strong streams, a cork float, which is best made by taking a sound cork, bore it through the centre lengthways with a small red-

hot iron, round the top, and taper it down across the grain two-thirds of the length, forming the whole into the shape of a pear. The float should be so loaded as to sink just below the surface of the water.

Although the origin of this art is involved in considerable obscurity, it is evidently of ancient date, as appears from the allusions made to it among the Greek and Roman writers, and in the most ancient books of the Bible; as those of Job, Isaiah, Amos, Habakkuk, &c. A spirited turn is given to the prophetic descriptions of the destruction of Egypt in Bishop Lowth's Isaiah:

And the fishers shall mourn and lament;
All those that cast the hook in the river,
And those that spread nets on the face of
the waters shall languish;
And they that work the fine flax shall be
confounded;
And they that weave net-work,
And her stores, shall be broken up;
Even of all that make a gain of pools for
fish. ISAIAH XIX. 8—10.

Angling came into general repute in England about the period of the Reformation, when both the secular and regular clergy, being prohibited by the common law from the amusements of hunting, hawking, and fowling, directed their attention to this recreation. The invention of printing assisted in exciting attention to this subject, and made known its importance "to cause the helthe of your body, and specially of your soul," as the first treatise concludes. Wynkin de Worde gave the world, in 1496, a small folio republication of the celebrated Book of St. Albans. It contained for the first time a curious tract entitled "The Treatyse of Fysshinge with an Angle," embellished with a wood-cut of the angler. This treatise is imputed to Dame Juliana Berners, or Barnes, prioress of a nunnery near St. Albans. "The angler (she observes) atte the leest hath his holsom walk and mery at his ease, a swete ayre of the swete savoure of the meede floures that makyth him hungry; he hereth the

melodious harmony of the fowls, he seeth the yonge swannes, heerons, ducks, cotes, and many other fowles, with their brodes, whych me seemyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the scrye of fowles, that hunters, fawkeners, and foulers can make. And if angler take fysshe, surely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spyryte." The Book of St. Albans contains "Treatises pertheynyge to Hawkyng and Huntynge," as well as "Fysshyng with an Angle;" and several editions of it were printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as that under the title of *The Gentleman's Academie*, in 1595; the *Jewel for Gentry*, in 1614; and *The Gentleman's Recreation*, in 1674. Mr. Haslewood, a learned bibliographer, has recently favoured the public with a well finished fac simile reprint of the work, but he disputes the claim of the fair lady above mentioned to the authorship, and only assigns to her some portion of the treatise on hawking, the entire of that on hunting, a list of the beasts of chase, and another of birds and fowls.

The only original works published between this performance and that by the celebrated Walton, were, *A Book of Fishing with Hooke and Line*, and of all other Instruments thereunto belonging, made by L. M. (Leonard Mascall, a gentleman of Plumstead in Sussex), 4to. Lond. 1590. Certain Experiments concerning Fish and Frujts, practised by John Taverner, gent. and by him published for the Benefit of others, 4to. Lond. 1600. *The Secrets of Angling*, teaching the choicest Tooles, Baytes, and Seasons for the taking of any Fish in Pond or River, practised and familiarly opened in three Bookes, by J. D. Esq. (John Dennys, or Davons), Lond. 1613, wherein is some beautiful poetry, quoted by Walton; and *The Pleasures of Princes, or Good Men's Recreations*, containing a Discourse of the general Art of Fishing with

the Angle, and of all the hidden Secrets thereunto belonging, Anon. 4to. Lond. 1614. Gervase Markham's *Countrie Contentments*, 4to. 1633.

Walton's inimitable *Discourse on Angling* was first printed in 1653 in an elegant duodecimo, with plates of the most considerable fish cut in steel. This edition and three subsequent ones consisted wholly of what is now called Part the First of *The Complete Angler*, or Walton's individual portion of the work.—While engaged, in 1676, being the eighty-third year of his age, in preparing the fifth edition, he received from his friend, Charles Cotton, Esq. a gentleman in Derbyshire, instructions how to angle for a trout or grayling in a clear stream, as they were first called, which afterwards became Part the Second of this joint publication.

The father of the anglers thus concludes his inimitable performance: "As a pious man advised his friend that to beget mortification, he should frequent churches, and view monuments and charnel houses, and then and there consider how many dead bodies Time had piled up at the gates of Death; so when I would beget intent and increase confidence in the power and wisdom and providence of Almighty God, I will walk the meadows by some gliding stream, and there contemplate the lilies that take no care, and those very many other various little living creatures that are not only created but fed (man knows not how) by the goodness of the God of nature, and therefore trust in him. This is my purpose; and so *let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord*. And let the blessing of St. Peter's Master be with mine and upon all lovers of virtue, who dare trust in Providence, and be quiet and go an *ANGLING*!"

Angling has been thought of sufficient importance to be protected by statute. The first occurred in the reign of Edward I. when imprisonment and treble damages were award-

ed against all that should trespass on the rights of authorized fishers. By the 31st Henry VIII. c. ii. s. 2, it was enacted, If any evil-disposed person shall fish in the day time, from six in the morning to six in the evening, in any ponds, stews, or moats, with nets, hooks, or bait against the will of the owners, they shall on conviction thereof, at the suit of the king, or the party aggrieved, suffer imprisonment for the space of three months, and find security for their good behaviour. By the 5th Elizabeth, c. xxi. s. 2, it is enacted, If any person shall unlawfully break or destroy any head or dam of a fish-pond, or shall wrongfully fish therein, with intent to take or kill fish, he shall, on conviction at the assizes or sessions at the suit of the king, or the party injured, be imprisoned three months and pay treble damages; and after the expiration of the said three months, shall find sureties for good behaviour for seven years to come.

By the 22nd and 23rd Charles II. c. xxv. s. 7, it is enacted, That if any persons shall, at any time, use any casting-net, drag-net, shore-net, or other net whatever; or any angle, hair, noose, troll, or spear; or shall lay any wears, pots, nets, fish-hook, or other engines; or shall take any fish by any means whatsoever, in any river, stew, moat, pond, or other water, or shall be aiding thereunto, without the consent of the owner of the water and be convicted thereof, within one month after the offence committed, such offender shall give to the party injured such satisfaction as a justice shall appoint, not exceeding treble damages; and pay the overseers of the poor such sum, not exceeding 10s. as the justice shall think fit: in default of payment, the said penalties to be levied by distress, or the offender to be committed to the house of correction for a term not exceeding one month, unless he enter into a bond, with surety, in a sum not exceeding 10l. never to offend in like man-

ner. Justices are also authorized to destroy all such articles as before recited, and adapted to the taking of fish, as may be found in the possession of offenders when taken. Persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions, whose judgment shall be final.

And by the 4th and 5th William and Mary, it is enacted, That no person (except makers and sellers of nets, owners of a river or fishery, authorized fishermen and their apprentices) shall keep any net, angle, leap, pike, or other engine for taking of fish. The proprietor of any river or fishery, or persons by them authorized, may seize and keep to his own use any engine which shall be found in the custody of any person fishing in any river or fishery without the consent of the owner or occupier. And such owner, occupier, or person authorized by either, sanctioned by the consent of any justice, in the day-time may search the houses or other places of any unqualified person, who shall be suspected of having such nets or other engines in his possession, and the same to seize and keep to their own use, or cut in pieces and destroy.

Stealing fish in disguise is made felony by the 9th George I. c. xxii. If any person armed and disguised shall unlawfully steal, or take away any fish out of any river or pond (whether armed or not), shall unlawfully and maliciously break down the head or mound of any fish-pond, whereby the fish shall be lost and destroyed, or shall rescue any person in custody for any such offence, or procure any other to join him therein, he shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. This (commonly called the Black Act) is made perpetual by 31st George II. c. xlii.

By the 5th George III. c. xiv. s. 1, it is enacted, That if any person shall enter into any park or paddock enclosed, or into any garden, orchard, or yard belonging to, or adjoining to any dwelling-house,

wherein shall be any river, pond, moat, or other water, and by any means whatsoever (without the consent of the owner) steal, kill, or destroy any fish, bred, kept, or preserved therein, or shall be assisting therein, or shall receive or buy any such fish, knowing them to be such, shall upon conviction, be transported for seven years. Persons making confession of such offence, and giving evidence against an accomplice, who in pursuance thereof shall be convicted, will be entitled to a free pardon. And by the same act, s. 3, it is provided, That if any person take, kill, or destroy, or attempt to take, kill, or destroy any fish in any river or stream, pool, pond, or other water (not being in any park or paddock enclosed, or in any garden, orchard, or yard belonging or adjoining to a dwelling-house, but in any other enclosed ground being private property), such persons being thereof convicted by confession, or by the oath of one witness before a justice, shall forfeit five pounds to the owner of the fishery of such river or other water: and in default thereof shall be committed to the house of correction for a time not exceeding six months.

By the 1st Elizabeth, c. xvii. all fishermen are forbidden to destroy the fry of fish, small salmon, and trout, under a penalty of twenty shillings; and by the 4th and 5th Anne, for the protection of salmon in the counties of Southampton and Wilts, no salmon shall be taken between the 1st August and 12th November. Statutes of George I. and II. forbid the same fish to be taken in the rivers Severn, Wye, Ware, Ouse, &c. under eighteen inches long. It is held, that where the lord of the manor has the soil on both sides of a river, as in the case of the Severn, the right of fishing goes with it; and he who intrudes thereon must prove his claim of a free fishery; but when the tide ebbs and flows, and the river is an arm of the sea, as in the case of the Thames,

the right is presumed to be common, and he who claims a privilege must prove it. See SALMON and TROUT fishing.

ANGUELLES. Small worms cast up by sick hawks.

ANIMAL. A living body endowed with sensation and spontaneous motion: in its limited sense, any irrational creature, as distinguished from man.

ANISE-SEED is an aromatic stimulant, principally employed as a warm stomachic and carminative. It may be given to large animals in doses of an ounce, and is usually administered as an infusion in water, wine, or spirit.

ANODYNES. Medicines which assuage pain and procure sleep. Opium is chiefly relied upon, however, in veterinary practice: deadly nightshade, hemlock, henbane, &c. likewise possess anodyne qualities, though in an inferior degree.

ANTELOPE. A mammiferous ruminant quadruped intermediate to the deer and goat. The antelope



has horns, straight, spiral, lyre-shaped, annulated at the base, marked with transverse bands, a salient spiral line, or bifurcated in different species. Two species are found in Europe, one in America, the rest in the hottest parts of Asia and Africa. These animals are of a restless and timid disposition, extremely watchful, of great vivacity, remarkably swift, exceedingly agile, and their boundings so light and elastic, as to strike the spectator with astonish-

ment. What appears singular, they will stop in the middle of their course for a moment, gaze at their pursuers, and then resume their flight. The chase of these animals is a favourite diversion in the East. The greyhound is unequal in the course; and the sportsman is obliged to call in the aid of the falcon, trained to the work, to seize on the animal, and so to impede his motions as to give the dog time to overtake it. It is a usual compliment in the East, to say, "Aine el czazel," i. e. you have the eyes of a gazelle, a species of the antelope. Some species form herds of two or three thousand, while others keep in small troops of five or six. They generally reside in hilly countries, and browse like the goat. To the distinctive marks of the antelope we may add the following characteristics: viz. that most of them have distinct lachrymal pits under the eyes; that all have a plait of the skin subdivided into several cells in the groins; brushes of hair on the knees, and beautiful black eyes: in general also their flesh is excellent.

The following account of taking the antelope with the *guepard* of Buffon, or as it is called in India, the *chittah* or hunting leopard, is copied from the *Sporting Magazine*. The *chittah* is of the size of a large greyhound, with a narrow chest and long legs. The colour of the body is a light tawny brown, marked with numerous small black spots; the neck is shaggy, having a mane five or six inches long; the hair on the belly is nearly of the same length, and the tail is longer than the body. It inhabits India, where it is tamed and trained, not only for the chase of antelopes, but it is used for the taking of jackals and other animals.

"On setting out, the horses were led, and the party got on their elephants: the *chittahs* were placed in two carts, with their keepers and other attendants sitting all round the animals, who lay down in the middle. This order was observed

until they got into the plains, when some deer were seen at a distance, on which the Nawab got off his elephant and mounted his Arab, and desired the gentlemen to do the same, when each placed himself, and rode on the reverse side of the carts from the deer—the drivers taking rather a circuitous direction towards the deer, and commenced singing like country people going to work. This was continued, until within one hundred and thirty yards of the antelope, when the keeper, for an instant, unhooded the *chittah*, who, with wonderful quickness, saw him, and wished to have gone off, but was rehooded and forced back till thirty yards nearer were gained, when the hood and muzzle were taken off, and the animal slipped, who cautiously leaped from the cart, ran a few paces, and crouched so wonderfully close to the ground as to be almost imperceptible even to the party. The antelope had raised his head to look at them, but the moment he again put it down to feed, the *chittah* rapidly advanced twenty yards and crouched again, and so on, till he had gained within about sixty yards of the antelope, who, seeing him, bounded off with all the speed he was master of (which very far exceeds the fleetest English greyhound), and was pursued by the *chittah*, whose speed is described as being almost beyond conception—indeed, so great as nearly to elude sight. In the space of two hundred yards, the *chittah* had gained within about twenty-five yards of the antelope, when he made, as it were, a prodigious fling, and both were seen rolling over and over, kicking up no small degree of dust; and when the party rode up, they found the *chittah* had him fast by the throat, growling prodigiously; nor would he let go until the blood of the antelope was let into a ladle, and put to his nose: he then let go his hold, and began to lap it, when he was again muzzled and hooded. It sometimes happens that the *chit-*

tailed fails to catch the antelope, but he never continues the pursuit more than five hundred yards, on which occasion it is dangerous to ride up, till the keeper has succeeded in taking him, which is not unfrequently a difficult matter.

"This sport was repeated, and several deer killed. At the end of the day, two antelopes were seen butting each other, when both the chittahs were slipped together. They crouched, and advanced like two settlers on a covey of birds, and afforded great sport. Indeed, from the description given, this sport must be *truly royal*. When the skins of the antelopes were taken off, previous to the carcase being given to the chittahs (who made very short work of devouring one each), two large congealed bloody places were seen on the sides of the deer, evidently where the paws of the chittahs had struck when they made their fling."

ANTHELMENTICS. Medicines which destroy or carry off bots or worms from the intestines.

ANTICOR, or ADVANT COEUR. An inflammation in a horse between his fore legs, and is precisely the same disease which, in the human subject, is called Angina Pectoris, Quinzy, &c. The chief remedies are bleeding and purging, with fomentations.

ANTIDOTE. A counter-poison, or any medicine that generally counteracts the effects of what has been swallowed.

ANTIMONY. A mineral substance of great importance in veterinary medicine. It promotes all the secretions and excretions, particularly those of the skin, intestines, and urinary passages, by operating gently on the whole nervous and vascular system. If given in small doses, gradually increasing them, yet keeping to that proportion which excites no sensible discharge, it is efficacious in regenerating a healthy state of the blood. Antimony is used both as an altera-

tive and evacuant, and hardly any article in the *Materia Medica* will admit of so extensive a use in diseases of cattle, acute as well as chronic.

ANTISEPTICS. Substances which resist putrefaction.

ANTISPASMODICS. Medicines that relieve convulsions or spasms.

ANTIPHLOGISTICS. Remedies to diminish or cure inflammation.

ANTLER. Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, generally, any of his branches: *brow-antler*, the start or branch next the head; *bas-antler*, that next above the brow-antler.

APERIENTS. Medicines which render the bowels gently laxative.

APOPLEXY. A disease that frequently attacks the heads of hawks. It arises from too much grease or blood; being too long exposed to the heat of the sun; and to prevent it their meat should be passed through black-cherry water.

APOPLEXY (in Horses). See PALSY.

APOSTHUME (in Falconry). A disease in the heads of hawks, attended with a swelling of the eyes, moisture of the ears, and general slothfulness. A pill of butter, washed in rose-water, has a good effect in this complaint.

APPROACHING (in Fowling) is a particular device to come near those birds which frequent marshy and watery places, without being seen by them.

This is performed by a machine formed of three hoops tied together at proper distances, according to the height of the person that is to use it, and having boughs tied all round it, and with cords to bear on his shoulders; so that the shooter is concealed by the boughs, and can approach unsuspected till he comes within reach.

APPUI (in the Manège). The rest or stay upon the hand. It is the reciprocal effort between the

horse's mouth and the bridle hand. A just appui of the hand is the nice bearing up or stay of the bridle, so that the horse being awed by the sensibility and tenderness of his mouth, dares not rest too much upon the bit mouth, nor check or beat upon the hand to withstand it. A horse is said to have no appui when he is too apprehensive of the hand and cannot bear the bit; and to have too much when he throws himself entirely upon the bit. Horses trained for the cavalry service should have a full appui upon the hand; to effect this he should be galloped and put often back.

AQUATIC. Birds, &c. which breed on the banks of rivers, or chiefly inhabit marshes or watery places. The term **AQUATICS** is also applied to the amusement or exercise of rowing or sailing.

ARABIC, or GUM ARABIC. A transparent kind of gum brought from Arabia, which distils from a plant of the acacia species. That of a perfectly white colour and in small pieces is reckoned the best.

ARABIAN HORSE. Of all the quadrupeds of Arabia the horse is



classes: the kadiachi, or common kind; and the kochlani, or noble kind. The breed of the latter is an object of particular attention, and their genealogy has been preserved for two thousand years, descending, as they affirm, from the stalls of Solomon. The preservation of their breed is carefully and authentically witnessed. The grooms are very careful in preserving a register of all the sires and dams, by which the pedigree of a horse may be traced up to the most ancient date. The Duke of Newcastle affirms that the ordinary price of an Arabian horse of the kochlani breed is from one thousand to three thousand pounds, and that the owners are as careful in preserving the genealogy of their horses as princes are in recording that of their families. The offspring of kochlani stallions by the ignoble race, are considered kadisch, and are bold, powerful, impetuous; and to great sagacity and affection, add the capability of bearing great fatigue. King James the First bought an Arabian of Mr. Markham, a merchant, for five hundred guineas, which was the first of that breed ever seen in England. The Duke of Newcastle says, in his "Treatise on Horsemanship," that he had seen the above Arabian, and describes him as a small bay horse, and not of very excellent shape.

The Arab horse is as celebrated for his docility and good temper as for his speed and courage. In that delightful book, "Bishop Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India," the following interesting character is given of him. "My morning rides are very pleasant. My horse is a nice, quiet, good-tempered little Arab, who is so fearless, that he goes, without starting, close to an elephant, and so gentle and docile that he eats bread out of my hand, and has almost as much attachment and coaxing ways as a dog. This seems the general character of the Arab horses, to judge from what I have

the most celebrated; the genuine breed of which is to be met with only amongst the Arabs of the desert. Zimmerman (Zool. Georg. 1777, 4to. p. 140.) asserts, that these animals are found wild in the deserts north of Hadramaut, but owing to their fleetness and sagacity they are seldom taken. The horses of Arabia are distributed into two

seen in this country. It is not the fiery dashing animal I had supposed, but with more rationality about him, and more apparent confidence in his rider, than the majority of English horses." See HORSE, &c.

ARCHED LEGS. A horse is said to have arched legs when his knees are bent arched-wise. This expression applies to the fore quarters. In some it is occasioned by over-work, in Brassicourts it is natural.

ARCHERY. There are but few amusements that are more conducive to health and pleasing associations in their pursuit, than that of archery, which is of so great antiquity, that at what period and by whom first practised is very uncertain. The heathens attributed the invention of the bow to several persons. Pliny says Scythia, a son of Jupiter, by a daughter of Tellus, found it out; others consider Perseus, a son of Perseus and Andromeda, as the inventor: but Diodorus Siculus and the majority assign the honour of the discovery to Apollo, who wore a crown of laurel because he excelled every one in shooting and playing on the lyre. The statue of Apollo Belvidere is supposed by antiquaries to have had a bow in the hand; and the Mythology says Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, whom Juno had sent to persecute Latona. Certain it is that no instrument has so generally obtained throughout the earth as the bow. This general prevalence makes it doubtful whether more persons than one may not justly lay claim to the invention as their own: we find it in the remotest parts of Asia, and the most northern of Europe; in Africa, also, it is common. The discoverers of the New World, too, found the bow and arrows among the Americans.

It is not improbable, moreover, that Nimrod knew the use of the bow, considering he was a mighty hunter and a man of war. We are certain that the later patriarchs were

not ignorant of it (*vide* Gen. xxi. 20): "and God was with the lad Ishmael; and he grew, and dwelt in the wilderness, and became an archer." The Grecians, too, were well acquainted with these weapons, and their bow (says Montfaucon) was shaped after the letter Σ.

Though we find very little mention of the bow in the Roman armies, yet they often employed auxiliary archers in their wars. Domitian, Commodus, and Theodosius were uncommonly dexterous in the use of the bow. There were masters at Rome to teach the art, among whom was T. Flavius Expeditus, whose image Spon has given from a sepulchral bas relief, where he is called Doctor Sagittarum. Leo ordained that all the youth of Rome should be compelled to use shooting, more or less, and always bear their bow and quiver about with them till they were eleven years old. He also adds: "We strictly command you to make proclamation to all men under our dominion, which be either in war or peace; to all cities and towns; and, finally, to all manner of men—that every free man have bow and arrows of his own, and every house have a bow and forty arrows for every occasion; and that they exercise themselves in holts, hills, dales, woods, and plains, to inure them to all the chances of war."

The Saxons, according to Verstegen, first brought the bow into general use in this country; and they in all probability derived their knowledge from the Scythians, who were excellent archers.

Camden thus speaks of this fascinating art:—"Amongst all the English artillery, archery challengeth the preeminency as peculiar to our nation, as the sarissa was to the Macedonians; the gesa to the old Gauls; the framea to the Germans; the machera to the Greeks; first showed to the English by the Danes; brought in by the Normans, and continued by their successors to the

great glory of England in achieving victories."

The bow, however, was not confined to martial purposes alone; it was also used in sporting—for birding there was a particular kind of arrow called a bird-bolt. We read that Godfrey of Boulogne broached three swallows upon his arrow at one shot when he commanded in the Holy Land, which being a thing very remarkable, he took the three birds for his coat of arms. William the Conqueror (who had a considerable number of bowmen in his army at the battle of Hastings) was an admirable archer, and was so strong that none but himself could bend the bow he used.

In the ages of chivalry, the use of the bow was considered as an essential part of the education of a young man who wished to make a figure in life. The heroes of romance are, therefore usually praised for their skill in archery; and Chaucer, with propriety, says of Sir Thopas, "He was a good archere."

The fatal accident by which William II. lost his life by an arrow while hunting in the New Forest, is too familiar to the reader to require recital.

Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, was, as his name implies, a mighty archer: it is said his arms were so long that he could touch his knees without stooping. This nobleman rendered himself famous by his exploits in Ireland; after reducing that country for Henry II. he died in 1177.

Richard I., when besieging the castle of Chaluze, approached too near the walls, and was killed by an arrow from a cross-bow, on the 8th of March, 1199. It is during the reign of this monarch that we first find mention made of Robert Fitzooth, Earl of Huntingdon, vulgarly called Robin Hood, who, as tradition goes, was the best marksman and stoutest archer of his time.

Edward III. in the fifteenth year of his reign, issued an order to the

sheriffs of most of the English counties for providing five hundred white bows and five hundred bundles of arrows for the then intended war against France in 1341. Similar orders were repeated in the following years with this difference only, that the sheriff of Gloucester was directed to furnish five hundred painted bows in addition to the same number of white. At the famous battle of Cressy, in August, 1346, the English are said to have had four thousand archers, who were opposed to fifteen thousand Genoese cross-bowmen. Previously to the engagement there fell a very heavy rain, which is said to have damaged the bows of the enemy, or perhaps rather the strings of them. Now, the long-bow, when unstrung, may be most conveniently covered, so as to prevent the rain from injuring it; whereas the arbalist or cross-bow is of a most inconvenient form to be sheltered from the weather. Here the English obtained a complete victory. The battle of Poitiers, in which the French King, John, was taken prisoner, in 1356, was gained also by the superiority of the English archers.

From the numerous testimonies, with which the ancient English chronicles and histories are filled, we select the following as highly illustrative of the destructive power of the old English bow: the passage is taken from a description of the battle of Halidown Hill, near Berwick, written by a contemporary historian:—"In this battle," says he, "the Lord Percie's archers did withal deliver their deadlie arrows so lively, so courageous, so grievously, that they ranne through the men at armes, bored their helmets, pierced their very swords, beat their lances to the earth, and easily shot those who were more slightly armed, through and through."

Philip de Comines, even, in his "Memoirs of his Own Times," acknowledges, what our own writers assert, that the English archers ex-

called those of every other nation; and Sir John Fortescue says again and again, "that the mighte of the realme of England standyth upon archers." In 1417, Henry V. ascribes his victory at Agincourt to the archers, and directs the sheriffs of many counties to pluck from every goose six wing feathers, for the purpose of improving arrows, which are to be paid for by the king. In the 5th of Edward IV. an act passed, that every Englishman, and Irishman dwelling with Englishmen, should have an English bow of his own height, which is directed to be made of yew, wych, hazel, ash, or auburne, or any other reasonable tree, according to their power. This act also directed that butts should be made in every township, at which the inhabitants were obliged to shoot up and down, every feast-day, under the penalty of a halfpenny. Hence the names of several places at the present day, which have obvious reference to the former exercise of archery sports, as Newington Butts, &c.

Richard III., by his attention to archery, was able to send one thousand bowmen to the Duke of Bretagne; and he availed himself of the same troops at the battle of Bosworth.

Henry VII. directed a large body of archers to be sent to Brittany, and that they should be reviewed before they embarked. In the nineteenth year of his reign, the same king forbade the use of the cross-bow, "because the long-bow had been much used in this realme, whereby honour and victory had been gotten against outward enemies, and the realme greatly defended." It was this king who instituted a band of archers to guard the royal person, under the title of Yeomen of the Guard, a band which still exists, though, instead of bows, they are now armed with swords and halberts. Still, however, to keep up the memory of their predecessors' skill, they annually practise shooting with bows and

arrows. Henry VII. in his youth, was particularly partial to the exercise of archery; and we find he frequently amused himself with the bow after he had obtained the crown, as we read of in the account of his expenditure. Both the sons of this monarch followed the example of their royal parent, and were excellent archers, especially the eldest, Prince Arthur, who used often to visit the Society of London Bowmen at Mile-End, where they usually met, and practised with them. From his expertness in handling the bow, every good shooter was called by his name. The captain also of the fraternity was honoured with the title of Prince Arthur, and the other archers were styled his Knights. After the death of Prince Arthur, his brother Henry continued to honour the meeting at Mile-End with his presence. He was exceedingly fond of archery; and, if an old authority may be credited, at the time of his coming to the crown, "he shotte as strong and as greate a lengthe as any of his garde."

Henry VIII., in the third year of his reign, directed that every father should provide a bow and two arrows for his son when he shall be seven years old. It was subsequently enacted, in the reign of the same monarch, that every one, except clergy and judges, should be obliged to shoot at butts. In a splendid shooting match at Windsor before this king, when the exercise was nearly over, his majesty observing one of his guard, named Barlow, preparing to shoot, said to him, "Beat them all, Barlow, and thou shalt be Duke of Archers." Barlow drew his bow, executed the king's command, and received the promised reward, being created Duke of Shoreditch, that being the place of his residence. Several others of the most expert marksmen were honoured with titles; as, Earl of Pancridge (Pancras), Marquess of Clerkenwell, &c. The same monarch

and Queen Catherine, on one occasion, went from Greenwich to Shooter's Hill, on May-day, where they were received by two hundred archers clad in green, with a captain personating Robin Hood, who first showed the king the skill of his archers; after which the ladies were conducted into the wood, and feasted with venison and wine in curiously decorated arbours and bowers. This king gave the first charter to the Artillery Company in the twenty-ninth year of his reign. Charles I. appears, from the dedication of a treatise entitled "The Bowman's Glory," to have been himself an archer. In the eighth year of his reign he issued a commission to the chancellor, lord mayor, and several of the privy council, to prevent the fields near London being so enclosed, as to interrupt the necessary and profitable exercise of shooting; as also to lower the mounds where they prevented the view from one mark to another. The Scorton archers began to shoot for a silver arrow, at Scorton, near Richmond, Yorkshire, on the 14th of May, 1673. Henry Calverly and William Wheatley, Esqs. were captain and lieutenant at the first meeting. The number of shooters present was twenty-two. Charles II. took such delight in it that he knighted a man (Sir William Wood) on account of his great skill in the art, whose portrait is in the possession of the Toxophilite Society; and his royal consort, Catherine of Portugal, was probably much pleased with the pastime of archery; for in compliment to her, in 1676, by the contributions of Sir Edward Hungerford and others, a silver badge for the marshal of the fraternity of bowmen was made, weighing twenty-five ounces, and representing an archer drawing the long-bow, with the following inscription: *Regina Catharina Sagittarii*. The supporters were two bowmen, with the arms of England and Portugal.

On the death of Charles archery again began to decline, and was con-

finied in its practice to a few counties only, till about fifty years ago, when it was revived with increased splendour throughout every part of England, as appears by the number of societies at that time instituted.

To Sir Ashton Lever, perhaps, may be ascribed the revival of the science: it is certain that the Society of Toxophilites owes its origin to him. Among the other institutions which rose under different titles, may also be named the Hatfield Archers, under the patronage of Lady Salisbury:—the Royal British Bowmen, which society shot for the prizes given by his late majesty, when Prince of Wales, on the 3rd of September, 1790; the ladies' prize, a golden medallion, was won by Lady Cunliff; and the gentlemen's, a silver bugle horn, was gained by R. Hesket, Esq.—the Caledonian, or Edinburgh Archers (the most numerous of any society, being above nine hundred in number), at whose grand match, in 1789, Lord Aylesford attended, and the fame of his dexterity was blown so high that the Caledonian band dreaded the issue of the encounter. Mr. Gray, however, a writer to the Signet—who was an incomparable shot—won the prize. The Royal Company of Archers, in the month of August, 1790, shot on the banks of the Tweed for the ancient arrow belonging to the town of Peebles, when Lord Elibank gained the prize. The Bowmen of Chevy Chase is a society formed in Northumberland; the patron of which is the duke of the county, who presents them with a silver arrow. There are other and numerous societies now existing, which continue their annual and monthly meetings; such as the Royal Kentish Bowmen, Robin Hood's Bowmen, John O'Gaunt's Bowmen, Hainault Foresters, Stoke-Leigh-Camp Bowmen, &c. &c.

The different kinds of prizes that are shot for are—silver arrows, silver bugles, silver cups, gold medals,

silver medals, besides bows and arrows. Three arrows form the complement for a prize. In archery, a pair of arrows is *three*.

Roger Ascham, who wrote the first treatise upon English Archery, in 1544, says, that of all other pastimes "archery is moste fitte and agreeable with learning and learned men;" and he mentions that several bishops of his own time practised themselves much in archery. As a bodily exercise, too, archery was so much approved of by Bishop Latimer, that he actually preached a sermon in favour of it before Edward VI.

As an amusement archery has these advantages over all others as a field diversion, that it is not only approved of by our ablest physicians, but it is also strongly recommended by them as one of the most healthy exercises for either male or female that can be pursued. It strengthens and braces the bodily frame, without that laborious exertion common to many games, every nerve and sinew being regularly brought into play without the risk of exposure to those alternate heats and colds incident to many diversions, as cricket, tennis, &c. Another advantage—and no mean one—attending the sports of archery is, that it is equally open to the fair sex, with whom we are pleased to find it has now for many years been a favourite recreation; it is the only field-diversion, in short, that a lady can enjoy, without incurring the imputation of being thought masculine. Madame Bola, formerly a celebrated opera dancer, on being taught the use of the bow, declared, that of all attitudes she ever studied (and the remark of one whose life was dedicated to the studying of attitudes is entitled to some respect), she considered the position of shooting with the long bow the most noble; and certainly the figure of either man or woman cannot be displayed to greater advantage than in the act of drawing the bow at an elevation.



Pursuing this amusement we may, at pleasure, encounter the sharp air of the mountain, or inhale the milder breeze of the valley—roving (or shooting at various lengths, to the extent even of the utmost powers of the bow and of our own strength) over the most beautiful parts of the country, and in the most delightful season of the year—advantages which no other diversion can afford.

An ARROW weighing from twenty



to twenty-four dwts. made of yew, was deemed the best that could be made. The feathers of a goose should be used; and the bird from which they are taken should be two or three years of age. In an arrow, it is remarkable that two out of three feathers are commonly white, as they are plucked from the gander; but the third is usually brown or gray, being taken from the goose; and this difference of colour shows the archer when the arrow is properly placed. The expression of the "gray goose's wing," in the old ballad of Chevy Chase, is in allusion to this occurrence. Originally, arrows were armed with flint or metal heads; latterly, with iron of different forms and names. Henry IV. ordained that all arrows should

be well boiled or brased, and hardened at the points with steel. Arrows were usually reckoned by sheaves; a sheaf consisting of twenty-four arrows. They were carried in a quiver, called an arrow-case, which served for the magazine.—Some slight opinion of the strength of an arrow in its flight may be formed from the account given by Edward VI. in his journal: he observes that “one hundred archers shot arrows each before him, and afterwards all together; that they shot at an inch board: some pierced it through and stuck in the other board, and others pierced it through with the heads of their arrows.” Roger Ascham, in his *Toxophilus*, or the *Schole of Shootinge*, commends sound ash for military arrows, and preferred it to asp, which, in his day, was generally used for the arrows belonging to the army, but for pastime he thought that none were better than those made of oak, hard-beam, or birch; “but after all,” adds he, “in this point I hold it best to trust to the recommendation of an honest fletcher.” With regard to the length of the arrow, we learn from our historians that those used by the English at the battle of Agincourt were a full cloth-yard in length. Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, says, “The Cornish archers, for long shooting, used arrows a cloth-yard long.”

ARCHERS in Scotland, the *Royal Company of*, are said to owe their origin to the commissioners appointed by James I. to superintend and regulate the exercise of archery throughout the kingdom. These commissioners, who were generally men of character and respectability, picked out, among those under their superintendence, the most expert archers; and, in cases of emergency, made a present of their services to the government, in order that they might form the king's body guard. While in this situation, they gave repeated instances of their courage and dexterity. Within seven miles

of Edinburgh, the royal company still claims the rank of the king's chief body guards: their uniform is tartan, lined with white, and trimmed with green and white fringe; a white sash with green tassels, and a blue bonnet, with St. Andrew's feather and cross. They have also two standards, on one of which is inscribed, *Nemo me impune lacessit*; on the other, *Dulce pro patriâ periculum*.

A meeting of the Society of the Royal British Bowmen took place at Condover Park, Shrewsbury, the mansion of E. W. Smythe Owen, Esq. in September, 1833. In addition to the members of the society (all of rank), about two hundred of the nobility and gentry of Salop and the principality were présent, besides a countless assemblage of persons from Shrewsbury and the vicinity, admitted into the demesne to witness the skill of the archers.—More than two hundred of the society and guests, including Lord Hill, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir Rowland Hill, and members of the principal families in Shropshire and North Wales, partook of the refreshments provided in the tent, and Lord Hill, on proposing “All Friends round the Wrekin,” took occasion to mention how partial his majesty was to all remembrances connected with the county of Salop and the Principality, in which district the Society of Royal British Bowmen was formed and continued to flourish.

ARM of a horse. See FORE THIGH.

ARM (in the *Manège*). A horse is said to arm himself, when he presses down his head and bends his neck, so as to rest the branches of his bridle upon his counter, in order to disobey the bit mouth. A wooden ball, covered with cloth, put on his chaul, and pressing him between the jaw bones, will prevent him from bringing his head down close to his breast.

ARM, with the lips. When a

horse covers his bars with his lips, and makes the pressure of the bitt too deaf and firm, as is done by thick-lipped horses.

ARMAN. A confection, used formerly to restore the appetites of horses. See **DRENCH**.

ARRESTS. Mangy humours upon the sinews of the hinder legs of a horse, between the ham and the pastern.

ARSENIC. The preparation of arsenic, used in veterinary practice, is the white oxide, commonly called white arsenic. "It is a medicine," says the editor of *The Veterinarian*, "that has been of late but little used, although one that is possessed of great power, both as an internal and an external remedy, and many years ago in high repute at the veterinary college, both as a tonic and a vermifuge."

ARTERIOTOMY. The operation of letting blood from the artery.

ARTERY. A hollow cylindrical canal conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. The veins return the blood to the heart again.

ARZEL. A horse with a white mark upon his off hind foot.

ASCARIDES. Worms which infest the intestines of animals: of these eighty species are enumerated.

ASS (*Equus Asinus*). This patient drudge, and too frequently ill-treated beast, is neither an alien, a mongrel, nor a bastard; but, like all other animals, has his family, his species, and his rank. His blood is pure, and if his family be less illustrious, it is, at least, as genuine and as ancient as that of the horse. The ass submits with firmness to strokes and chastisement: he is temperate both as to the quantity and quality of his food; he contents himself with that herbage which the horse and other animals disdain to eat: he is more delicate with regard to his drink, never using water unless it be perfectly pure. As his master does not take the trouble of combing

him, he often rolls himself among thistles, ferns, &c. Without regarding what he is carrying, he lies down to roll as often as he can, seeming to reproach his masters with neglect and want of attention. When very young, the ass is gay, sprightly, nimble, and gentle; but he soon loses these qualities, probably by the bad usage he meets with, and becomes intractable and stubborn. When under the influence of love, he is perfectly furious. The affection of the female for her young is strong. Pliny assures us, that when an experiment was made to discover the strength of affection in a she-ass, she ran through the flames in order to come at her colt. Although the ass be generally ill used, he discovers a great attachment to his master; he smells him at a distance, and easily distinguishes him from other men. The ass has a very



fine eye, an excellent scent, and a good ear. When overloaded, he hangs his head and sinks his ears; when too much teased or tormented, he opens his mouth and retracts his lips in a disagreeable manner. If his eyes be covered, he will not move. He walks, trots, and gallops in the same manner as the horse, but all his motions are slower.—Whatever pace he is going at, if pushed, he instantly stops. The cry of the horse is called neighing; that of the ass, braying: he seldom, however, cries, except when pressed by hunger or love. The ass is less subject to vermin than any other

animal covered with hair, probably owing to the hardness and dryness of his skin; and it is perhaps for the same reason that he is less sensible to the whip and spur than the horse. Asses in general carry the heaviest burdens, in proportion to their bulk; and as their keeping costs little or nothing, it is surprising that they are not put to more uses than they generally are among us. That his performances would be of far greater account, and his size and ability to labour might be greatly increased, if well fed, we have not only the result of an experiment by the Earl of Egremont, who made a successful trial of this animal to cart coals upon the road: Mr. John Lawrence informs us that he well remembers an ass, the property of a coachmaster at Colchester, "which for the two previous years successively had carried the post-boy with the mail between that town and the metropolis, a distance of fifty-one miles." The following anecdote from the *Sporting Magazine* will prove that the ass, when in condition, is so far exalted in the scale as nearly to approach the horse. "On my return," says the writer, "from Epsom races, on the Derby day (1824), my attention was attracted to what is vulgarly yclept a "donkey chaise," in which were a man and a woman of no small dimensions, going at a very rapid pace, and drawn by a small ass. Curiosity led me to follow them, when, as far as I could judge by the pace of my own horse, I found they were going at the rate of nine miles an hour, on a very indifferent road. On being observed by a friend, he rode up to me and told me he had seen this humble vehicle, on its way to the course in the morning, give what is called the go-by to several carriages and four, and that he was equally struck with the extraordinary appearance and action of the animal. On my asking the owner a few questions about him, he informed me that he had done three miles in

fifteen minutes with him on the road for a wager, and that he would back him to do it in less; at the same time giving me his address, when I found he was a blacksmith residing at Mitcham in Surrey. 'Do you keep your ass on Mitcham Common?' said I, anticipating his answer. 'Oh, no,' replied the son of Vulcan, 'he has never been out of my stable for three years, and he eats as good oats and beans as your horse does.' 'It is accounted for,' said I to my friend: so we pulled up our horses, and gave Neddy the road."

ASSART. An offence against the forest laws, consisting in destroying the thickets or coverts.

ASTRINGENTS. Medicines which possess a power of making the living fibres of muscles contract, when preternaturally relaxed, and unfit to perform their natural functions.

ATALANTA, ch. foaled 1769, bred by Mr. Coates, was got by Matchem out of Lass of the Mill, by Oroonoko; grandam by Old Traveller; great grandam Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound:—Old Partner, Woodcock, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeless, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, Burton Barb mare.

In September, 1772, *Atalanta* started for a sweepstakes of twenty guineas each, at Richmond, two miles, against *Perdita*, by Herod. *Atalanta* bolted, leaped the cords, and ran considerably out of the road; notwithstanding, she gained half a distance by her speed afterwards, and it was the general opinion, would have won, had she kept her ground.

1773, August 23d, *Atalanta*, rode by John Kirton, ran second to *Prudence*, by Swiss (John Arnall), at York, for a sweepstakes of fifty guineas each, four miles; 3 to 1 on *Atalanta*, who ran out of the course. August 27th, this resolute and fiery mare, rode by Thomas Garnett, a man of vast strength and powerful nerve, won a maiden plate of 50l.,

two mile heats, at three heats, beating *Speculator*, by Snap, who won the first, in consequence of Atalanta turning restive. At starting, 2 to 1 against Atalanta; after the first heat, 5 to 4 on *Speculator*, 10 to 1 against Atalanta; after the second, 2 to 1 on the winner. Sept. 8th, she won a sweepstakes of twenty gs. each (Garnett), for four year olds, three miles, six subs. at Richmond, beating *Clementina*, by Jalap. At starting, 7 to 4 on Atalanta; in running, 10 to 1 against her: in the last half mile she ran out of the course a considerable way, and yet won easily. Next day she won 50l. for four year olds (Garnett), at three two mile heats, beating Mr. Bethell's *Mustard*, by Matchem; 6 to 4 on *Mustard*; after the first heat, 6 to 1 on *Mustard*; after the second, 5 to 4 on Atalanta. In the first heat, Atalanta ran restive and nearly dismounted her rider. In running the third heat, 2 to 1 alternately on each; fine racing till within the distance, when the mare ran in without any trouble. Sept. 27th, she won 50l. at Doncaster (Garnett), for four year olds, &c. at two two-mile heats, beating *Panglos*, *Clementina*, and *Little Star*; 6 to 4; and after the heat, 2 to 1 on Atalanta. Sept. 29th, she won 50l. give and take, four mile heats (rode by T. Garnett), beating *Furi-band*; 2 to 1 on Atalanta.

In 1774, Atalanta won 50l. at Manchester, and 50l. at Newcastle. York, Aug. 16th, 50l. with thirty guineas added by the late Mr. Perren, give and take, four mile heats, fourteen hands, higher or lower, weight in proportion:—

Mr. Coates's ch. m. <i>Atalanta</i> , by Matchem, 5 yrs. 8 st. 6 lb. 2 oz. (George Herring)	1 2 1
Mr. Coulson's br. h. <i>Speculator</i> , by Royal George, 5 yrs. 7 st. 10 lb. 8 oz. (Anthony Wheatley) .	3 1 2
Mr. Vernon's b. h. <i>Mecca</i> , by the Grosvenor Ara-	

bian, 5 yrs. 7 st. 7 lb. (Sam. Arnall)	4 3 dr.
Mr. Barlow's b. h. <i>Burford</i> , by Blank, 6 yrs. 8 st. 6 lb. 3 oz. (Richard Forster) 2 dis.	

Six to 4 against Atalanta; 6 to 4 against *Mecca*; 4 to 1 against *Speculator*; 10 to 1 against *Burford*: after the first heat, 2 to 1 on Atalanta; after the second, 6 to 4 on *Speculator*. After this race, Mr. Vernon purchased Atalanta for six hundred guineas, and at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, carrying 8 st. 6 lb. she beat Lord Ossory's *Comus*, by Otho, 4 yrs. 8 st. B. C. 200 gs.; 6 to 4 on *Comus*.

In 1775, Atalanta had thirteen engagements, and won seven times; viz. the king's plate, for mares, at Newmarket, in the spring, and 50l. at the second spring meeting; the gold cup and the town purse of sixty guineas, at Ipswich; walked over for fifty guineas, for six yrs. old and aged horses, at the Newmarket July meeting; in August she won the king's plate at Lewes, 12 st. four-mile heats, beating Mr. Shuttleworth's b. h. *Tartar*, 8 to 1 on Atalanta; after the heat, 15 to 1. Sept. 4th, at 9 st. she won a sweepstakes over the B. C. beating Mr. Fox's *Harbinger*, 5 yrs. 7 st. and Sir C. Bunbury's *Alexis*, 5 yrs. 9 st. Mr. Fox staked 200 gs. and Sir Charles and Mr. Vernon, 100 gs. each; even betting on *Harbinger*.

In the spring of 1776, she started threetimes at Newmarket, but proved unsuccessful; she then became the property of Mr. Garforth, and in August following, at York, rode by Leonard Sewison, she beat the Hon. J. S. Barry's *Forester*, rode by John Mangle, for 50l., for 6 yrs. olds and aged, four-mile heats. At starting, 6 to 4 on Atalanta; after the heat, 4 to 1 she won. Two well contested heats.

This very superior mare died the latter end of the year 1796, aged twenty-seven. At her interment Mr. Garforth's steward attended; a

liberal supply of bread and ale was distributed among the multitude assembled. She was dam of *Faith*, by *Pacolet*; *Young Pacolet*, by *Pacolet*; *Harold*, by *True Blue*; *Fox*, by *Fox-hunter*; *Rosulind*, by *Phenomenon*; *Flora*, by *King Fergus*; *Yarico*, by *King Fergus*; and *Bradamante* (her last produce), by *Young Morwick*.

ATTACHMENTS OF THE FOREST.

One of the four courts held in the king's forests. The lowest court is called the Court of Attachment, or Woodmote Court; the second, the Court of Regard, or Survey of Dogs; the third, Sweinmote; the highest, the Justice in Eyre's Seat. This attachment is by three means: by goods and chattels; by body, pledges and mainprize; or by body only. This court is held every forty days throughout the year: hence it is also termed Forty Days' Court.

ATTAINT. A wound caused by a horse over-reaching; that is, striking the toe of his hind foot against his fore leg. See **OVER-REACH**.

ATTIRE OF A DEER. Of a stag, if perfect, is called the burr: the pearls (the little knobs on it), the beam; the gutters, the antler; the fur-antler royal, fur-royal; and all at top, the croches.

OF A BUCK; the burr, the beam; the brow-antler, the fur-antler; the advancer, palm, and spellers.

If croches grow in the form of a man's hand, it is then called a palmed head. Heads bearing not above three or four, the croches being placed aloft, all of one height, are called crowned heads; heads having doubling croches, are called forked heads; because the croches are planted on the top of the beam, like forks.

If you are asked what a stag bears, you are only to reckon the croches he bears, and never to express an odd number: as, if he hath four

croches on his near horn, and five on his far, you must say he bears ten, a false right on his near horn (for all that the beam bears are called rights): but if four on the near horn, you may say he bears twelve, a double false right on the near horn: for you must not only make the number even, but also the horns even with that distinction.

AUBIN. A broken pace of a horse, between an amble and a gallop; accounted a defect.

AVANCER. See **ADVANCER**.

AVERTI (in the *Manège*). A French word denoting a horse's motion that is enjoined or regulated and required in the lessons. In this sense they say *pus averté*.

AVIARY. A place set apart for the breeding, keeping, and feeding of birds. Lænius Strabo, an opulent and luxurious Roman, was the first who introduced aviaries upon an extensive scale, and erected one at his villa near Brundisium. Varro, however, outshone all in his ornithological buildings at his country house near Casinum. He informs us that in his days there were two descriptions of aviaries: one for containing birds intended for the table; and the other, for birds remarkable for their song or plumage. The former were built entirely for use; but the latter were often beautiful pavilions, with a saloon in the centre, for company to sit in and enjoy the melody of the feathered songsters. Aviaries have never, in modern times, equalled the splendour of those of the Romans. The Duke of Bedford's aviary at Woburn Abbey, however, is of great extent and value; and Malmaison, one of the palaces of the late Emperor Napoleon, contains an aviary at once large, elegant, and well stocked with birds from all quarters of the globe.

AYRY. See **AIRY**.

B

BABBLING. A term applied to hounds that are too busy, and upon whose tongues no dependance whatever can be placed in any situation or under any circumstances.

BABRAHAM. A bay horse, foaled 1740, bred by Lord Godolphin, afterwards the property of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Mickleham, Surrey, was got by his lordship's Arabian, out of the large Hartley mare by Captain Hartley's blind horse; grandam Flying Whig, by the Woodstock Arabian, sister to the Bold Galloway, out of a daughter of Whynot.

Babraham was a magnificent horse, sixteen hands high, master of eighteen stone; when in training he beat Bustard, Little Driver, Old England, Sultan, Wafer, &c. Of his excellence as a stallion, the Stud Book affords ample proof. Few instances can be adduced of a horse running in such high form as *Babraham* did, and covering mares the same season. This fine racer and good stallion died in 1760, aged twenty.

BACK. To back or mount a horse (*ados*) is to mount him bare-backed.

BACK (in the *Manège*). A horse's back should be straight; hollow-backed is called saddle-backed: horses of this description are generally light and carry their heads well, but are deficient in strength and service. A weak-backed horse is apt to stumble.

BACKBERIND, or BACKBEROND. One of the four circumstances under which, according to Manwood, a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest,—1. When found bearing venison on his back. By the assize of the forest of Lancaster, adds he, "taken with the manner" is when one is found in the king's forest in any of these degrees: 2. *Bloody hand*, the offender being taken with his hands

or other parts bloody, he is judged to have killed a deer, though not found hunting or chasing. 3. *Dog-draw*, when a man is found drawing after a deer, by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. 4. *Stable-stand*, when found standing in a forest with bow bent ready to shoot, or close by a tree with greyhounds ready to let slip.

BACK-GAMMON, (*bach-gammon*, a little battle). A game played with dice, and thirty pieces or men, one half white, the other half dark coloured, upon a chequered table. It is said to have been invented in Wales, previous to the conquest.

BACKING a colt. See HORSE-MANSHIP.

BACK-WORM, or FILANDER. A disease incident to hawks. These worms are about half a yard long; they lie wrapped up in a thin skin about the reins, and proceed from gross and viscous humours in the bowels, occasioned by ill digestion and want of natural heat. This distemper is easily discerned by the following symptoms, viz. by the hawk's stinking breath, casting her gorge, croaking in the night, trembling, ruffling, and writhing her tail; and by the muting, which is small and unclean.

The back-worm is rarely quite killed, but a careful falconer giving her cloves of garlic, steeped in wormwood, once a month, and once a fortnight, against his putting her into the mew, which will qualify the worm; without this care she will be suddenly spoiled.

There is another sort of filander, which lies in the gut or pannel, being long, small, white, and red worms—for cure take aloes hepatic, filings of iron, nutmeg, and as much honey as will serve to make them into a pill, which give her in the morning as soon as she has cast;

and after she has mated it clean away, then give her good hot meat.

BADGER (*Badger, Fr.*) is an original native of the temperate climates of Europe, and is found, without any variety in Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Britain, Poland, and Sweden. It breeds only twice in a year, and brings forth four or five at a time. The usual length of the badger is somewhat above two feet, exclusive



of the tail, which is about six inches long; its eyes are small, and are placed in a black stripe, which begins behind the ears, and runs tapering towards the nose: the throat and legs are black; the back, sides, and tail are of a dirty gray, mixed with black; the legs are very short, strong, and thick; each foot consists of five toes; those on the fore feet are armed with strong claws, well adapted for digging its subterraneous habitation.

The badger retires to the most secret recesses, where it digs its hole, and forms its habitation under ground. Its food consists chiefly of roots, fruits, grass, insects, and frogs. It is accused of destroying lambs and rabbits; but there seems to be no other reason for considering it as a beast of prey, than the analogy between its teeth, and those of carnivorous animals.

Few creatures defend themselves better, or bite with greater keenness than the badger: on that account it is frequently baited with dogs trained for that purpose, and defends itself from their attacks with astonishing agility and success. Its motions are so quick, that a dog is often desperately wounded in the moment of assault, and obliged to fly. The thickness of the badger's skin and

the length and coarseness of its hair are an excellent defence against the bites of the dogs: its skin is so loose as to resist the impression of their teeth, and gives the animal an opportunity of turning itself round, and wounding its adversaries in their tenderest parts. In this manner this singular creature is able to resist repeated attacks both of men and dogs, from all quarters; till, being overpowered with numbers, and enfeebled by many desperate wounds, it is at last obliged to yield.

BADGER HUNTING. In hunting the badger in a clear moonlight night, stop all the burrows except one or two, and therein place some sacks, fastened with drawing strings, which may shut him in as soon as he strains the bag. Some only place a hoop in the mouth of the sack, and so put it into the hole; and as soon as the badger is in the sack, and strains it, the sack slips from the hoop, and secures him in it, where he lies trembling till he is taken from his prison.

The sacks, or bags, being thus set, cast off the hounds, beating about all the woods, hedges, and tufts round about for the compass of a mile or two; and what badgers are abroad, being alarmed by the hounds, will soon betake themselves to their burrows. Observe, that the person who is placed to watch the sacks, must stand close, and upon a clear wind; otherwise the badger will discover him, and immediately fly some other way into his burrow.

But if the dogs can encounter him before he can take his sanctuary, he will then stand at bay like a boar, and make good sport, vigorously biting and clawing the dogs. In general, when they fight, they lay on their backs, using both teeth and nails; and, by blowing up their skins, defend themselves against the bites of the dogs, and the blows given by the men. When the badger finds that the terriers yearn him in his burrow, he will stop the hole betwixt him and the terriers; and, if

they still continue baying, he will remove his couch into another chamber or part of the burrow, and so from one to another, barricading the way before them, as he retreats, till he can go no farther.

If you intend to dig the badger out of his burrow, you must be provided with such tools as are used for digging out a fox: you should also have a pail of water ready to refresh the terriers when they come out of the earth to take breath and cool themselves.

It is no unusual thing to put some small bells about the necks of the terriers, which making a noise, will cause the badger to bolt out.

In digging, the situation of the ground must be observed and considered; or, instead of advancing the work, you probably may hinder it.

In this order you may besiege them in their holds, or castles, and break their platforms, parapets, and casements; and work to them with mines and countermines, till you have overcome them.

We must do this animal the justice to observe, that, though nature has furnished it with formidable weapons of offence, and has besides given it strength sufficient to use them with great effect, it is, notwithstanding, very harmless and inoffensive, and, unless attacked, employs them only for its support.

The badger is an indolent animal, and sleeps much: it confines itself to its hole during the whole day, and feeds only in the night. It is so cleanly as never to defile its habitation with its ordure. Immediately below the tail, between that and the anus, there is a narrow transverse orifice, whence a white substance, of a very fetid smell, constantly exudes. The skin, when dressed with the hair on, is used for pistol furniture. Its flesh is eaten: the hind quarters are sometimes made into hams, which, when cured, are said not to be inferior in goodness to the best bacon. The hairs are made into brushes, which are

used by painters to soften and harmonize their shades.

In walking, the badger treads on its whole heel, like the bear, which brings its belly very near the ground.

A badger is known by several other names; as a grey, a brock, a boreson, or a bauson: the young are called pigs, the male is called the boar, and the female the sow.

BAG (in Angling). A line is said to bag when one hair, after it is twisted, runs up more than any of the rest.

BAG (in Farriery). A small one filled with an ounce of assafetida, and the same quantity of powder of savin, tied to a horse's bitt several times in the day, improves his appetite.

BAG. That part of animals in which particular juices are contained, as the poison in vipers.

BAIT. To stop at any place to refresh one's self or horse on a journey.

BAIT (*s'abatre*, to descend). In falconry, the action of a hawk when she flaps her wings, and then pounces down upon her prey.

BAITING. See **BULL-BAITING**.

BAITS (*buitzen*). Fortaking fish: the natural ones, and those generally are living, as worms of all kinds, especially the red maggots, bobs, frogs, grasshoppers, bees, beetles, dores, butterflies, (which are admirable for the chub) wasps, hornets, snails, small fish, &c. Next are the artificial baits: first, such as imitate the living baits, especially flies for every month and season of the year; nay, almost for every fish, so great is the variety that frequent the meadows and rivers.

As to what concerns live baits, they are to be kept each sort by themselves, and to be fed with such things as they are wont to eat when at liberty.

The red worm takes much delight in black fat earth; if you mix some fennel chopped small with it, they will improve very much.

Give them sometimes a little ox

or cow dung newly made; you may keep them in a box, or small bag.

But red worms, as also all other sorts of worms, scour quickly, grow very tough and bright by putting them into a thin clout, rubbed with fresh butter, or grease, before you put them into moss, which is the best to keep them in; the moss must first be washed clean, and the water squeezed out: and for the food you are to give them, drop a spoonful of cream into the moss every three or four days, and remove the moss every week, keeping it in a cold place.

White great maggots are to be fed with sheep's suet, and beasts' liver cut small.

Frogs and grasshoppers do well in wet moss and long grass, which must be moistened every night: cut off their legs and wings when you use them.

The bob, caddis-worm, cancer, and such like, are to be preserved with the same things where you take them.

Live flies must be used as you catch them.

The wasp, hornet, and humble bee, may be dried in an oven, after the bread is drawn, but have a care in scorching them; then dip their heads in sheep's blood, which must be dried on; and so keep them in a clean box, and they will continue good for a quarter of a year.

BAIT, WHITE (in Ichthyology). See WHITE BAIT.

BALD CHARLOTTE, (originally called Lady Legs) bred by Captain Appleyard of Yorkshire. Charlotte was a mare of shape, beauty, and size, and had a very great share both of speed and goodness. She was got by Captain Appleyard's Old Royal, son of the Holderness Turk, and a Blunderbuss Royal Mare. Charlotte's dam was got by Bethell's Castaway; her grandam was a gray mare of Captain Appleyard's father's, got by Brimmer, who was bred by the Darcy family, and out of a royal mare, and got by the Yellow Turk

that got Old Spanker. In 1726, Bald Charlotte, (then Mr. Taylor's, and called Lady Legs) won the king's plate at Hambleton, beating twenty-three others. She was purchased by the earl of Portmore, and won the contribution stakes at Newmarket, in October, beating seven others. In April, 1727, Charlotte won the king's plate for mares, 10 st. at Newmarket; and at the same meeting, Charlotte carrying 18 st. beat Mr. Ashby's swinger, 17 st. 7 lb. four miles, for 200 gs. after which, she won the king's plate at Winchester. In April, 1729, Charlotte carrying 9 st. beat Sir Robert Fagg's Fanny, 8 st. 7 lb. four miles, 300 gs. In 1741, Charlotte was a brood-mare in the duke of Somerset's stud, and was the great grandam of Lord Ossory's Coxcomb, Fabias, and Dorimant.

BALLS, HORSE (in Farriery). Horses have a nice taste; it is therefore proper to give them the most disagreeable drugs in the form of balls, and to make drenches of the more palatable. Balls should be of an oval shape, and not exceed the size of a pullet's egg; they should be dipped in sweet oil to make them slip down more readily. Some horses have a straight gullet, which makes them averse to balls: drenches are better adapted for such, or their medicines may be mixed up with bran or in their mashies. Balls are of the following kinds:—

Purging, restraining, diuretic, alterative, detergent pectoral, cordial pectoral, fever, stomach restorative, mercurial alterative, jaundice, nervous castor, cordial carminative, cordial diuretic.

BALLING IRON. An instrument used to facilitate the administering of balls to horses by keeping the jaws asunder.

BALOTADES (*balotade*, Fr.) The leaps of a horse, on a straight line, made in such a manner, that when his fore feet are in the air he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without jerking out.—When a

horse works at Caprioles he yerks or strikes out his hinder legs, not so in Balotades.

BALSAM. A liquid resin of a whitish or yellow colour, a fragrant smell, and also penetrating aromatic taste, obtained from different plants. The following are most commonly adopted in the veterinary practice. Balsam of capivi, of Tolu (storax), Peruvian (benzoin), traumatic or Friar's balsam. Lately the term balsam is restricted to those resins which contain benzoic acid.

BALZANE (*balzan*, Fr.) See WHITEFOOT.

BANDOG, or **BAND-DOG.** The *canis molossus*, or mastiff, a dog for the house, bull, badger, &c. See Dog.

BANDS, of a saddle, two pieces of flat iron, nailed upon the bows of a saddle to hold them in the situation that forms the saddle. There are also a wither and a hinder band.

BANDY. An athletic sport common in Wales, and the most popular of all its ancient rural diversions. It consists in a contest between two rival parties, and those players win the game who first succeed in driving the ball, with bent sticks, between the goal marks of their adversaries. There is a favourite game among the Irish peasants called hurling, which resembles bandy. The Irish hurl (horl) (hurdle) is made of seasoned ash, flat in the blade, and round in the handle.

BANGLE EARS (waste ears). An imperfection in a horse, that may be remedied in the following manner. Take his ears and place them so as you would have them stand, then bind the ears to two little boards so tight that they cannot stir, after which the empty wrinkled skin, at the root of the ears, must be plucked up and cut away with a sharp pair of scissors; stick the two edges of the skin together, and heal up the sore with green ointment.

BANQUET. The small part of the branch of the bridle that is under the eye. It is usually covered by

the cap, or that part of the bitt that is next to the branch.

BANQUET LINE. An imaginary line drawn by bitt-makers along the banquet in forging a bitt, and prolonged upwards and downwards, to adjust the intended force or weakness of the branch, to make it stiff or easy.

BAR (in Farriery). To strike a vein in order to arrest the course, and diminish the quantity of malignant humours that prevail there. To bar a vein, the skin is opened above it, and after disengaging and tying it above and below, the farrier strikes between the two ligatures.

BARB (*Barbe*, Fr.) Horses imported from Barbary are so called: they are generally light, and clean made, with small legs; also the beard of a fish-hook.

BARBARY FALCON. A passenger bird, called also the *Tartaret Falcon*.

BARBED. Bearded like of fish.

BARBEL (*barbeau*, *barbelé*, Fr.) A dull heavy fish of considerable size and strength, and derives its name from its four barbs, two of which are at the corners of its mouth, and two at its snout. They shed their spawn about the middle of April,



and come in season about a month or six weeks after that time. They root with the nose like a pig. Their usual haunts are among weeds. In summer they frequent the most powerful and rapid currents, and settle among logs of wood, piles, &c.; but in the winter they return to their deep bottoms. The baits are the spawn of trout, salmon, or almost any other fish, provided it be fresh; but as the barbel is very cunning, the pastes in imitation of it must be well made, and of fresh flavour. It is also recommended to

bait the water over night by spawn or cut worms. The lob-worm, gentles, and cheese soaked in honey, are alike palatable to this fish; and he will bite at them eagerly. In angling for the barbel, the rod and the line must both be extremely long; and as the fish swims very close to the bottom, a running plummet should also be attached to the latter. By a gentle inclination of the rod you may easily ascertain when there is a bite. Strike immediately, and the fish will seldom escape, unless he breaks the line. The best time for fishing is about nine in the forenoon, and the fittest season from the close of May to the beginning of August.

BARBLES, BARBES, OR BARBS. Knots of superfluous flesh that grow in the channel of a horse's mouth, in the intervals that separate the bars, and under the tongue; black cattle are also subject to them, and their drinking thereby obstructed. They may be removed by a sharp knife or scissors; some prefer burning them off with a hot iron.

BARBOLT, BURBOLT, OR BURBOT, (*Gadus lota*) in its body has some resemblance to an eel, only shorter and thicker; it is very slimy, slip-



pery, and smooth: the head is flat, and shaped like that of a toad; teeth small but numerous. The colour varies; some are dusky, others of a dirty green spotted with black, and oftentimes with yellow; the belly in some is white; but the real colours are frequently concealed by the slime. This fish abounds in the lake of Geneva, and is also met with in the lakes Lugano and Maggiore. In Britain it is found in the Trent, also in the Witham, and the great east fen in Lincolnshire. It is a most deli-

cate fish for the table, but of a disgusting appearance when alive.

The barbolt is described by Richard Frank, in his "Northern Memoirs," London, 1694, as "absconding himself in eddies, and sometimes in arches, not far from streams and torrents of water. He that takes him gets a reward; which a well scoured red-worm certainly accomplishes as soon as any thing except the gudgeon, for that is a charm compels him ashore."

Brooks, in his Art of Angling, ed. 1740, calls this fish the eel-pout, or barbolt, and describes it as either having no scales, or they are exceedingly small. In November, 1823, a barbolt was caught in a small brook at Littleton, Staffordshire, emptying itself into the Sow, and the Sow into the Trent. This fish was eighteen inches and a half in length; girth round the shoulders nine inches; ditto tail, three inches, barb divided; mouth when open two inches and a half; weight two pounds. In the specimen from which the print is engraved no scales whatever were discernible. Its colour was dark spotted; but the dark colour was easily wiped off, and a mixture of yellow, white, and black appeared underneath. The best time of taking them is in the spring and summer with a night line baited with a large dew-worm. It is singular, as Isaac Walton was a native of Staffordshire, and born within a few miles of the brook where these fish are found, that he should have been entirely unacquainted with them.

BARDELLE (in the Manège), in form of a great saddle, but made of cloth stuffed with straw, and tied tight down, without either leather, wood, or iron. The Italians trot their colts with such saddles, and the riders are called *Cavalcadours* or *Scozzone*.

BARKING, amongst hunters, the noise made by a fox in the time of clicketing.

BARNACLE. An instrument, commonly of iron, and used for hold-

ing a horse by the nose, and preventing him from struggling while an incision is making; it is also called "horse-twitcher and brake." Pinchers and barnacles are different, the former are furnished with handles, the latter is fastened to the nose by a cord.

BARNACLE (in Ichthyology), *concha centifera*. A shell fish that adheres to ship's sides and bottoms.

BARNACLE, or BERNACLE. See **GOOSE BARNACLE**.

BARs, of a horse. The upper part of the gums, between the tusks and grinders, that bear no teeth, and to which the bitt is applied, and by its friction the horse is governed; also the fleshy ridges that cross the upper part of the mouth, easily distinguished in young horses.

BARs, or BINDERS. Those portions of the crust or hoof of a horse that are reflected inwards, and form the arches situated between the heels and the frog. The bars are also that part of the mouth upon which the bit should rest and have its appui; for though a single cannon bears upon the tongue, the bars are so sensible, and tender, that they feel the effect of it even through the thickness of the tongue.

These bars should be sharp-ridged, and lean; all the subjection a horse bears proceeds from those parts, if therefore they have not these qualities, they will be very little or not at all sensible, and the horse can never have a good mouth: for if they be flat, round, and insensible, the bit will not work its effect, and consequently such a horse can be no better governed by the bridle than if one took hold of his tail.

BASTO, bred by Sir William Ramsden, bart. of Byrom, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, was looked upon, when in keeping at Newmarket, to be in a high form for running; he had an appearance of pride and spirit, which added greatly to his figure, and he was thought to be the most beautiful horse of his

colour (dark brown) that ever appeared in this kingdom. Basto was got by the Byerley Turk; his dam was called Bay Peg, a daughter of Leedes's Arabian, (sire of Leedes, and of the grandam of Childers). Basto's grandam was out of a daughter of Mr. Leedes's Bald Peg, and Spanker, son of the Darcy Yellow Turk. Bald Peg (Basto's great grandam) was bred by Lord General Fairfax, and out of a mare of the same name, and got by his lordship's Morocco Barb. Basto won several matches at Newmarket, but the accounts are deficient in mentioning the sums, that he, as well as other horses ran for there, for several years together; but the horses Basto beat, &c. are as follow, viz. in October, 1708, at 8 st. 3 lb. he beat the Lord Treasurer's Squirrel, 7 st. 12 lb. a four miles match; and in November following, at 8 st. 5 lb. he beat the Lord Treasurer's Billy, 8 st. 3 lb. a five miles match. In March, 1709, at 8 st. 5 lb. Basto beat Lord Raylton's Chance, 7 st. 11 lb. four miles; and in October following, he beat Mr. Pulleine's Tantivy, 8 st. 5 lb. five miles. In 1710, Basto carrying 8 st. 7 lb. beat the Marquis of Dorchester's Brisk, 9 st. 7 lb. four miles. He was then ordered to the stud for covering, and died several years afterwards, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

BAT-FOWLING, A mode of catching birds in the nighttime and while they are at roost, upon trees, hedges, perches, &c. One part of the hunters carry torches while another beats the bushes; the birds either fly into the flames and are easily taken, or are caught with nets. The depth of winter, the coldest, and the darkest nights, are best suited to this sport.

BATHING OF HAWKS (in Falconry). When the bird is weaned, hired, rewarded, and reclaimed, she is then presented with a basin of water in which she may stand thigh-deep, and lave herself, upon a mild and fair day; it increases the

strength, sharpens the appetite, and emboldens the hawk.

BATTLE-ROYAL, among cockers. A fight in which three, five or seven cocks are pitted together; the bird that stands the longest is of course the winner. At one period this was a favourite mode of fighting, but has deservedly fallen into disrepute.

BAWK (in Angling). A knot in a hair or link of a line; if not speedily rectified the line will break in that place.

BAY. To bark as a dog does; among huntsmen, deer are said to bay, when after they are hard run they turn head against the hounds.

BAY COLOUR. A bay horse is what we commonly call red, inclining to chestnut. This colour varies several ways: a dark bay, or light bay, according as it is more or less deep: and likewise dapple bays. All bay horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes.

BAYARD. A bay horse.

BAY BOLTON, (originally called Brown Lusty, and afterwards Whitefoot, and Bay Bolton) was eminent both for his figure and running, and likewise as an excellent stallion: he was bred by Sir Matthew Pierson, Bart. of Yorkshire; his sire was a large gray horse, bred by Sir William Strickland, Bart. called Hautboy, son of Wilkes' Old Hautboy. Bay Bolton's dam was a black mare of Sir Matthew Pierson's, got by Makeless, son of the Oglethorp Arabian; out of a daughter of Brimmer,—Diamond, and out of a full sister to Old Merlin. At York, in 1710, Bay Bolton (then five years old, and called Brown Lusty) the first time of his running, won a gold cup, against eight six years old horses, a case exceedingly rare, especially at a place so eminent, and in a county, at that time, renowned above all others, in these kingdoms, for producing high bred horses, and the greatest number of

them: Bay Bolton also won the subscription purse at Middleham Moor, and the rich prize at Quainton Meadow; he then became the property of his Grace the Duke of Bolton, and was brought to Newmarket, where he won a match against the Duke of Somerset's Wyndham, one against Sir Matthew Peirson's Merlin, and two against Mr. Frampton's Dragon; after which he became a stallion in the Duke of Bolton's stud, and died at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, about the year 1736, being then upwards of thirty years of age. Bay Bolton was own brother to Mr. Panton's Lamprey, a good runner.

BAY MALTON, the first produce of his dam, was foaled 1760; he was bred by Mrs. Ayrton of Malton, who sold him to the Marquis of Rockingham. Bay Malton (full brother to Treasurer) was got by Sampson (a son of Blaze) dam by Cade (a son of the Godolphin Arabian) grandam Lass of the Mill by Traveller (a son of Croft's Partner); great grandam Miss Makeless, by Young Greyhound; great great grandam (sister to Miss Barforth, commonly called Wilkie's mare) by Partner, Woodcock, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeless, Brimmer, Dickey Pierson, Burton Barb mare.

Bay Malton's dam was lent by Mr. Fenton to his daughter (Mrs. Ayrton) at her wedding dinner, for one year; when Mr. Preston, who was of the party, requested Mrs. A. to send the mare to his horse *Sampson*, the produce of which was Bay Malton; and, if we except Treasurer, was the only one that could race, although she bred several others to Sampson, Shakspeare, Engineer, and a bay colt to Lord Rockingham's Arabian.

Performances.—1764, May 22d, *Bay Malton* won a subscription of 20 gs. each at Malton for four years old, three miles, beating Mr. Thompson's gr. c. *Snap*, by Snap, who threw his rider.

In April, 1765, Bay Malton won

a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, h. ft. at Newmarket, for four years olds, 8 st. 7 lb. each, B. C. beating Mr. Shafto's ch. c. by Shepherd's Crab, and the Duke of Cumberland's b. c. Selim by Bajazet, 5 to 4 on the winner. In May, Bay Malton recd. ft. from the Duke of Cumberland's Admiral. In the First October Meeting, Bay Malton, 7 st. beat Lord Bolingbroke's Gimcrack, 7 st. 7 lb. B. C. 500 gs. Four to 1 on Gimcrack, who was beaten easily. Lord Rockingham was reported to have won 9000 guineas on this match. In the Second October Meeting, Bay Malton recd. ft. from the Duke of Cumberland's Gift by Regulus, dam by Partner.

1766, April 21st, Bay Malton beat Mr. Vernon's b. c. Otho by Moses out of Miss Vernon, 8 st. 7 lb. each, B. C. 1000 gs. Won easily: at starting 11 to 10 on the winner; over the Flat, 3 to 1 on Otho. York, August 21st, Bay Malton won the great subscription, with 50 gs. added by the city for six years, carrying 8 st. 7 lb. aged, 9 st. four miles, beating Mr. Vernon's b. h. Jerkin by Babraham, out of Small Bones, six years (J. Watson); Mr. Coulson's b. h. Royal George by Young Cade, dam by Rib, six years (Kirtion); Mr. Shafto's gr. h. Flylax by Cade, dam by Crab, aged; Mr. Stapleton's b. h. Beaufremont by Tartar, dam by brother to Bolton's Fear-nought, aged, and Sir John Moore's b. h. Herod, aged, who broke a blood-vessel in his head.

7 to 4 and 2 to 1 against Bay Malton; 7 to 2 against Jerkin; 3 to 1 against Royal George and Herod; 10 to 1 against Beaufremont and Flylax. An excellent race, very sharply contested, by the first three throughout; won by a length. The winner ran the ground in seven min. forty-three and a half seconds.

1767, April 21st, Bay Malton won a sweepstakes of 500 gs. each, 8 st. 7 lb. at Newmarket, over the B. C. beating Sir J. Moore's King Herod, Lord Bolingbroke's Turf, and Mr.

Shafto's Ascham. Six to 4 against Bay Malton, 6 to 4 against Turf, 5 to 1 against Herod, 4 to 1 against Ascham. This race is said to have occasioned a more numerous assemblage of persons of all ranks, from every part of the kingdom, than were ever before seen at Newmarket. Very large sums were depending; the gentlemen from the North backed Bay Malton freely, and reaped a rich harvest. The Marquis of Rockingham was a considerable winner.

1768, at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, Bay Malton beat easily Lord Grosvenor's Cardinal Puff by Babraham, 10 st. each, B. C. 200 gs. each and the Whip. Five to 1 on Bay Malton. At the Second Spring Meeting, he won the Jockey Club Plate, 9 st. each, B. C. beating Sir James Lowther's Ascham. Five to 1 on the winner, who took the lead at the Duke's Stand, and won easily by nearly two lengths.

1769, March 27th, Bay Malton started for 50l. for six years olds, 8 st. 7 lb. and aged, 9 st. R. C. and was beat by Sir C. Bunbury's Gimcrack by Cripple; and Lord Grosvenor's Cardinal Puff by Babraham, who came second. In this race however he beat Hemp by Young Cade; Phoenix by Matchem; Bashful by Blank; Admiral by Blank; Presto by Newcomb's Arabian; Chalfont by Blossom; and Toper by Babraham, who were placed as here enumerated.

York, August 24th. "Here, too, he unsuccessful proved!" in contending for 50l. given by the city, in addition to a subscription, for six years old, and aged, four miles. This race was won by Chatsworth, by Blank; Tortoise by Snap, second; Gimcrack by Cripple, third; Morwick Ball by Regulus, fourth; Bay Malton, fifth; and All-Fours by Regulus, sixth and last.

Odds at starting: 4 to 1 against the winner; 8 to 1 against Tortoise; 5 to 4 against Gimcrack; 10 to 1 against Morwick Ball; 6 and 7 to 1

against Malton; 3 and 4 to 1 against All-Fours.

Thus terminated the racing career of Bay Malton, who became a private stallion in the stud of the noble marquis: this good horse and honest runner died at Wentworth in 1786, aged twenty-six.

BEAGLE. The smallest hunting-dog used in this country; it is chiefly employed in chasing the hare, and is remarkable for the melody of its tone and delicacy of scent. Huntsmen distinguish the rough and smooth beagle, but they are both the same species.



Beagles are of various kinds, as the souter beagle, something less and shorter, but thicker than the deep mouthed hound; the fleet northern or cat beagle, smaller, and of a finer shape than the southern, and a harder runner. From these two, by crossing, is bred a third sort, held preferable to either. To these may be added a still smaller sort, scarcely bigger than lap-dogs, which make very pretty diversion in hunting the coney in dry weather, but are otherwise unserviceable by reason of their size.

There is no prettier sport for youth than rabbit beagling. About six or seven couples of rabbit beagles, where there are large downs or commons, make a very complete pack. Wherever rabbits are scarce in the furzes or fern, ferret the holes one or two days before hunting, and stop them all in the morning before you throw off.

Rabbit beagles should never be

permitted to run hare, or they never can be kept steady to their game.

In Lancashire there are yet a few of the old sort of beagles to be met with. A small well-shaped rabbit beagle is very difficult to be procured, the breed being nearly extinct.

BEAK (in Farriery), denotes a little horse shoe, turned up, and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof. It is used to keep the shoes fast, and to prevent them from being struck off by the horse, when by reason of any itch, or being much disturbed by the flies in hot weather, he stamps his feet violently on the ground.

BEAK. The nib, or bill, of a bird. In falconry, the upper part of a hawk's bill that is crooked.

BEAKING (in Cock-fighting). The fighting of those birds with their bills, or holding with the bill, and striking with the heels.

BEAM (in the head of a deer). That part which bears the antlers, royals, and tops, and the little streaks therein called circles.

BEAM FEATHERS. The long feathers of a hawk's wing.

BEARD (in Angling). That part of the fish-hook which is a little above the point, and, projecting out, prevents the fish from slipping off the hook.

BEARDS OF HORSES. The part underneath the lower mandible, on the outside, and above the chin, which bears the curb, is called the beard or chuck. It should have but little flesh upon it, without any chops, hardness, or swelling, and be neither raised too high nor yet too flat, but sufficient to sustain the curb in its right position.

BEARING, or HIGH BEARING COCK. One larger than the cock he fights with.

BEARING CLAWS. The foremost toes of a cock are so called by cock-fighters, which, if they be hurt or gravelled, he cannot fight.

BEASTS OF THE CHASE. The buck, the doe, the fox, the roe, and the martin.

BEASTS OF THE FOREST. The hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf.

BEASTS AND FOWLS OF THE WARREN. The hare, the coney, the pheasant, and the partridge. Some add quails, woodcocks, water fowl, &c.

BEAT (with Hunters). A term used of a stag which runs first one way and then another, who is then said to beat up and down: also the noise made by conies in rutting time, which is called beating, or tapping; but the most usual sense of beating is trying for a hare, derived from the custom of beating the bushes with a pole or hunting whip.

BED (in Angling). When the hairs of a link are so equally twisted that it is round in every part, the terms bed and bedding are applied to it. The substance of an artificial fly. Eels are said to bed, when they get into the sand or mud in large quantities.

BED OF SNAKES. A name hunters give to a knot of young ones; and a roe is said to bed when she lodges in a particular place.

BELLARIO, the property of Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. was got by Brilliant, son of Crab; his dam by Stamford's Whittington, who was got by an own brother to Lord Portmore's Whitenose, sire of Fenwick's Duchess. Bellario's grandam was own sister to Black-and-all-Black. At Newmarket, in April, 1767, Bellario (then rising four years old), at 8st. 4lb. beat Lord Bolingbroke's Conundrum (rising five) 9st. 4lb. from the D. I. to the turn of the lands, 200 gs.; received 100 gs. from Lord Rockingham's Pigeon, and 100 gs. from Lord March's Signal. In the first October meeting, he won a subscription of 80 gs. weight for age, R. C. beating Lord Grosvenor's Cardinal Puff, Mr. Vernon's Snipe, &c. received 150 gs. from Lord Barrymore's Driver: and walked over for a subscription of 85 gs. at Euston, Suffolk. At Newmarket, second October meeting, Bellario won a sub-

scription of 105 gs. beating the Duke of Bridgewater's Honest Billy, and Mr. Shafto's Ferdinand, who broke his leg in running the first mile. At Newmarket second spring meeting, 1768, Bellario won a sweepstakes of 250 gs. 8st. 7lb. each, B. C. beating Lord Bolingbroke's Darling. In the second October meeting, he won the 155 gs. 8st. 10lb. each, B. C. beating Lord Grosvenor's Icarus, Mr. Shafto's Caliban, and Lord Rockingham's Drumsticks. —At Newmarket first spring meeting, 1769, Bellario, carrying 8st. 7lb. beat Lord Rockingham's Monkey, five years old, 7st. B. C. 300 gs. In the second spring meeting, at 8st. he beat Lord Rockingham's Pilgrim, 8st. 7lb. B. C. 300 gs. and won the 150 gs. for five and six year olds, B. C. beating Lord Grosvenor's Ancient Pistol and Mr. Vernon's Chalfont; he also won a subscription of 200 gs. weight for age, B. C. beating Mr. Vernon's Marquis, Mr. Shafto's Petruchio, and Lord Grosvenor's Slap. In the first October meeting, he won a subscription of 160 gs. weight for age, R. C. beating Mr. Shafto's Poacher, by Young Cade. In the second October meeting he won 50l. weight for age, D. I. beating Lord Grosvenor's Cardinal Puff, Mr. Vernon's Marquis, Mr. Shafto's Hecate, &c. In the first spring meeting, 1770, Bellario won 50l. for six year olds and aged horses, &c. R. C. beating Mr. Blake's Snipe. In the second spring meeting, he won the jockey club plate, 9st. each, B. C. beating Mr. Fettyplace's Nabob, the Duke of Grafton's Bashful, Mr. Blake's Snipe, and Lord Grosvenor's Gimcrack. He also received two forfeits of 150 gs. each, from Sir Lawrence Dundas's Alagrecque. In the first October meeting, Bellario won a subscription of 160 gs. weight for age, R. C. beating Mr. Shafto's Petruchio, Lord Grosvenor's Gimcrack, Lord Bolingbroke's Chalfont, &c. In the Craven Meeting, 1771, Bellario, carrying 8st. 7lb. beat Mr.

Pigott's Freedom, three years old, 6st. 10lb. from the D. I. to the turn of the lands, 300 gs. In the first spring meeting he received 100 gs. from Lord Farnham's (late Wentworth's) Bucephalus. In the second Spring Meeting, he won the jockey club plate, 9st. B. C. beating Lord Ossory's Fabius, Mr. Pratt's Phoenix, Mr. Wentworth's Melpomene, and Lord Farnham's Bucephalus. And in the July meeting, Bellario, carrying 9st. beat Mr. Pigott's Freedom, four years old, 7st. 10lb. D. I. 300 gs. He then became a stallion.

BELLING, } (with Hunters),

BELLOWING } the noise made by a hart in rutting time.

BENZOIN. A solid, fragile, vegetable substance, of a reddish brown colour, distinguished into common and amygdaloidal. It is a component in friar's balsam and paregoric elixir.

BETTING. See JOCKEY CLUB, LAWS OF THE.

BEVY OF ROEBUCKS (with Foresters). A herd or company of those beasts.

BEVY OF QUAILS (with Fowlers). A term used for a brood or flock of quails.

BEWITS (in Falconry), pieces of leather, to which a hawk's bells are fastened, and buttoned to his legs.

BEZANTLER (among Sportsmen). That branch of a deer's horn next below the brow-antler.

BILLIARDS. This game is played on a rectangular table, with little ivory balls, which are driven into hazards or holes. It was invented by the French, but was played differently from what it now is; having a pass iron fixed on the table, through which the balls at particular periods of the game used to be played; but this method is quite laid aside. The French, Germans, Dutch, and Italians, brought this game into vogue throughout most parts of Europe, and it soon became a favourite diversion in England, particularly with persons of rank. It has, however, of late years been

prostituted by the designing among the lower classes; but it will never be out of fashion, being very entertaining, and affording that moderate exercise which renders it the more agreeable. The table on which the game is played is generally about twelve feet long and six wide; it is covered with fine green cloth, and surrounded with cushions to prevent the balls rolling off, and to make them rebound. There are six holes, nets, or pockets, fixed at the four corners, and the middle, opposite to each other, to receive the balls, which when put into them are called hazards. The making of a hazard, that is, putting the adversary's ball in, at the usual game, reckons two in favour of the player. The game is played with sticks called maces, or with cues; the first consists of a long straight stick, with a head at the end, and is the more powerful instrument of the two: the cue is a thick stick diminishing gradually to a point of about half an inch in diameter; this instrument is played over the left hand, and supported by the fore finger and thumb. It is the only instrument in vogue abroad, and is played with amazing address by the Italians and some of the Dutch; but in England the mace is the prevailing instrument, which the foreigners hold in contempt, as it requires not near so much address to play the game with it as with the cue; but the mace is preferred for its peculiar advantage, which some professed players have introduced under the name of trailing, that is, following the ball with the mace to such a convenient distance as to make it an easy hazard. The degrees of trailing are various, and have different denominations, viz. the shove, the sweep, the long stroke, the trail, and the dead trail or turn up, all which secure an advantage to a good player according to their various gradations; even the butt end of the cue becomes very powerful when it is made use of by a good trailer.

The following are the rules ob-

served in the common game of billiards: 1. For the lead, the balls must be put at one end, and the player must strike against the farthest cushion, in order to see what will be nearest the cushion that is next to them. 2. The nearest to the cushion is to lead, and choose the ball if he pleases. 3. The leader is to place his ball at the nail, and not to pass the middle pocket; and if he holes himself in leading, he loses the lead. 4. He who follows the leader must stand within the corner of the table, and not place his ball beyond the nail. 5. He who plays upon the running ball loses one. 6. He who touches the ball twice, and moves it, loses one. But these two rules are seldom if ever enforced, especially in England. 7. He who does not hit his adversary's ball loses one. 8. He who touches both balls at the same time, makes a foul stroke, in which case if he should hole his adversary, nothing is gained by the stroke; but if he should put himself in, he loses two. 9. He who holes both balls loses two. 10. He who strikes upon his adversary's ball, and holes himself, loses two. 11. He who plays at the ball without striking it, and holes himself, loses three. 12. He who strikes both balls over the table, loses two. 13. He who strikes his ball over the table, and does not hit his adversary's ball, loses three. 14. He who retains the end of his adversary's stick when playing, or endeavours to baulk the stroke, loses one. 15. He who plays another's ball or stroke without leave, loses one. 16. He who takes up his ball, or his adversary's, without leave, loses one. 17. He who stops either ball when running, loses one, and being near the hole, loses two. 18. He who blows upon the ball when running loses one, and if near the hole, loses two. 19. He who shakes the table when the ball is running loses one. 20. He who strikes the table with the stick, or plays before his turn,

loses one. 21. He who throws the stick upon the table, and hits the ball, loses one. 22. If the ball stands upon the edge of the hole, and after being challenged, it falls in, it is nothing, but must be put where it was before. 23. If any person, not being one of the players, stops a ball, the ball must stand in the place where it was stopped. 24. He who plays without a foot upon the floor, and holes his adversary's ball, gets nothing for it, but loses the lead. 25. He who leaves the game before it is ended, loses it. 26. Any person may change his stick in play. 27. If any difference arise between players, he who marks the game, or the majority of the company, must decide it. 28. Those who do not play must stand from the table, and make room for the players. 29. If any person lays any wager, and does not play, he shall not give advice to the players upon the game.

Besides the common winning game, which is twelve up, there are several other kinds, viz. the losing game, the winning and losing, choice of balls, bricole, carambole, Russian carambole, the bar hole, the one hole, the four game, and hazards. I. The losing game is the common game nearly reversed; that is to say, except hitting the balls, which is absolutely necessary, the player gains by losing. By putting himself in, he wins two; by putting his adversary in, he loses two; but if he pockets both balls, he gets four. This game depends greatly upon particular strengths, and is therefore very necessary to be known to play the winning game well. II. The winning and losing game is a combination of both games; that is to say, all balls that are put in by striking first the adversary's ball, reckon towards game; and holing both balls reckons four. At this game, and the losing, knocking over, or forcing the balls over the cushion, goes for nothing, the striker only loses the lead. III. Choice of balls, is choos-

ing each time which ball the player pleases, which is doubtless a great advantage, and is generally played against losing and winning. IV. *Bricole* is being obliged to hit a cushion, and make the ball rebound, or return to hit the adversary's ball, otherwise the player loses a point. This is a great disadvantage, and is reckoned between even players to be equal to receiving about eight or nine points.

V. *Carambole* is a game introduced from France. It is played with three balls, one being red, which is neutral, and is placed upon a spot on a line with the string nail (i. e. that part of the table whence the player strikes his ball at first setting off, and which is generally marked with two brass nails). Each antagonist, at the first stroke of a hazard, plays from a mark, which is upon a line with it, at the other end of the table. The chief object at this game is, for the player to hit with his own ball the two other balls, which is called a *carambole*, and by which the player wins two. If he puts in the red ball he gets two; so that seven may be made at one stroke, by *caramboling* and putting in both balls. This game resembles the losing, depending chiefly upon particular strengths, and is generally played with the cue. The game is sixteen up; yet is reckoned sooner over than the common game. The next object of this game, after making what we have distinguished by the *carambole*, is the *baulk*; that is, making the white ball, and bringing the player's own ball and the red one below the stringing nail, whence the adversaries begin. By this means the opponent is obliged to play *bricole* from the opposite cushion, and it often happens that the game is determined by this situation. VI. The Russian *carambole* is a game introduced from abroad, and is played in the following manner: the red ball is placed as usual on the spot made for that purpose; but the player when he begins, or having been holed, never places his ball on any

particular place or spot; he being at liberty to put it where he pleases. When he begins to play, instead of striking at the red ball, he leads his own gently behind it, and his antagonist is to play at which he thinks proper; if he plays at the red ball and holes it, he scores three as usual towards the game, which is twenty-four instead of sixteen points; and the red ball is put upon the spot again, at which he may strike again or take his choice which of the two balls to push at, always following his stroke till both balls are off the table. He is entitled to two points each time that he *caramboles*, the same as at the other game; but if he *caramboles*, and puts his own ball into any hole, he loses as many as he might have got had he not holed himself: for example, if he strikes at the red ball, which he holes, at the same time *caramboles* and holes himself, he loses five points; and if he holes both balls when he *caramboles*, and likewise his own, he loses seven, which he could have got if he had not holed his own ball. In other respects it is played like the common *carambole* game. VII. The bar hole, is so called from the hole being barred which the ball should be played for, and the player striking for another hole; when this game is played against the common game, the advantage for the latter, between equal players, is reckoned to be about six. VIII. The player at the one hole, though it seems to those who are not judges of the game to be a great disadvantage, has in fact the best of it; for, as all balls that go into the one hole reckon, the player endeavours to lay his ball constantly before that hole, and his antagonist frequently finds it very difficult to keep one or other ball out, particularly on the leads, when the one hole player lays his ball (which he does as often as he can) on the brink of the hole; leading for that purpose from the opposite end, which in reality he has no right to do; for the lead should be given

from the end of the table at which the hazard is made: but this advantage is often taken of novices. IX. The four game, consists of two partners on each side, at the common winning game; who play by succession after each hazard, or two points lost. The game is fifteen up; so that the point or hazard is an odd number, which makes a miss at this game of more consequence than it is at another; being as much at four, six, or eight, as it is at five, seven, or nine, at the single game. X. Hazards, are so called because they depend entirely upon the making of hazards, there being no account kept of any game. Any number of persons may play, by having balls that are numbered; but the number seldom exceeds six, to avoid confusion. The person whose ball is put in pays so much to the player, according to what is agreed to be played for each hazard; and the person who misses pays half the price of a hazard to him whose ball he played at. The only general rule is not to lay any ball a hazard for the next player, which may be in a great measure avoided, by always playing upon the next player, and either bringing him close to the cushion, or putting him at a distance from the rest of the balls. The table, when hazards are played, is always paid for by the hour.

BILLITTING (among Hunters). The ordure or dung of a fox.

BINDING (in Falconry). A term used in tiring; or when a hawk seizes his prey.

BIRD BOLTS. Three-headed arrows that were discharged at birds from a cross-bow.



BIRD-CATCHING. The art of taking birds or wild-fowl, whether for food, for the pleasure of their song, or for their destruction, as being pernicious to the farmer, by

means of nets, decoys, birdlime, &c. In the suburbs of London there are many persons who, during the months of October and March, get their livelihood by an ingenious, and, we may add, scientific method of bird-catching, totally unknown in other parts of Great Britain. The reason of this trade being confined to so small a compass arises from there being no considerable sale for singing birds except in the metropolis; and as the apparatus for the purpose is heavy, and must be carried on a man's back, it prevents the bird-catchers going to above three or four miles distance. This method of bird-catching must have been long practised, as it is brought to a most systematic perfection, and is attended with very considerable expense. The nets are a most ingenious piece of mechanism, are generally twelve yards and a half long and two and a half wide; and no one, till he becomes eye-witness of the puller's success, would imagine that a bird, which is so very quick in all its motions, could be caught by the nets flapping over each other. The wild birds fly, as the bird-catchers call it, chiefly during the month of October and part of September and November; as the flight in March is much less considerable than that of Michaelmas. The several species of birds of flight do not make their appearance precisely at the same time, during the months of September, October, and November: the pipet, a small species of lark, but inferior to the others in singing, for example, begins to fly about Michaelmas, and then the woodlark, linnet, goldfinch, chaffinch, greensfinch, and other birds of flight succeed; all of which are not easily caught, or in any numbers, at any other time; and more particularly the pipet and the woodlark. These birds, during the Michaelmas and March flights, are chiefly on the wing from daybreak to noon, though there is afterwards a small flight from two till night; but this is so inconsider-

able, that the bird-catchers take up their nets at noon. It well deserves the attention of the naturalist whence these periodical flights of certain birds arise. As the ground, however, is ploughed during the months of October and March, for sowing the winter and spring corn, it should seem that they are thus supplied with a profusion both of seeds and insects, which they cannot so easily procure at any other season. It has been observed, too, that during their sitting, they fly always against the wind: hence there is a great contention among the bird-catchers who shall gain that point; if, for example, it is westerly, the bird-catcher who lays his nets most to the east is sure almost of catching every thing, provided his call-birds are good: a gentle wind to the south-west generally produces the best sport. The bird-catcher generally carries with him five or six linnets (of which more are caught than any other singing bird), two goldfinches, two greenfinches, one woodlark, one redpoll, a yellow-hammer, titlark, and aberdavine (or barley-bird), and perhaps a bullfinch; these are placed at small distances from the nets, in little cages. He has, besides, what are called *slur-birds*, which are placed within the nets, are raised upon the slur, and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them. The slur is a moveable perch to which the bird is tied, and which the bird-catcher can raise at pleasure by means of a long string fastened to it. The slur-birds generally consist of the linnet, goldfinch, and greenfinch, which are secured to the slur by what is called a brace, which secures the bird without injuring the plumage. As it has been found that there is a superiority in birds that are in song, the bird-catchers contrive that their call-birds should moult before the usual time. In June or July, therefore, they put them into a box made quite close, under two or three folds of blankets, and leave their dung in the cage to

raise a greater heat, being perhaps examined about once a week to have fresh water: the birds eat but little during their confinement, from the putrid state of the air, which lasts about a month; they frequently die under the operation: and hence the value of a stopped bird, as the bird-catchers style it, rises greatly.—When the bird has thus prematurely moulted, he is in song, whilst the wild birds are out of song, and his note is louder and more piercing; but it is not only in his note he receives an alteration, the plumage is equally improved. When the bird-catcher has laid his nets, he disposes his call-birds at proper intervals. There is a most malicious joy in these call-birds to bring the wild ones into the same captivity, which may likewise be observed with regard to decoy ducks. Their sight and hearing infinitely excels that of the bird-catcher. The moment they see a hawk, they communicate the alarm to each other by a plaintive note; nor will they then jerk or call, though the wild birds are near. But at any other time, the instant that the wild birds are perceived, notice is given by one to the rest of the call-birds, as by the first hound that hits on the scent to the rest of the pack: after which follows the same sort of tumultuous joy. The call-birds, while the bird is at a distance, do not sing as a bird does in a chamber; they invite the wild ones by what the bird-catchers call short jerks, which, when the birds are good, may be heard at a great distance. The ascendancy by this call is so great, that the wildest bird is stopped in its flight, and lights boldly within twenty yards, perhaps, of three or four bird-catchers, on a spot which otherwise it would not have taken the least notice of. Nay, it frequently happens, that if only half a flock are caught, the remainder will immediately afterwards light in the nets, and share the same fate; and should only one bird escape, that

bird will suffer itself to be pulled at till it is caught: such a fascinating power have these call-birds.

Various methods are used to catch different kinds of birds. The **BULLFINCH**, though not properly a singing bird or a bird of flight, as it does not often move farther than from hedge to hedge, yet, as it sells well on account of its learning to whistle tunes, and sometimes flies over where the nets are laid, the bird-catchers have often a call-bird to ensnare it, though most of them can imitate the call with their mouths. It is remarkable that the female bullfinch answers the purpose of a call-bird as well as the male, which is not experienced in any other species taken by the London bird-catchers.

The **NIGHTINGALE** is not a bird of flight, in the sense in which bird-catchers use this term. Like the **ROBIN**, **WREN**, and many other singing birds, it only moves from hedge to hedge, and does not take the periodical flights in October and March. Those who take these birds make use of small trap-nets, and are considered as inferior in dignity to other bird-catchers, who will not rank with them. The arrival of the nightingale is expected, by the trappers, in the neighbourhood of London, the first week in April: at the beginning, none but cocks are taken; but in a few days the hens make their appearance, generally by themselves, though sometimes with a few males. The latter are distinguished from the females not only by their superior size, but by a great swelling of the vent which commences on the first arrival of the hens. They are caught in a net-trap, the bottom of which is surrounded with an iron ring; the net itself is rather larger than a cabbage-net. When the trappers see or hear them, they strew some fresh mould under the place, and bait the trap with a meal-worm. Ten or a dozen have been thus caught in a day.

The common way of taking **LARKS**

(see **LARKS**) is in the night, with nets called trammels. These are usually made of thirty-six yards in length, and about six yards over, with six ribs of packthread, which at the ends are put upon two poles about sixteen feet long, and made lesser at each end. These are to be drawn over the ground by two men, and every five or six steps the net is made to touch the ground, otherwise it will pass over the birds without touching them. When they are felt to fly up against the net, it is clapped down, and then all are safe that are under it. The darkest nights are best for this sport; and the net will not only take larks, but all other birds that roost on the ground. In the depth of winter great numbers of larks are taken by nooses of horse-hair. The method is this: take one hundred or three hundred yards of packthread; fasten at every six inches a noose made of double horse-hair; at every twenty yards the line is to be pegged down to the ground, and so left ready to take them. The time to use this is when the ground is covered with snow, and the larks are to be allured to it by some white oats scattered all the way among the nooses. They must be taken away as soon as three or four are hung, otherwise the rest will be frightened; but though some are scared away just where the sportsman comes, others will be feeding at the farther end of the line, and the sport may be thus continued for a long time. Those caught in the day are taken in clap-nets of fifteen yards long and two and a half broad; and are enticed within their reach by bits of *looking-glass*, fixed in a piece of wood, and placed in the middle of the nets, which are put in a quick whirling motion by the string the larker commands; he also makes use of a decoy lark. These nets are used only till the 14th of November; for the larks will not dare to frolic in the air, except in fine sunny weather, and of course cannot be inveigled into the

snare. When the weather grows gloomy, the larker changes his engine, and makes use of a trammel-net, twenty-seven or twenty-eight feet long and five broad, which is put on two poles, eighteen feet long, and carried by men under each arm, who pass over the fields and quarter the ground as a setting dog: when they hear or feel a lark hit the net, they drop it down, and so the birds are taken. Linnæus observes that the male chaffinches fly by themselves, and in the flight precede the females; but this is not peculiar to them. When the titlarks are caught in the beginning of the season, it frequently happens that forty are taken, and not one female among them; and probably the same would be observed as to other birds (as has been done with relation to the wheat-ear), if they were attended to. Experienced bird-catchers tell us, that such birds as breed twice a year generally have in their first brood a majority of males, and in their second of females, which may in part account for the above observation.

Great numbers of the inhabitants of the Orkneys feed, during the season, on the eggs of the birds of the cliffs. The method of taking them is so very hazardous, as to prove the extremity to which the poor people are driven for want of food. Shapinsha, Sanda, Ilay, Foula, and Noss Head are the most celebrated rocks; and the neighbouring natives the most expert climbers and adventurers after the game of the precipice. The height of some are above fifty fathoms; their fronts roughened with shelves or ledges sufficient only for the birds to lay their eggs upon. To these the dauntless fowlers ascend, pass intrepidly from one to the other, collect the eggs and birds, and descend with the same indifference. In most places the attempt is made from above: they are lowered from the slope contiguous to the brink by a rope, sometimes made of straw, sometimes of the bristles of the hog: they prefer the last even to ropes of hemp,

as it is not liable to be cut by the sharpness of the rocks; the former is apt to untwist. They trust themselves to a single assistant, who lets his companion down, and holds the rope, depending on his strength alone; which often fails, and the adventurer is sure to be dashed to pieces or drowned in the sea. The rope is often shifted from place to place, with the depending weight of the fowler and his booty. The person above receives signals for the purpose, his associate being out of sight; who, during the operation, by help of a staff, springs from the face of the rocks, to avoid injury from the projecting parts. But the most singular species of bird-catching is on the holm of Noss, a vast rock severed from the Isle of Noss by some convulsion, and only about sixteen fathoms distant. It is of the same stupendous height as the opposite precipice, with a raging sea between; so that the intervening chasm is of matchless horror.

Some adventurous climber reaches the rock in a boat, gains the height, and fastens several stakes on the small portion of earth, which is to be found on the top; correspondent stakes are placed on the edge of the correspondent cliffs. A rope is fixed to the stakes on both sides, along which a machine, called a cradle, is contrived to slide; and by the help of a small parallel cord, fastened in like manner, the adventurer wafts himself over and returns with his booty.

The manner of bird-catching in the Ferro islands is exceedingly hazardous. The cliffs which contain the objects of their search are often two hundred fathoms in height, and are attempted both from above and below. In the first case, the fowlers provide themselves with a rope eighty or one hundred fathoms in length. The fowler fastens one end about his waist and between his legs, recommends himself to the protection of the Almighty, and is lowered down by six others, who

place a piece of timber on the margin of the rock, to preserve the rope from wearing against the sharp edge. They have besides, a small rope fastened to the body of the adventurer, by which he gives signals that they may lower or raise him, or shift him from place to place. The last operation is attended with great danger, by the loosening of the stones, which often fall on his head, and would infallibly destroy him, were it not protected by a strong thick cap; but even that is found unequal to save him against the weight of the larger fragments of rock. The dexterity of the fowlers is amazing; they will place their feet against the front of the precipice, and dart themselves some fathoms from it, with a cool eye survey the places where the birds nestle, and again shoot into their haunts. In some places the birds lodge in deep recesses. The fowler will alight, disengage himself from the rope, fix it to a stone, and at his leisure collect his booty, fasten it to his girdle, and resume his seat. At times he will again spring from the rock, and with a fowling net placed at the end of a staff, catch the old birds that are flying to and from their retreats. When he has finished his dreadful employ, he gives a signal to his friends, who pull him up, and share his hard-earned profit. The feathers are preserved for exportation: the flesh is partly eaten fresh, but the greater part is dried for winter's provision. The fowling from below has also its share of danger. The party goes on the expedition in a boat; and when it has attained the base of the precipice, one of the most daring having fastened a rope about his waist, and furnished himself with a long pole, with an iron hook at one end, either climbs or is thrust up by his companions, who place a pole under his breech, to the next footing spot he can reach. He, by means of a rope, brings up one of the boat's crew; the rest are drawn up in the same manner, and each is furnished with

his rope and fowling staff. They then continue their progress upwards in the same manner, till they arrive at the region of the birds, and wander about the face of the cliff in search of them. They then act in pairs; one fastens himself to the end of his associate's rope, and in places where birds have nestled beneath his footing, he permits himself to be lowered down, depending for his security on the strength of his companion, who has to haul him up again; but it sometimes happens that the person above is overpowered by the weight, and both perish. They fling the fowls into the boat which attends their motions. They often pass seven or eight days in this tremendous employ, and lodge in the crannies which they find in the face of the precipice.

BIRDLIME is prepared in different ways. The best birdlime is made of the middle bark of the holly, boiled seven or eight hours in water, till it is soft and tender: then laid in heaps in pits in the ground and covered with stones, the water being previously drained from it; and in this state left for two or three weeks to ferment, till it is reduced to a kind of mucilage. This being taken from the pit is pounded in a mortar to a paste, washed in river water, and kneaded, till it is freed from extraneous matters. In this state it is left four or five days in earthen vessels to ferment and purify itself, when it is fit for use. It reddens tincture of litmus. Exposed to a gentle heat it liquefies slightly, swells in bubbles, becomes grumous, emits a smell resembling that of animal oils, grows brown, but recovers its properties on cooling, if not heated too much. With a greater heat it burns, giving out a brisk flame and much smoke. The residuum contains sulphate of pot-ash, carbonate of lime, and alumina, with a small portion of iron.

The mistletoe affords a juice superior to that of the holly; and if a young shoot of the common alder be

cut through, a stringy juice will draw out in threads, and follow the knife like birdlime, or the juice of the holly.

When birdlime is to be put in wet places, the common birdlime is apt to have its force soon taken away. It is necessary, therefore, to have recourse to a particular sort, which, from its property of bearing water unhurt, is called **WATER BIRDLIME**, and is prepared thus:—Take a pound of strong birdlime; wash it in spring water till the hardness is all removed; then beat it well that the water may be separated, so as not a drop remains; then dry it well and put it into an earthen pot; add to it as much grease as will make it run, with two spoonfuls of strong vinegar, one spoonful of oil, and a small quantity of Venice turpentine. Let the whole boil for some minutes over a moderate fire, stirring it all the time. Then take it off; and where there is occasion to use it, warm it, and cover the sticks well with it. This is the best sort of birdlime for snipes, and other birds that frequent wet places. The most successful method of using birdlime is this:—cut down the branches of any bushy tree whose twigs are thick, straight, and smooth; the willow and the birch tree afford the best of this kind. Let all the superfluous shoots be trimmed off, and the twigs all made neat and clean; they must all be well covered with the birdlime within four inches of the bottom. No part of the bark, where the lime should come, must be left bare; but it is a nice matter to lay it on properly; for if it be too thick it will give the birds a distaste, and they will not come near it; and if there be too little of it, it will not hold them when they are there. When the bush is thus prepared, it must be set up in some dead hedge, or among bushes near the outskirts of a town, or the like, if in the spring; for these places are the resort of the small birds at that time. If it be used in summer, the bush must be

placed in the midst of a quick-set hedge, or in white-thorn trees near fields of corn; and in the winter, the proper places are about stacks of corn, hovels, barns, and the like. When the lime-bush is thus planted, the fowler must stand as near it as he can without being discovered; and with the mouth, or otherwise, make such notes as the birds do when they attack or call one to another. The time of day for this sport is from sunrise to ten o'clock, and from one to sunset. Another very good method of bringing the birds together is by a stale; a bat makes a very good stale, but it must be fastened so as to be in sight at a distance. An owl is a still better stale; for this bird never goes abroad, but it is followed by all the small birds. They will gather together in great numbers about it, and having no convenient place to sit on but the lime-bush, many will be taken. If a living owl or bat is not to be had, the skin stuffed will serve the purpose, and will last twenty years. Some have used the image of an owl carved in wood, and painted in the natural colours; and it has been found to succeed very well.

BIRDS, METHODS OF PRESERVING. Various methods have been attempted for preserving birds from putrefaction, so as to retain their natural form and position, as well as the beauty of their colours and plumage. A good antiseptic for animal substances has been much inquired after; as, for want of it, many curious animals, and birds particularly, from foreign parts, entirely miscarry, and others of the finest plumage are devoured by insects. The following improved methods by Dr. Lettsom seem to be the least troublesome and the most complete:—"After opening the bird by a longitudinal incision from the breast to the vent, dissecting the fleshy parts from the bones, and removing the entrails, eyes, tongue, and brains (which in large birds may be extracted through the eye-holes with

a surgeon's director), the cavities and inside of the skin are to be sprinkled with the powders mentioned below. Glass eyes, which are preferable to wax, are then to be inserted, and the head stuffed with cotton or tow; and a wire is to be passed down the throat through one of the nostrils, and fixed on the breast bone: wires are also to be introduced through the feet, up the legs and thighs, and inserted into the same bone; next fill the body with cotton to its natural size, and sew the skin over it; the attitude is lastly to be attended to, and whatever position the subject is placed in to dry it will be retained afterwards. The drying compound is as follows:

Corrosive sublimate, a quarter of a pound; saltpetre, prepared or burnt, half a pound; alum, burnt, a quarter of a pound; flowers of sulphur, half a pound; camphor, a quarter of a pound; black pepper, one pound; tobacco, ground coarse, one pound; mix the whole, and keep it in a glass vessel, stopped close. Small birds may be preserved in brandy, rum, arack, or first runnings; though the colour of the plumage is liable to be extracted by the spirit. Large sea-fowl have thick strong skins, and such may be skinned; the tail, claws, head, and feet are carefully to be preserved, and the plumage stained as little as possible with blood. The inside of the skin may be stuffed as above. Kuckahn observes (in the *Phil. Trans.* vol. lx. p. 319,) that "baking is not only useful in fresh preservations, but will also be of very great service to old ones, destroying the eggs of insects: and it should be a constant practice once in two or three years to bake them over again, and to have the cases fresh washed with camphorated spirit, or the sublimate solution, which would not only preserve collections from decay much longer but also keep them sweet." But Dr. Lettsom remarks, that "baking is apt to crimp and injure

the plumage, unless great care be used; and therefore the proper degree of heat should be ascertained by means of a feather, before such subjects are baked." And he prescribes as the best preservative, boxes well glazed; and he adds, "When the subject is to be kept for some time in a hot climate, it should be secured in a box filled with tow, oakum, or tobacco, well sprinkled with the sublimate solution." In Guiana, the number and variety of beautiful birds is so great, that several persons in the colony advantageously employ themselves, with their slaves and dependants, in killing and preserving these animals for the cabinets of naturalists in different parts of Europe. The method of doing this, as related by Mr. Bancroft (in his *Nat. Hist. of Guiana*), is, "to put the bird which is to be preserved in a proper vessel, and cover him with high wines, or the first running of the distillation of rum. In this spirit he is suffered to remain for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, or longer, till it has penetrated through every part of his body. When this is done, he is taken out, and his feathers, which are no ways changed by this immersion, are placed smooth and regular. It is then put into a machine, made for the purpose, among a number of others, and its head, feet, wings, tail, &c. are placed exactly agreeable to life. In this position they are all placed in an oven very moderately heated, where they are slowly dried; and will ever after retain their natural position, without danger of putrefaction." See FISHES.

BISHOPPING. An operation performed on the mouths of horses, &c. by unprincipled dealers with a view of passing them off as young animals when the natural marks are obliterated.

BIT. The iron attached to the bridle, and put into the horse's mouth, is called a bit, or bit-mouth. In the middle there is always an

arched space for the lodging of the tongue, which is called the liberty. As little iron as possible should be put into a horse's mouth; we therefore seldom use any other than snaffles, cannon mouths jointed in the middle, cannon with a fast-mouth, and cannon with a port-mouth, either round or jointed.

Of the bits in use, beside the snaffle or small watering bit, there is the cannon-mouth jointed in the middle, which always preserves a horse's mouth whole and sound; and though the tongue sustains the whole effort of it, yet it is not so sensible as the bars; which are so delicate that they feel its pressure through the tongue, and thereby obey the least motion of the rider's hand. The larger it is towards the ends fixed to the branches, the gentler it will be. We should make use of this mouth to a horse as long as we can; that is, if with a simple cannon-mouth we can draw from a horse all the obedience he is capable of, it will be useless to employ any other.

The cannon with a fast mouth is all of one piece, and only kneed in the middle, to give the tongue freedom. It is proper to secure those mouths that chack or beat upon the hands, and this will fix them, because it rests always in one place; so that the horse loses his apprehensiveness, and will soon relish this bit-mouth better than the last; which, being jointed in the middle, rests unequally upon the bars. The middle of this bit should be a little more forward, to give more play to the horse's tongue; and the bit should rest rather on the gums, or outsides of the bars, than upon their very ridges.

The fourth sort is called the cannon-mouth with the liberty; after the form of a pigeon's neck. When a horse's mouth is too large, so that the thickness of it supports the mouth of the bit that it cannot act upon the bars, this liberty will a little disengage it, and suffer the

mouth of the bit to rest upon his gums, making him so much the lighter upon the hand.

The port-mouth is a cannon, with an upset or mountain liberty. This is proper for a horse with a good mouth, but a large tongue working its effects upon the lips and gums, it will control a horse that hath high bars, and in some degree sensible. This useful bit, if well made, will never hurt a horse's head.

The scatch mouth, with an upset or mountain liberty, is ruder than a cannon-mouth, because not fully so round, but more edged; and preferable in one respect; namely, that those parts of a cannon-mouth to which the branches are fastened, if not well riveted, are subject to slip; but the ends of a scatch-mouth can never fail, because of their being overlapped; and therefore much more secure for vicious and ungovernable horses.

Pignatel's cannon-mouth with the liberty is proper for a horse with a large tongue and round bars, as being only supported a little by his lips. Care should be taken never to work a horse with a single rein, as long as he has one of these bit-mouths.

Of bits generally and their application, we counsel that at first the horse should have a gentle one, rightly lodged in his mouth, so as not to incommode his lips, nor rest upon his tushes: then let him be mounted, and pulled two or three steps back, to try if his head be firm, if he performs frankly, or only obeys with reluctance. If he incline to carry low, it is improper to give a liberty to the tongue, which will rise too high; for that, by tickling his palate, would bring his head down between his legs. Large curbs, if they be round, are always most gentle.

From time to time many alterations have been made in the construction and form of bits, and which have gained for the inventors the distinctive appellations of the Bux-

ton, the Chifney, the Pelham, the Pembroke, and the Weymouth bits; we have also the cannon, the hard and sharp, the port-mouth, &c. See BRIDLE.

BITCH. See DOG.

BITES. See ADDER STUNG.

BITTERN. This bird is a native of Europe and inhabits fenny dis-



tricts, where it breeds, making its nest in April with the leaves of water plants, on some dry clump among reeds or rushes. The female lays six or eight eggs of a pale greenish colour. Hawks, which plunder the nests of most water-fowl, seldom venture to attack that of the bittern. Concealing itself in the midst of an extensive marsh, it lives upon frogs, insects, and vegetables during the summer; but in the autumn it repairs to the woods in pursuit of mice, which it seizes dexterously and swallows whole. The bill is four inches long, of a greenish brown colour with jagged edges; legs, of a pale green; claws, long and slender; the inner side of the middle claw finely serrated, for the purpose of holding its prey more securely; the breast feathers, long and loose: the plumage of the bittern is, indeed, beautifully variegated. The most remarkable trait in this bird, however, is that hollow dismal noise which it commences in the spring and ends in the autumn,

and which distinguishes it from the feathered creation. To describe this booming, as it is termed, is impossible; it must be heard. However awful these loud bellowing explosions may seem to us, they are the calls to courtship or of connubial felicity. As the bittern flies sluggishly, it presents an easy mark to the gunner, and though generally timid, when wounded, makes a desperate resistance. At the latter end of autumn, however, in the evening its wonted indolence appears to forsake it, and it soars into the air with a spiral ascent to a considerable height, making at the same time a singular noise very different from its former boomings. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was held in great esteem at our tables. Its flesh has much the flavour of the hare, and nothing of the fishiness of that of the heron. In some districts it is called the bitter-bum, and in others the mire-drum.

BLACKBIRD (*Merula*). At full age it is of a fine deep black,



the bill of a bright yellow, and the edges of the eyelids yellow. This species of the *Turdus* (Thrush) is of a solitary disposition, frequents thickets, in which it builds earlier than other birds. It lays four or five eggs of a bluish green colour, marked with irregular dusky spots. See THRUSH.

BLACK CHANCE, bl. foaled in 1732; bred by Mr. Hatton, of Marsh, near Richmond, Yorkshire. Black Chance was got by Mr. Hut-ton's Bay Barb, his dam by Surly; grandam by Coneyskins; great-grandam by Blunderbuss out of a daughter of Place's White Turk. Black

Chance won the king's plate, in 1738, at Guildford, Salisbury, Winchester, Lewes, and Lincoln; in October, he started at Newmarket for the royal prize, against the Duke of Devonshire's Second, which horse he had beat at Winchester, but fell in running for the first heat, which caused him to be distanced — the only time of his being beat that year. During his career as a racer he won sixteen matches and sweepstakes. In 1744 he walked over for the annual free prize at Farndon, in Cheshire. Black Chance was a horse of great strength; at high weights there was not a better racer in the kingdom; he was sire of Cricket, Poppet, Nicodemus, Bonnylass, Hector, &c.

BLACK-COCK, HEATH-COCK, BLACK-GAME, or GROUS. Are to be met with in Cumberland, in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, in Devonshire, in the New Forest, Hampshire, and in Delamere Forest, Cheshire; they are more numerous in Scotland, as well in the Lowlands as upon the Grampian hills. The male has a dusky bill; the plumage of the whole body is of a black colour, glossed over the neck and rump with a shining blue; the co-



verts of the wings are a dusky brown, the inner coverts white; the thighs and legs are covered with dark brown feathers; the tail consists of sixteen black feathers, and is much forked; the exterior feathers bend greatly outwards, and their ends seem as if cut off. The black-cock weighs about four pounds;

is one foot ten inches in length; and the expansion of his wings two feet nine inches. The head and neck of the female are marked with alternate bars of dull red and black, and the breast with dusky black and white; the back, the coverts of the wings, and the tail are of the same colour as the neck; the inner coverts of the wings are white in both sexes, forming a white spot on the shoulder; and the tail, which is slightly forked, consists of eighteen feathers variegated with red and black. The female weighs about two pounds. Black-grouse breed and are found upon the moors in the vicinity of woody situations; they perch like the pheasant; they feed on bilberries and other mountain fruits, and in winter, on the tops of the heather. In summer they frequently descend from the hills to feed on corn. They never pair, but in the spring the male crows and claps his wings from some eminence; on which signal all the females within hearing, resort to him. The hen seldom lays above six or seven eggs. When the female is obliged, during the time of incubation, to leave her eggs in quest of food, she covers them so artfully with moss or dry leaves that it is very difficult to discover them. As soon as the young ones are hatched, they are seen running with extreme agility after the mother, though sometimes they are not entirely disengaged from the shell.

BLACK-LEGS. A name given, in Leicestershire, to a disease frequent amongst calves and sheep. It is a kind of jelly that settles in their legs, and often in the neck, between the skin and the flesh.

BLACK-LEGS. Persons who attend race-courses, gaming-houses, and other places of public diversion, in order to take advantage of, and overreach, those who are unable to defeat their artifices.

BLACKS OF WALTHAM. A gang of desperate deer-stealers, for the suppression of whom an act was passed in the ninth year of

George I. chap. 22, commonly called the *Black Act*. These lawless depredators used to sally forth in disguise, with their faces blacked, to the terror of the surrounding country, robbing fish-ponds, and committing all sorts of depredations. This statute, however, is repealed by 7 and 8 George IV. cap. 27.

BLADDER ANGLING. Attach a baited hook to an ox bladder inflated. The quick rising of the bladder, after it has been pulled under water, never fails to strike the fish as effectually as the spring of a rod.

BLAIN (in Farriery). A distemper incident to horses. It is a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which swells so as to stop the breath.

BLAZE. The property of Thomas Panton, Esq. was got by the Devonshire Childers; his dam (well known by the name of the Confederate Filly) by Grey Grantham, son of the Brownlow Turk; his grandam by the Duke of Rutland's Bay Barb, and out of an eminent mare called Bright's Roan, bred by Mr. Leeds of North-Milford, Yorkshire. At Newmarket, in October, 1738, Blaze beat the Duke of Bolton's Hopeful, 8st. 5lb. each, four miles, 300 gs. At Newmarket, in April, 1739, he won a sweepstakes of 700 gs. 8st. 7lb. each, four miles, beating Lord Godolphin's Roundhead, son of Childers, and Lord Lonsdale's bay horse, by his Arabian. He won the king's plates at Winchester and Lewes; also at Newmarket in April following, beating the Duke of Hamilton's Spectre, and the Duke of Somerset's bay horse, by the Hampton Court Childers. Blaze was sold to Sir Harry Harpur, Bart. in whose possession he won 40 gs. at Epsom, beating Lord Portmore's Squirt, and Mr. Grisewood's Lady Thigh; 50 gs. at Guildford, beating Sir A. Henley's Merry Cupid, and Lord Weymouth's Scrutineer; 50 gs. at Reading, beating Mr. Friend's Pebblestone, Mr. Beaver's Driver, and

Mr. Turner's Lath; 50l. at Chipping-Norton; and 50 gs. at Oxford, all of which prizes he won in a very high form. Blaze afterwards became a stallion at Beverley, Yorkshire, and died in the year 1756. He was sire of Sampson, the dam of Herod, &c.

BLAZE. See **STAR** and **WHITE-FACE**.

BLEAK, or **BLAY**. So called from its bleak or white appearance; is a common river-fish that spawns



about March. It is fond of many of the baits for trout, and is usually caught with a small artificial fly of a brown colour, to which the size of the hook should be proportioned. This fish, though highly valued by epicures, seldom exceeds six inches in length. Breads are made of its scales. By some it is called the fresh-water sprat, and the river swallow. According to Walton, "The bleak may be taken with a paternoster line, that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other. I have seen five caught thus at one time, and the bait has been gentles, than which none is better." He adds, "There is no better sport than whipping for bleaks in a boat, or on a bank in the swift water in a summer evening, with a hazel top about five or six feet long, and a line twice the length of the rod."

BLEEDING. The great vein of the neck is decidedly the best to bleed from in all cases requiring general blood-letting. The operation, although simple, is frequently done in a most clumsy manner, and serious injuries often follow the improper use of the fleam. We prefer a lancet in most cases; but, if the fleam be used, let the operator gently rise the vein, by pressing his finger softly upon it, and, at the part

immediately above where the vessel divides into two branches, open it by a well-directed stroke. Opening the temporal artery, in affections of the head and eyes, is an operation of great importance, and often relieves when other bleedings fail. Bleeding in the toe, as it is called, is topical, and therefore is of great use in affections of the foot; and so, perhaps, bleeding from the veins of the thigh may be found beneficial as a topical remedy.

BLEMISH (amongst Hunters). When the hounds, finding where the chase has been, make a proffer to enter, but return.

BLEND-WATER, or **MORE-ROUGH**. A distemper incident to black cattle, arising either from the blood, from the yellows, or from change of ground.

BLEYNE (in Farriery). An inflammation in the foot of a horse between the sole and the bone. Bleyne's are of three sorts: the first, bred in spoiled wrinkled feet with narrow heels, are usually seated in the inward or weakest quarter. The second infests the gristle, and must be extirpated as in the cure of the quitter bone. The third is occasioned by small stones and gravel between the shoes and the sole. To cure, pare the foot, let out the matter, if any, dress the sore as the pinch of a nail.

BLINDNESS. See **HORSES**.

BLISTERING. Before a blister is applied, the hair must be cut off from the part as closely as possible: this may be much more easily and effectually done by means of shears than scissors. The blistering ointment is then to be well rubbed into the part with the hand; and, after this has been continued about ten minutes, some of the ointment may be smeared on the part. In blistering the legs, the tender part of the heel, under the fetlock joint, is to be avoided, and it may be better to rub a little hog's lard on it in order to defend it from any of the blisters that may accidentally run

down from the leg. When the legs are blistered, all the litter should be removed from the stall, and the horse's head should be carefully secured to prevent his rubbing the blistered parts with his nose. A more immediate and more plentiful discharge attends a *liquid blister*, which may be made by mixing together powdered cantharides one drachm and a half, olive oil two ounces.

BLOCK (in Falconry). The perch on which the hawk is placed. It ought to be covered with cloth.

BLOOD (in Farriery). A distemper in the back of a horse, which makes him, in going, draw his head aside or after him; to cure, slit the length of two joints under the tail, and let the animal bleed plentifully.

BLOODHOUND, or **SLEUTH-DOG**. This sort of hound was held in high request among our ancestors,



especially on the confines of England and Scotland, where the borderers were continually preying on the flocks and herds of their neighbours; and as it was remarkable for the most exquisite sense of smelling, was frequently employed in recovering game that had escaped from the hunter. It could follow with great certainty the footsteps of a man to a considerable distance, and was therefore of the utmost utility in barbarous and uncivilized times, in tracing murderers and other felons through the most secret coverts. In many districts, infested with robbers, a certain number of these hounds were maintained at the public charge, and in general proved

the means of discovering the perpetrators of crimes when every other endeavour failed of success. The breed of this kind of dog is not very generally cultivated at this time. Some few are kept for the pursuit of deer which have been previously wounded by a shot to draw blood, the scent of which enables the dog to pursue with the greatest certainty. During the American war numbers of them were sent to that country, and employed in discovering fugitives concealed in the woods and other secret places; they were in use also, for a similar purpose, during the late revolts in the West India islands, and said to have been in Ireland at the time of the last rebellion. They are sometimes employed in discovering deer-stealers, whom they infallibly trace by the blood that issues from the wounds of their victims. They are also said to be kept in convents, situated in the lonely mountainous countries of Switzerland, both as a guard to the sacred mansions, and to find out the bodies of men who have been unfortunately lost in crossing those wild and dreary tracts.

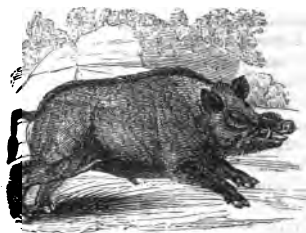
BLOOD-RUNNING-ITCH (in Farriery). A disease in horses, proceeding from an inflammation of the blood, by over-heating, hard riding, or too severe labour, which, insinuating itself between the skin and the flesh, makes the animal rub and bite himself, and if not cured, often turns into an infectious mange.

BLOODY-HAND. See BACK-BERIND.

BOAR (in Farriery). When a horse shoots out his nose as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BOAR-HUNTING IN FRANCE. Very early in the morning of the day when the hunt is to take place, says Col. Thornton, the huntsman, accompanied by some of the guards (you would term them rangers) of the forest, who are generally well acquainted with the haunts of the prey, proceed to such, invariably

headed by an old steady dog. A *fresh foot*, that is, the impression of a boar's pad, made in his nightly



prowlings, is their object. Hitting upon this, they take observation of the wood (or cover) into which the foot-marks evidently point, especially noting if the boar has gone through. Supposing him to have *harboured*, they tie a string to the hound's collar, and put him upon the scent, until his great eagerness convinces the huntsman that he is sure in his *pricking*. A *station* is then set up, and the huntsman makes a *retour* to the original *rendezvous*, which he reaches, in almost all cases, before or by the time the *compagnie*, or *à l'Anglais*, the *field*, arrives, in order to give goodly note of preparation, and to put in order the onset of the day. All this, perhaps, is too mechanical when compared with a maddening fox-chase; but, still, a boar-hunt in France, taken altogether, is a noble amusement.

We lost no time in getting to the foot-mark, when two hounds, that could be depended on, were put to the scent, whilst a relay of five couple were sent to a certain quarter of the wood, to be put on when the game should break. The pack altogether consisted of about ten or twelve couple. The stanch hounds first loosed having convinced us that we were still right, the remaining part of the pack stationed with us were let go, and in five minutes came up to the spot upon which the boar lay *couchant*. At this moment the horsemen galloped off to post

themselves at the different passes, or meuses, through which it was probable that the animal would make his rush to shake off the pursuers. I chanced to select a post of honour. I had not been stationed five minutes ere I heard the "vollied music of the hounds," and, in the next moment, beheld the "tusk-armed monster cleave his desperate way." I fired, but missed. The animal before this was going not at fastest speed, but on hearing the report of my musket, he rushed on amazingly fast. I now set to work with whip and spur to gain the next pass, but in vain; the pursued had won it before me,—and another, and another, and so onwards for more than three quarters of an hour, at more than three parts speed. At length I got ahead of him, but he heard me, and turned his course. At this moment a roebuck passed before the dogs, and they took upon it, and it was with great exertions alone that we got them back upon the original scent, which, by this time, was very considerably ahead. He had, however, slackened his pace, for, by degrees, we managed to work up to him. The field was divided, and I heard shots at intervals; two close to me. I rode up to the hunter who had fired; he informed me the boar had passed apparently much wounded, and the animal fell, but managed to rise, clear a ditch, and again ensconce himself in the forest. The dogs at this moment gave tongue violently, and we felt convinced the boar must be at bay. I waited whilst my fellow-sportsmen reloaded, and then securing our horses to a tree, and, guided by the angry cry of the hounds, we soon came upon the object of our pursuit. He was resting on his haunches, surrounded by the pack, and he every now and then made a rush at them. When within a few paces, we fired both our barrels, and he fell, completely dead, amongst the dogs. Shortly

afterwards the greater number of the party came up, and we were installed the victors of the day.

The boar was now placed behind the huntsman, and carried to Amboise, distant from Tours fifteen miles, where we had the gratification of finding a good dinner prepared for us.

I repeat, that when the boar breaks cover resolutely, and takes the fine plains gallantly, the sight is really beautiful; and you must be well mounted, too, to come up with the chase ere wounds have spoiled his speed.

The forest of Amboise is the property of the Duke of Orleans, and contains about eleven thousand acres.

BOBBING. A particular method of fishing for eels. See **EEL**.

BOLSTERS OF A SADDLE. Those parts which are raised upon the bows, before and behind, to hold the rider's thighs in a proper position.

BOLTING, or BOULTING, signifies rousing or dislodging a cony from its resting place. They say to bolt a cony, start a hare, rouse a buck, &c. A race-horse bolts when he runs off the course; a fox, too, having run to earth, and forced out, is said to have bolted.

BONE-SPAVIN. See **SPAVIN**.

BONNY BLACK, foaled in 1715, bred by his grace the Duke of Rutland, was a mare of great eminence, having a very considerable share of speed, and also possessed of goodness to support her running. She was got by a stallion of his grace's own, called Black Hearty, which was got by the Byerley Turk, sire of Basto, Jig, &c. At Newmarket, in April, 1719, Bonny Black (then rising four years old) beat a horse of Mr. Frampton's (rising seven) at 10st. each; and in August following, she won the king's plate at Hambleton. In 1720, Bonny Black won a second time the king's plate at Hambleton; and in April, 1721,

she won the king's plate for mares at Newmarket. When six years old, she beat Lord Harvey's Merryman, aged, and allowed him 3lb. She also beat the noted Hackwood, at 8st. each; after which the duke challenged to run Bonny Black against any horse in the kingdom, for 10,000 gs. four times round the king's plate course at Newmarket, without rubbing, which challenge was not accepted. Bonny Black was afterwards a brood mare in his grace's stud.

BOOTS and SHOES may be rendered impervious to water, by applying the following compost: take three ounces of spermaceti, and melt it in a pipkin, or other earthen vessel, over a slow fire; add thereto six drachms of India rubber, cut into slices, and these will presently dissolve. Then add, successively, of tallow, eight ounces; hog's lard, two ounces; amber varnish, four ounces; mix, and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots, or other material to be treated, are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

BORACK. This high-bred and beautiful animal was brought from Madras, in 1823, by Mr. Sawers. His colour is brown, and he is about fourteen hands one and a quarter of an inch in height. He was purchased at Bussora, by an officer of the Madras army, in the latter part of the year 1818, and was then between two and three years of age. His pedigree was unfortunately neglected to be got at the time of purchase, and when it was written for, after he had signalized himself in India, it was found difficult to identify it from those of the other horses that had been bought from the same person. The connoisseurs in India adjudged him to be of the Montefick breed, and he was considered the fleetest Arabian that had appeared in that quarter of India. At Bangalore, on the 25th of Sep-

tember, 1820 (under the name of Pet), he won easy a sweepstakes, 8st. 4lbs. each, three miles, beating Captain Fyfe's gr. A. h. Childe Harold, aged, and Colonel Conway's gr. A. h. Mootee, aged (distanced). At the same place, on the 3d of October, carrying 8st. 7lb. he won the rajah's handicap plate; heats, three miles; beating Childe Harold, 8st. 2lb. easy: time, second heat, four minutes four seconds. At Hyderabad, on the 15th of November, he won the minister's plate, free for all horses carrying 10st.; heats, two miles and a half; beating Mr. Andrew's b. A. h. Councillor, aged: time, first heat, five minutes twenty-one seconds. Besides which, he won twice at Nagpore, in March, 1820; once at Bangalore, in September; and in November he walked over for a 10st. plate, two miles and a half, a few days after having won the minister's plate.

BORING. A brutal operation formerly in use for the cure of strains and wrenched shoulders in horses. It was performed thus: having cut a hole in the skin over the part affected, the cellular membrane was blown up with a tobacco-pipe, as a butcher does veal: after which they thrust a cold flat iron, like the point of a sword blade, eight or ten inches up between the shoulder-blade and the ribs. This horrible torture was had recourse to by ignorant farriers, in order to excite inflammation and discharge as near as possible to the supposed seat of the disease. Bartlett very justly remarks, that it is an absurd, useless, and cruel practice.

BOTTS, or Bors. A species of short worm, said to be produced and nourished only in the intestines of the horse. The larvæ of the æstrus.

BOUILLON (in the *Manège*). An excrescence, or lump of flesh, on or by the frog or frush, insomuch that the frush shoots out and makes the horse halt. This is called the flesh blowing upon the frush.

BOULETTE (in the *Manège*). When the fetlock bends forward out of its natural position, either through violent riding or by being too short jointed.

BOUTE (in the *Manège*). An epithet for a horse, when his legs are in a straight line from his knees to the coronet; short jointed horses are apt to *boute*, not so those that have long joints.

BOW. An elastic instrument, bent in form of an arch by means of a string fastened to its two ends,



used to shoot, or throw out, pointed weapons called arrows. It is the most ancient, and the most universal of weapons. It has been found to obtain among people who had little or no communication with the rest of mankind. Barbarous nations often excel in the fabric of particular things, for which they have the greatest necessity in the common offices of life. Hence the Laplanders, who support themselves almost entirely by hunting, have an art of making bows, which we, in these improved parts of the world, have never arrived at. Their bow is made of two pieces of tough and strong wood, shaved down to the same size, and flatted on each side; the two flat sides of the pieces are brought closely and evenly together, and then joined by means of a glue made of the skins of perch, which they have in great plenty, and of which they make a glue superior in strength to any which we have. The two pieces, when once united in this manner, will never separate, and the bow is of much more force to expel the arrow, than it could possibly have been under the same dimensions if made of only one piece. In a similar mode, the North Americans construct their bows of three several pieces, and strengthen them

with the sinews of the deer, which, when prepared, they wrap carefully round the thickest part of the bow.

The length of the bow is not clearly ascertained; those used by our soldiery appear to have been as tall; at least, as the bearers, agreeably to an ordinance made in the fifth year of Edward IV. commanding every man to have a bow his own height; and they might, upon the average, be something short of six feet long.

The strength of a bow may be calculated on this principle, that its spring (i. e. the power whereby it restores itself to its natural position) is always proportionate to the distance of space it is removed from it.

It will be observed that every bow has generally a number immediately over the handle, which is the number of pounds it takes, to draw the bow down to the length of an arrow.

The way this is ascertained, is thus: the bow being strung, is placed horizontally on a ledge; a scale is hooked on the string, in which weights are put, and that quantity which bears the string down till it is the length of an arrow from the bow, is its weight. Thus a man, according to the bow he can pull, may judge of his own strength: fifty-four pounds is the standard weight of a bow; and he who can draw one of sixty with ease, as his regular shooting bow, may reckon himself a strong man; though a great many archers can draw one of seventy and eighty pounds, and some ninety, but they are very few.

Ladies' bows are from twenty-four pounds to thirty-four.

The *Long-Bow* was formerly in great vogue in England; most of our victories in France were acquired by it; and many laws were made to regulate and encourage its use. The parliament under Henry VIII. complain of the disuse of the long bow, "heretofore the safeguard and defence of this kingdom, and the dread

and terror of its enemies." 33 Henry VIII. cap. 6.

The **Cross-Bow**. Whatever might have been its powers as a weapon of war, it is now, like the long-bow, reduced to an instrument of amusement; and that amusement is chiefly confined, and for which it is well adapted, to shooting rooks, hares, rabbits, and game in general.

The modern cross-bow for that purpose possesses one great advantage over the fowling-piece, which is, that in the discharge, it is free from any loud noise; for a person, when shooting with a fowling-piece in a rookery or warren, is sure to alarm the whole colony by the report of the first fire, which makes it a considerable time before he can get a second, but a cross-bow has only a slight twang in the loose. It likewise possesses an advantage equal with the rifle, the arm being guided by the position of a small moveable bead, and which can be placed to such an exactness as to bring down at ninety or one hundred and twenty feet, to a certainty, the object aimed at.

"Cross-Bows," says Mr. Daniel, "employed formerly as weapons in war, and also to kill animals in the field (where great nicety of vision was required to find those sorts of game that kept upon the ground, for the cross-bow was always used at motionless objects), were of somewhat the same shape as those of the present day, at least those that now throw what is termed a bolt. The bullet bows are of modern and much neater construction, and their accuracy, when once set, is astonishing: the splitting a ball upon the edge of a knife, however extraordinary it may sound, is to be performed by a novice, at a distance from fifteen to twenty yards: and the ball will be thrown with the same unerring certainty for fifty times successively."

The **PELLET Bow** differs in no respect from the bow for shooting arrows except in the formation of the string, which is a double one,

somewhat like that of the cross-bow. Its strength should not exceed forty or fifty pounds. Some idea of its powers may be formed from the circumstance of its killing kites, crows, and gulls at the distance of fifty or sixty yards: and such is the rapidity with which a person practised in its use can shoot, that, "on one occasion," says a gentleman in a letter to his friend, "I recollect having had three shots at a gull flying past me, missing with the first and second shot, and killing him with the third." No aim is taken; the eye is kept steadily on the object, and the head held as upright as possible. The balls or pellets are made of blue or yellow clay mixed with a little oil, and gradually dried in the shade to prevent their cracking or becoming too light. They should be made in a mould, and of a size larger than a musket-ball, but not heavier than a leaden ball of about twenty-four to the pound: one of those balls can be shot to the distance of a hundred and fifty yards. Cast-iron balls of the musket size answer well for practice. The pellet bow is well adapted for exercise in this damp climate, as it can always be practised within doors: a cloth of any kind hung up in a room will answer for a target, as the ball drops from it without noise or injury. Hemp makes the best bow-strings, and lancewood does very well for bows: yew is better, but it is difficult to procure it sound and of good quality. The pellet bow is used very generally throughout India.

BOW-BEARER. An under officer of the forest, whose oath will explain the duties he engages to perform:—I will true man be to the owner of this forest, and to his lieutenant; and in their absence, I shall truly oversee, and true inquisition make, as well of sworn men as unsworn, in every bailiwick, both in the north bail and south bail of this forest; and all manner of trespass done either to vert or venison, I shall truly endeavour to attach or

cause to be attached, in the next court of attachment, there to be present, without any concealment had to my knowledge. So help me God.

BOW OF A SADDLE. That part which sustains the pommel, consisting of the withers, the breasts, the points or toes, and the corking, and is called the fore bow. The hind bow bears the trosequin or quilted roll. The bows are covered with sinews to make them strong, and kept tight by bands of iron: on the lower side are nailed the saddle straps, with which the girths are made fast.

BOWET, or BOWESS (in Falconry). A term applied to a young hawk when she draws any thing out of her nest, and covets to climb on the boughs.

BOWLING. The art of playing with bowls. This game is practised either in open places, as bares and bowling-greens, or in close bowling-alleys. The sides being selected, each player has two bowls, which have numerical figures, to ascertain to whom they belong. The leader sends off a smaller bowl, called *the jack*, to what distance he pleases, it being by the toss his privilege so to do: this he follows with his first bowl, getting as near the jack as possible: he is then followed by one of the adverse party, the partner of the first following, and so in rotation till all the bowls are played; as many of the bowls, on either side, as are nearer to the jack than the nearest on the opposite side, so many do the successful party score that time towards the game; and so on in succession, till one side or the other have won the match. Sometimes a ball lying very near the jack is removed to a distance by the hit of an adversary's bowl, which remains nearer the jack than the bowl it has driven away: this is called a *rub*. Strutt gives a plate from a manuscript preserved in the royal library, 20 Edw. IV., which represents bowling, as early as the thirteenth century. It was at one time a game in great repute in the higher

ranks of society. Charles I. was fond of it, and it formed, according to Count de Grammont, a daily share in the diversions of the court of Charles II. at Tunbridge.

BOW NET, or BOW WHEEL. An engine for catching fish, chiefly lobsters and craw-fish, made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other; at the mouth is a little rim, four or five inches broad, somewhat bent inwards. It is also used for catching sparrows.

BOWYER, or BOW-MAKER, was anciently a distinct business from a fletcher, or arrow-maker. The company of Bowyers was incorporated so late as 1620, and consists of a master, two wardens, twelve assistants, and thirty on the livery.

BOXING. The exercise of fighting with the fists, either naked or with a stone or leaden ball grasped in them. It coincides with the *pugilatus* of the Romans. A century ago it formed a regular exhibition, encouraged by the first ranks, and tolerated by the magistrates. A booth was erected at Tottenham Court, in which the proprietor, George Taylor, invited the professors of the art to display their skill, and the public to be present at their exhibition. The bruisers then had the reward due to their prowess, in a division of the entrance money, which sometimes amounted to 100*l.* or 150*l.* The general mode of sharing was for two-thirds to go to the winning champion, and the remaining third to the loser; though sometimes, by an express agreement of the parties, the conqueror and the vanquished shared alike. The success of Taylor's booth induced Broughton, in 1742, who was then rising into note, to open an amphitheatre in Oxford Road: part of the expenses of this building was defrayed by the subscription of a number of the nobility and gentry. It bore the name of Broughton's New Amphitheatre, and was very commodious. Besides the stage for the

combatants, it had seats corresponding to boxes, pit, and galleries. After a course of years, however, these exhibitions became gradually less patronised and frequented. Once, indeed, they seemed to be reviving, and for some time considerably engaged the attention of the public.

BRACE, is commonly taken for a couple or pair, and applied by huntsmen to several beasts of game; as, a brace of bucks, foxes, hares, &c.; also a brace of greyhounds is a proper term for two.

BRAMBLE-NET, or **HALLIER**. A net for catching birds of various sizes: the great meshes must be four inches square; those of the least size are three or four inches, and those of the biggest are five. In depth they should not be above three or four inches, but in length they may be enlarged. The shortest are eighteen feet in length.

BRAN contains a considerable portion of the nutritious matter of the wheat, is less glutinous than flour, and slightly detergent and purgative. Bran is a useful ingredient in a horse's diet, if discreetly employed: it is, however, universally agreed by veterinary writers, that a continued use of bran, either raw or scalded, is improper, as it is apt to relax and weaken the bowels. Whenever bran is employed as mashes for cattle, care should be taken that it is not decayed or musty. See **MASH**.

BRANCH-STAND (in Falconry). Making the hawk leap from tree to tree until the dog springs the partridges.

BRANCHES OF THE BRIDLE. Two pieces of bent iron, which in their interval bear the bit-mouth, cross-chains, and grub.

BRANCHIÆ. Gills, in the anatomy of fishes, organs of respiration, corresponding to lungs in other animals, with which all fishes, except the cetaceous tribe and the lamprey, are provided.

BRANT FOX. A sort of black and red fox.

BREAKING COLTS. There is a general want of well qualified men in this way, as well as of good farriers. Our chance-medley breeders either break their horses themselves, or commit it to persons equally ignorant; whence the number of our *garroons*, the breed and education of which are so well matched.

The utmost care should be used to teach a colt his paces distinctly. You will observe numbers of horses trained and ridden by little farmers and countrymen, which confuse and jumble the paces one into the other, shuffling between walk and trot, and trot and gallop, till they acquire a kind of racking pace, from which it is no easy task to reclaim them; or they will, perhaps, do one pace only. If the colt be unfavourably made forward, and it appear from the mal-conformation of his neck, and the ill setting on of his head, that he can never have a handsome carriage, double care must be taken to give him a well tempered mouth, the only thing which can possibly render a horse of this unfortunate description tolerable.

Such as show much blood, or stoop forward and lounge in their gait, in the usual manner of bred cattle, ought to be well set upon their haunches.

The future goodness and value of the nag materially depend upon early tuition. If he be defective in bending his knees, let him be ridden daily in rough and stony roads; or if that fail, cause him to be ridden every day, for a month or more, with blinds. Being blinded, he will naturally lift up his feet. I have experienced the use of it.

When a colt is refractory, it is usual to tame him by riding him immoderately over deep earth. It is a silly custom, and often productive of great mischiefs, by weakening the tender joints of a young horse, breaking his spirit, or rendering it totally desperate. Coolness and perseverance are here the requisites; there is no horse with a sto-

mach so proud, which a level course will not bring down.

The most proper period for breaking a saddle-colt is the usual one, when three years old. In the common mode of performing this premier act of horsemanship, there is very little variation since Baret's days; or rather, it may be said, we have universally adopted his improved method. A head-stall is put upon the colt, and a caversane over his nose (from the old Italian word, *cavazana*, Englished, by Blundeville, *cavetsan*, or head-straine), with reins. He is saddled, then led forth with a long rein, and, in due time, lunged, or led around a ring, upon some soft ground. As soon as he has become tolerably quiet, he is mounted, a proper mouth and carriage given, and his paces taught. When sufficiently instructed, he ought (in general) to be dismissed until the following spring; an early period for serious business.

There are some who choose to defer breaking their colts until four years old, for which they often find just cause of repentance, in the strength and stubbornness of the horse; such practice would, however, be at least somewhat more safe, if a favourite method of mine were adopted, which is, to accustom colts to handling, to the halter, and the bitt, immediately upon their weaning.

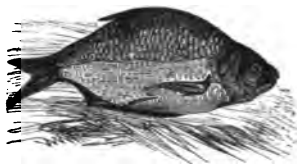
BREAKING DOWN. This accident often occurs in racing, and sometimes in hunting, but very rarely upon the road. A strain in the back sinews is sometimes called by this name; but, when a horse breaks down, the fetlock joint, when he rests on that leg, absolutely bears upon the ground. This accident is supposed to depend on a rupture of the great suspensory ligament of the leg; but sometimes it is occasioned by a rupture of the ligaments of the pastern, and a consequent dislocation of the small with the large pasterns. If we examine the tendons and ligaments on the back part of the shank, we shall find that the great

flexor, or perforans tendon, is supported by a strong ligament, nearly as large as itself, which proceeds from the back part of the knee, or from the upper and posterior part of the great metacarpal or canon bone. About three or four inches down, it joins the perforans tendon, and becomes intimately mixed with it. If this part is examined, it will clearly appear that a rupture of the suspensory ligament of the fetlock joint would not bring the horse down upon his fetlock joint, unless this suspensory ligament of the perforans tendons were to give way also.

BREAKING HERD. Denotes a deer's quitting a herd and running by itself; in which sense the word stands opposed to herding.

BREAKING UP A DEER. The old word for opening or cutting it up.

BREAM (*cyprinus latus*), is a very broad shaped fish, and thick,



scaled excellently, large eyes, a little sucking mouth, disproportionate to his body, and a forked tail. It hath two sets of teeth, is a very great breeder, the melter having two large melts, and the female as many bags of spawn.

Bream shed their spawn about midsummer; and though they are occasionally met with in slow rivers, are generally considered a pond fish, where they thrive in the greatest perfection, often weighing from eight to ten pounds. Dr. Shaw tells us that this fish is a native of many parts of Europe, abounding in the still lakes and rivers, and is occasionally found in the Caspian Sea. They are angled for near the bottom; and the angler should take all possible care to keep concealed.

They are great lovers of red

worms, especially such as are to be found at the root of a great dock, and lie wrapt up in a round clew: also flag worms, wasps, green flies, and grasshoppers (whose legs must be cut off), and paste, of which there are many sorts which are found very good baits for him, but the best are made of brown bread and honey; gentles, young wasps, and red worms. The best season of angling for him is from St. James's day until Bartholomew tide.

The Sea Bream, called the Red Gilt-head, is a fish of a red colour, with the iris silvery.

BREAST-PLATE, or TREE. See **SADDLE.**

BREASTS. See **SADDLE.**

BREASTS OF A HORSE. See **COUNTER.**

BRET, BURT, or BRUT. A flat fish of the turbot species, taken in vast quantities on the coast of Lincolnshire.

BRIDLE. The head-stall, bit, and reins by which a horse is governed: its origin is of high antiquity. The parts of a modern bridle are the snaffle or bit; the head-stall, or straps from the top of the head to the rings of the bit: the fillet, over the forehead and under the foretop; the throat-band, or choke-band, that buckles under the throat; the reins; the nose-band, buckled under the cheeks; the trench; the cavesan; the martingal; and the chaff-halter.

Our bridles, at present, are either **CURBS**, double and single, or **SNAFFLES**, either single or accompanied with a check-cord and rein; the reins either brown or black leather, quite plain, the headstall without a nose-band, or any ornament of riband in front.

BRIDLE-HAND. Generally understood to mean the hand in which the rider holds his bridle, generally the left hand; the other is called the whip hand.

BRIM. A sow is said to brim when ready to take the boar.

BROCK. A term used to denote a badger.

A hart too, of the third year, is called a brock, or brocket; and a

hind of the same year, a brocket's sister.

BROCKLESBY BETTY. Bred by Charles Pelham, Esq. of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, and was thought at her time the best mare the kingdom had ever produced. Betty was a brood-mare before trained for racing, and was got by the Curwen Bay Barb; her dam was called the Hobby Mare, bred by Mr. Leedes of North Milford, Yorkshire, and got by the Lister Turk, sire of Snake, Piping Peg, &c. Brocklesby Betty, at Newmarket, in April, 1716 (then rising five years old) beat a mare of the Duke of Devonshire's for 100 gs. and in the following August she beat twelve mares for the royal cup at Hambleton. In April, 1717, Betty beat eight mares for the royal cup at Newmarket. In August following, she won a silver tea-board at Lincoln, a 60*l.* gold cup at York; and in October following, she beat four horses for the king's plate at Newmarket. In April, 1718, Betty beat six horses for the royal cup at Newmarket; and in May following, beat the Duke of Wharton's Snail for 200 gs. She afterwards won a match of 900 gs. a side, against the Duke of Bridgewater's Ashridge, son of Leedes' Arabian, who was at that time supposed to be the best horse in the kingdom.

BROKEN-WIND (in Farriery). A disease to which horses are subject, arising from the adherence of humours to the hollow parts of the lungs, that impede the windpipe. See **WIND.**

BROOD MARE. A mare kept for the purpose of breeding. See **MARES.**

BROOK. A little river or small current of water; and is distinguished from a river by flowing only at particular seasons, whereas a river flows at all times.

BROW-ANTLER. That branch of a deer's horn next the head.

BRUSH. The tail of a fox.

BUCEPHALUS, ch. foaled 1764, bred by Mr. Osbaldeston, was got by Regulus, dam by Partner, gran-

dam by Gallant's Smiling Tom, great grandam (Traveller's dam) by Almanzor; Gray Hautboy, Makeless, Brimmer, Diamond, sister to Old Merlin's dam. In 1768, May 27th, Bucephalus won the ladies' plate of 50*l.* for four year olds, 8*st.* 7*lb.* each, two mile heats, beating Mr. Brandling's b. c. Conjuror, by Alcides. August 23, 1769, Bucephalus won 50*l.* given by the city of York, added to a subscription purse, for five year olds, 9*st.* four miles; Aug. 26, beat Mr. Vernon's ch. h. All-Fours, by Regulus, six years, 8*st.* 7*lb.* each, four miles, 500 *gs.*; 5 to 2 on Bucephalus. In 1770, at the Newmarket first spring meeting, Bucephalus was beat by Eclipse, 8*st.* 7*lb.* each, B. C.; 6 to 4 on Eclipse. Mr. Wildman staked 600 *gs.* to 400 *gs.* Bucephalus was so sharply pushed, that he was incapable of racing any more that year; indeed, he never thoroughly recovered his form, and though he started several times after, proved unsuccessful. After the match with Eclipse, he was sold to Lord Farnham, who disposed of him to his original master, Mr. Osbaldeston; and in March, 1773, he won the annual prize at Kipling Coates. So much for Bucephalus.

BUCK. The male of rabbits, goats, &c. See FALLOW DEER.

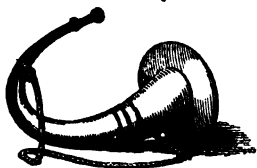
BUCKHUNTER, (commonly called the Carlisle Gelding) though in a very high form, yet there were horses of his day that would beat him; but he had rarely an equal, and hardly ever a superior, with relation to those principal points of being capable of running with all degrees of weight, of supporting repeated heats, of travelling and running often, and continuing the whole for so great a number of years, and to the age that he did. Buckhunter was bred by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, and got by that noted stallion the Bald Galloway, his dam by Lord Carlisle's Turk, out of a daughter of the said Bald Galloway, which was out of a daughter

of the Byerley Turk. In 1719, Buckhunter won two king's plates at York; also, the king's plate at Lincoln, and at Newmarket in October. In 1720, Buckhunter won the king's plate at Newmarket in April; after which he won several plates and matches there, and supported the severity of running trials at Newmarket for many years; and when sold from thence, though fourteen years old, he won the following plates and matches, viz. 50*gs.* at Huntingdon, 50*l.* at Warwick, 50*l.* at Bath, twice 40*l.* at Peterborough; 40*l.* at Lichfield, 30*l.* at Stratford, 30*l.* at Rothwell, 30*l.* at Rugby, 30*l.* at Boston, 25*l.* at Welsh Pool, Wales; 25*l.* at Newmarket, 20*l.* at Lichfield, 20*l.* at Leicester, 20*l.* at Newcastle-under-line, 20*l.* at Melton, 20*l.* at Spalding, 15*l.* at Northampton, and when running for a plate at Salterley Common, near Stilton, Buckhunter broke his leg, which deprived him of his life, and he was buried near to the pale of Stilton churchyard. The excessive spirits of his youth rendered him almost ungovernable, and caused him to be castrated, which lost a promising English stallion. Buckhunter was own brother to Old Lady, who was also bred by the Earl of Carlisle.

The Bald Galloway (sire of the above gelding) was bred by Captain Rider of Whittleberry Forest, Northamptonshire; his dam was a royal mare, of the said Captain Rider's, of the Whynot (son of the Fenwick Barb) kind. The Bald Galloway's sire was a Barb of the Monsieur St. Victor's of France, well known to sportsmen by the name of the St. Victor's Barb, being also the sire of Lord Portmore's Snake and Dafodil, Lord Herbert's Smiling Tom, Mr. Duncombe's Dart, Mr. Routh's Nutmeg, Old Cartouch, Elf, Penguin, or Foxhunter, Grey and Bald Ovington, Bald Peg, Black-a-top, Roxana (Cade and Lath's dam), and several others.

BUGLE-HORN. A horn for-

merly much used in hunting, and now in the British army.



BULL-BAITING. If cruelty to animals could be justified by the examples of antiquity, abundant cases might be found in the records of the ancients. The *Venatix*, instituted by the Romans, in honour of Diana, consisted of three distinct sports: in the first oxen, deer, and even sheep, were turned loose into the arena of the amphitheatre, where the people were permitted to pursue them, and to appropriate those they caught to their own use; in the second, ferocious animals were made to combat with each other; and in the third, they were made to contend with man. Those who actually engaged on those occasions may, indeed, be exempted from the charge of cruelty, for they were generally slaves or malefactors, who were compelled to risk their lives in an unequal contest with the most savage natives of the forest; but the nobility of Rome, who, in some instances, hired them, the government which permitted such exhibitions, and the people who delighted in them, must all be included in the reproach.

These spectacles were commonly exhibited on the commemoration of victories, and on other solemn occasions; and as the Italian territory produced no other beasts of prey than the wolf and the bear, no cost was spared to procure every other species from abroad.

Among the animals that were matched against each other, the wild bull was conspicuous; sometimes being opposed even to the lion and the elephant, and at others baited by dogs. They were also oc-

asionally attacked by the men,—which custom is said to have been introduced by Julius Cæsar, who is supposed to have learned it from the Thessalians; but the details which have been preserved respecting these combats, are not sufficiently minute to enable us to ascertain the manner in which they were conducted.

BULL-FIGHTING is still a favourite sport among the Spaniards and Portuguese, who, indeed, pursue it with a degree of enthusiasm that partakes more of a passion than a taste. They have large, uncovered amphitheatres appropriated solely to that purpose, and men trained to the employment; the combats are celebrated with considerable share of pomp and ceremony, and are attended by persons of the highest rank, amongst whom crowds of elegant females are seen to join their plaudits when a successful *matador* has destroyed his opponent.

The ambition of gaining this valued homage to their bravery sometimes induces young men of the highest families to venture their persons in the contest; and a life thus sacrificed is not considered as ignobly lost. The combatants appear on horseback, armed with a spear and sword, and gaudily dressed in a peculiar costume; and after parading round the interior circle of the amphitheatre, they all retire, except one, who is to engage singly. A door, which communicates with the den in which the bull has been already confined, and goaded almost to madness, is then opened, and the animal rushes forth into the arena, snuffing the air and bellowing with rage. So soon as he perceives his antagonist, he generally eyes him for a moment; paws the ground, as if bracing himself for the assault, and then suddenly darts forward with terrific violence. The dexterity of the combatant consists in evading this attack; for which purpose he gallops off, and wheeling round the arena, still pursued by the infuriated

bull, watches a favourable opportunity to become, in his turn, the assailant. In this conflict, the horses are often gored to death: or should the rider be dismounted by accident, he is then obliged, by the established rule, to continue the combat on foot, with the aid of the sword alone. He, in that case, wraps his left arm in his cloak, which he holds before him to distract the attention of the bull; and, boldly advancing to the encounter, awaits the moment that the animal bends his head with the intent to toss, when he instantly thrusts his sword into the chest, beneath the shoulder blade, and despatches him. In this manner successive bulls are destroyed; but they sometimes wreak their vengeance on their persecutors, and lives are not unfrequently lost in the contest.

This custom is generally supposed to have been derived from the Moors; but the large roofless amphitheatre, the dens communicating with the arena, and much of the ceremonial, are all evidently borrowed from the Romans. It is also to be presumed, that had it been established among the Moors, before their invasion of Spain, some remains of it would still be found in Barbary, where, however, it does not appear to be known; and the stronger probability seems to be, that it has existed among the Spaniards from a much more remote period of antiquity.

The first bull-bait, in this country, is said to have been held at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, about 1209, in the time of King John, and had its rise from the following circumstance:—William, Earl of Warrene, Lord of the town of Stamford, standing upon the castle walls, saw two bulls fighting for a cow, in the adjoining meadow, till the butchers' dogs being roused therewith, pursued one of the bulls (maddened with noise and multitude) quite through the town; which sight so pleased the earl, that he gave the castle meadow, where first the bull's duel began, for a common, to the

butchers of the town, after the first grass was mowed or eaten, on condition that they should find a mad bull, the day six weeks before Christmas day, for the continuance of the sport every year; which custom occasioned the proverb (used among the people and others, in that county and elsewhere), *As mad as the baiting-bull of Stamford*.

In 1661, another amateur of this sport, Mr. George Staverton, bequeathed "the whole rent of his dwelling-house at Staines, to buy a bull annually for ever; which bull was to be given to the poor of the town of Wokingham, in Berkshire, to be there baited, then killed, and properly divided; the offal, hide, and surplus gift-money, to be laid out in shoes and stockings for their children. The aldermen, and one Staverton, if one of that name should be living in the town, to see the work done honestly."

Charity, therefore, was one plea upon which this practice was continued; and the efforts made in the House of Commons to obtain its abolition were for a long time opposed and rendered abortive by the specious pretence, *that it tended to keep alive the spirit of the English character, and to forbid it would encroach on the liberty of the subject!*

If we accuse the Spaniards of barbarity, on account of their attachment to bull-fights, we forget that they risk their own lives in an open encounter, and that if they are cruel, at least they are not cowardly; while here, the bull is securely fastened to a stake by an iron chain or rope strapped round his neck, and with his horns muffled at the points. The range allowed to him is not large, and his dastardly assailants take especial care to keep beyond it,—irritating him by every means in their power, until they find him sufficiently enraged to begin the sport. A single dog is then let loose; and should he not succeed in pinning the animal, by seizing his nostrils and holding him to the ground, he

is aided by a second, and a third; but should he still foil their efforts, and gore or tire them, successive dogs are again turned upon him, until the exhausted victim falls beneath their united attacks.

BULL-RUNNING was a sport confined to the turn of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, (Plot's Nat. Hist. Staff. chap. x.) as appears by the charter granted to the king of the minstrels, who amused the crowd attendant on the hospitality of the ancient earls and dukes of Lancaster.

By the custom of the manor, since the year 1374, a bull was annually given by the prior of the abbey to the minstrels. After having undergone the torture of having his horns cut off, his tail and ears docked and cropped, and his nostrils filled with pepper, his body was smeared with soap, and in that condition he was turned out to be hunted. When taken, or held long enough to pull off some of his hair, he was brought to the stake, and baited in the manner already described. To the honour, however, of the inhabitants of the town, this custom was abolished in 1778.

BULLDOG. Although Great Britain has always been famous for her fighting-dogs, it does not appear that the bulldog of the present day is the one intended by ancient authors; as the description they give accords much better with the mastiff, with which it has been confounded by some writers. The period at which this breed came into repute is unknown; that the mastiff was the dog in estimation and use till within a few years seems pretty clearly proved: for even so late as the time of Gay, that accurate observer of nature's varied forms has expressly mentioned, in his fable, the Bull and the Mastiff: and it can hardly be supposed, that had the bulldog and the mastiff been as distinct as at present, that he would have substituted the one for the other.

The bulldog is, in height, about

eighteen inches, and weighs about thirty-six pounds; head round and



full; muzzle short; ears small,—in some, the points turning down—in others, perfectly erect, and such are called tulip-eared; chest wide; body round, with the limbs very muscular and strong; the tail thin and taper, curling over the back, or hanging down, termed tiger-tailed, rarely erected, except when the passions of the animal are roused: the hide loose and thick, particularly about the neck; the hair short; the hind feet turned outwards; hocks rather approaching each other, which seems to obstruct their speed in running, but is admirably adapted to progressive motion when combating on their bellies: but the most striking character is the under jaw almost uniformly projecting beyond the upper; for if the mouth is even, they become shark-headed, which is considered a bad point. Dog-fanciers invariably prefer, and consider those best bred which are large behind the ears.

The colours are black, salmon, fallow, brindled, and white, with these variously pied; the fallow, salmon, and brindled with black muzzles, are deemed the most genuine breeds, and the white to possess most action: there is a strong general resemblance between a brindled bulldog and the striped hyæna.

The properties of the British bulldog are, matchless courage and perseverance, even to death: bred for the combat, and delighting in it, he evinces, against an unequal ad-

versary, invincible courage; roused by injury, or led on by his master, he attacks the most powerful animal, and rushes upon it without the slightest indication of fear; disdain- ing stratagem, he bravely assails the enemy in front—the bull, the buffalo, or bear; and if successful, fixes his powerful jaws on the nose, bringing the head to the ground, pins it there, destitute of the power of resistance, till, in loud roarings, his superiority is confessed. The smaller animals, as rats, mice, &c. he rarely regards.

Although the wounds the bulldog inflicts are not severe, yet, by his unsubdued and obstinate courage, he will, in general, conquer any other of an equal or even superior size. Destitute of scent, nearly incapable of tuition, slow and sluggish in his manner, loose and irregular in his gait, in his pacific moments he is apparently inoffensive and stupid, sulky in the eye, and averse to action; but roused by noise, and easily wrought to a pitch of madness, seizing whatever presents or opposes him; nor is he deterred from the furious assault by lacerated limbs or broken bones.

They may be *over-bred*, that is, too deep game—suffering pain without resistance.

They are properly crossed with any other dog where courage is requisite; as with the terrier for badger-baiting.

BULLFINCH (among Foxhunters). A tremendously thick quickset hedge, peculiar to the rich grazing counties of our happy island, and which some people would imagine nothing but a bird could fly over.

BULLHEAD, or **MILLER'S THUMB**. A fish that has a broad head and wide mouth, with broad fins near the eyes, two fins under the belly; and instead of teeth, has rough lips which assist him in napping at the bait: he has also fins on his back, and one below the belly, and his tail is round, and his body all over covered with whitish, blackish, and

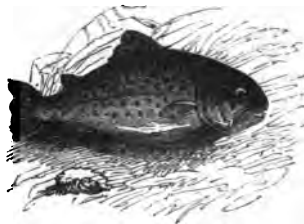
brownish spots: they begin to spawn about April, and are full of spawn all the summer season; their average length is from four to five inches. Their flesh, like the cray-fish, turns red when boiled; and when their gill-fins are cut off they serve as good baits for pike and trout.

The common abode or haunt of this fish is in holes among stones in clear water, in summer; but in winter they take up their quarters with the eels in mud. They are a simple and lazy fish, and are easily caught in summer; and you may see him in hot weather sunning himself on a flat gravelly stone, upon which you may put your hook, which must be baited with a very small worm near the mouth, and he will very seldom refuse the bait, so that the most bungling angler may take him. It is, indeed, an excellent fish for taste: but of so ill a shape that many women do not care to dress it.

BULL'S-EYE. A mark in the shape of a bull's eye, at which archers shoot by way of exercise.

BULL-TERRIER. A species of dog resulting from a cross between the bulldog and the terrier.

BULL-TROUT. A species of



the trout, but thicker in the body. It has the same haunts, and is taken with like bait as the salmon-trout.

BURBOT. See **BARBOLT**.

BURNISH. Deer are said to burnish their heads, when rubbing off a white downy skin from their horns against a tree.

BURR. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.

BURROCK, is a small weir or

dam, where wheels are laid in a river for taking of fish.

BURROWS. Holes in a warren which serve as a covert for rabbits.

BUSTARD. The largest of British land-fowls; the male, at a medium, weighing twenty-five pounds;



there are instances of some very old ones weighing twenty-seven; the breadth nine feet; the length nearly four. Besides the size and difference of colour, the male is distinguished from the female by a tuft of feathers about five inches long on each side of the lower mandible. Its head and neck are ash-coloured; the back is barred transversely with black and bright rust colour: the greater quill feathers are black; the belly white; the tail is marked with broad red and black bars, and consists of twenty feathers; the legs are dusky. The female is about half the size of the male; the crown of the head is of a deep orange, traversed with black lines; the rest of the head is brown. The lower part of the foreside of the neck is ash-coloured; in other respects it resembles the male, only the colours of the back and wings are far more dull. Bustards were formerly more frequent in this country than at present; but the increased cultivation of the country, and the extreme delicacy of its flesh, have greatly thinned the species: they are now found only on Salisbury Plain, on the heaths of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Sussex, the Dorsetshire uplands, the Yorkshire wolds, and

in East Lothian. They are exceedingly shy and difficult to be shot; are slow in taking wing, but run very fast, and when young are frequently taken with greyhounds, which pursue them with great avidity: the chase is said to afford excellent diversion. Their food consists of berries that grow among the heath, and those large earthworms that appear in great quantities on the downs before sunrise in the summer: these are replete with moisture, answer the purpose of liquids, and enable them to live long without drinking on those extensive and dry tracts. Besides this, Nature has furnished the males with an admirable magazine for their security against drought, being a pouch, whose entrance lies immediately under the tongue, and which is capable of holding nearly seven quarts: this they fill with water to supply the hen when sitting, or the young before they can fly. In autumn, bustards are generally found in turnip fields; in winter, as their food becomes scarce, they prey on mice, and even on small birds when they can seize them. The female lays two eggs as large as those of a goose, of a pale olive brown marked with dark spots: they make no nest, only scrape a hole in the ground.

BUSTLER. Bred by Mr. Place, stud-master to the Lord Protector Cromwell; got by the Duke of Buckingham's Turk, called the Helmsley Turk. Bustler was sire of Blunderbuss and Old Merlin; the former of which got the dam of Old Royal, sire of Bald Charlotte; the latter got Woodcock, sire of Miss Tippet, and Bethell's Castaway, which got the dams of Bald Charlotte and Conqueror. Bustler also got the grandam of Old Wyndham.

BUTTERS. An instrument of steel fitted to a wooden handle, for paring or cutting the hoof of a horse.

BUTTON, (of the reins of a bridle), is a ring of leather through which the reins are passed, and which slides along their length.

BUTTONS. The excrements of the hare or rabbit.

BYERLEY TURK, sire of Basto, was Captain Byerley's charging horse, in Ireland, in the time of King William's wars, and afterwards (as well known to sportsmen) proved a most excellent stallion. This Turk was also sire of Jig, sire of Old Partner, the Duke of Rutland's Black Hearty, sire of Bonny Black and Peterborough Dun, Grasshopper, the sire of the dam of the Bolton Looby, and of the dam of Mr. Hutton's Phantom. He got the dams of Lord Halifax's Farmer Mare, Gray Ramsden, Wynn's Looby, and Smales's Childers, the grandams of Colonel Howard's Squirrel, and of his chestnut mare that won the king's 100 gs. at Newmarket, in April, 1728.

BUZZARD. The most common of the hawk tribe in England. It breeds in large woods, and usually builds on an old crow's nest, which it enlarges and lines with wool and other soft materials. It lays two or three eggs, spotted with white or perfectly yellow. The cock buzzard will hatch and bring up the young, if the hen is killed. The young keep company with the old ones for some time after they quit the nest, which is not usual with other birds of prey, who always drive away their brood as soon as they can fly. This bird is very sluggish and inac-

tive, and is much less in motion than other hawks, remaining perched on the same bough for the greatest part of the day, and is generally found near the same place. It feeds on birds, rabbits, moles, and mice; it will also eat frogs, earthworms, and insects. This species is subject to some variety in colour. Some have their breast and belly brown,



and are only marked across the craw with a large white crescent; but usually the breast is of a yellowish white, spotted with oblong rust-coloured spots pointing downwards: the back of the head and neck, and coverts of the wings, are of a deep brown, edged with a pale rust-colour; the middle of the back covered only with a thick white down. The tail is barred with black, and ash-coloured, and sometimes with ferruginous.

C

CADDOW. A name for the chough or jackdaw.

CADE, b. c. foaled, 1734, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, out of Roxana, by the Bald Galloway. Roxana was also dam of Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian, his first get, 1732; Roundhead, by Childers, 1733; and Cade, 1734: she died within a fortnight after foaling, aged sixteen, and Cade was reared with cows' milk; from which cir-

cumstance he received his name.—["To *cade*, breed up in softness." See Johnson's Dict.]—Cade won the king's plate at Newmarket, in October, 1740, beating, at two heats, Sedbury, Elephant, and Blacksilver; in April, 1741, he was beat at Newmarket by Sedbury. He only ran three or four times, and proved unsuccessful. Cade was sold, by the Earl of Godolphin who bred him, to Mr. Meredith of Eastby, near

Richmond, Yorkshire, where he became a favourite stallion, and was sire of Matchem, Changeling, Young Cade, and a great number of celebrated racers, stallions, and brood mares. Cade was a strong powerful horse, and covered at 10 gs., and 2s. 6d. the groom; he died in September, 1756, aged twenty-two.

CADENCE. An equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions when he is thoroughly managed, and works justly at gallop, *terra a terra*, and the airs; so that his times or motions have an equal regard to one another; that one does not embrace or take in more ground than another, and that the horse observes the ground regularly.

Horsemen say, this horse works always upon the same cadence, he follows the cadence, he does not change his cadence, he remains equally between the two heels.

He is fine and gentle in all his aids; and when put to the manage, he never interrupts his cadence.

This horse has so fine a mouth, and works with so much liberty in his shoulders and haunches, that he keeps his cadence with great facility; nay, he takes a very good cadence upon his airs, without stepping false, without jumbling, and works equally in both hands.

CADÉW, or CADDIS, or CAD-BAIT. The straw-worm, an insect used as a bait in angling.

CADGE. A round frame of wood, upon which falconers carry their hawks.

CALF (among Hunters). A hart or hind of the first year.

CALKINS. Horse-shoes for frosty weather, and are apt to make horses tread altogether upon the toes of their hind feet, and trip; they also occasion bleymes, and ruin the back sinews; nevertheless, they are necessary in time of frost; and it is more expedient that a horse should run such a risk, than the rider be in continual danger of breaking his limbs.

Whenever there is occasion to

use them, order the farrier to pare the horn a little low at the heel, and turn down the sponge upon the corner of the anvil so as to make the calkin in the form of a hare's ear, which will do little damage; whereas the great square calkins quite spoil the foot.

Calkins are either single or double, that is, at one end of the shoe or at both; these last are deemed less hurtful, as the horse can tread more even.

CALLS, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL, the latter for quails, are made of a leathern purse, in shape resembling a pear, stuffed with horse-hair, and fitted at the end with the bone of a cat, hare, or rabbit's leg, formed like a flageolet. They are played by squeezing the purse in the palm of the hand, at the same time striking on the flageolet part with the thumb to counterfeit the call of the hen-quail. Different birds, however, require different calls; but most of them are composed of a pipe or reed, with a leathern bag somewhat in form of a bellows, which, on being pressed, emits a noise like that of the species of bird to be taken. A laurel leaf, fitted on a stick cleft at one end, counterfeits the cry of a lapwing; a leek, that of the nightingale. The land-rail, or corn-crake, is decoyed within shot, by means of two sticks, in one of which small notches are cut at equal distances, and by scraping one against the other a noise is produced like the cry of the bird. Calls may be purchased of the bird-fanciers in London.

Crying like a hare will bring crows, hawks, jays, magpies, ravens, &c. Polecats, stoats, &c. are to be enticed by imitating the cry of the rabbit, which is easy enough to do with the mouth only.

CANARY BIRD. This little bird so highly esteemed for its song, reared with so much care, particularly by the fair sex, and which affords so innocent amusement to those who are fond of the wild notes

of nature, is a native of those islands from which it takes its name. It



was not known in Europe till the fifteenth century; consequently, no account of it is to be met with in any of the works of the old ornithologists. Bellon, who, about the year 1555, described all birds then known, does not so much as mention it. At that period the breed was brought from the Canary Islands. It was so dear that it could only be purchased by people of fortune, and these were often imposed upon. It was originally called the sugar bird, because it was so fond of the sugar-cane, which circumstance has caused some surprise among naturalists—sugar being poison to many fowls. Experiments have shown that a pigeon to which four drachms of sugar were given, died in four hours; and that a duck, which had swallowed five drachms, did not live seven hours after.

It was only in the middle of the sixteenth century that these birds began to be bred in Europe; and the following circumstance, related by Olina, seems to have been the occasion of it:—A vessel which, among other commodities, was carrying a quantity of Canary birds to Leghorn, was wrecked on the coast of Italy; and these birds, being thus set at liberty, flew to the nearest land, which was the Island of Elba, where they found the climate so favourable, that they multiplied, and would have become domesticated, had they not been caught in

snares, and divers other ways for sale; and the breed of them there has long since been extinct.

The breeding of these birds was first attended with great difficulty, as the treatment they required was not known; but vast numbers are now bred in England of the pure breed, as well as a great quantity of handsome mule birds, chiefly from the cross of the green linnet, whose original note surpasses that of all the linnet variety. It was at one time supposed that those birds bred on the Canary Islands were much better singers than those reared in England, but this does not appear to be the case. (Phil. Trans. vol. lxiii. p. 249.) As the male parrot is much superior in his colour and plumage to the female, so is the cock Canary bird. The hen birds sometimes sing, but they are much inferior in the strength of their notes to the males; neither is their plumage so gay. The form of them, however, is singularly symmetrical and elegant.

In former times various treatises were published, in various languages, on the mode of rearing Canary birds; and many persons made it a trade, acquiring considerable fortunes by it. In the Tyrol there is a company, who, after the breeding season is over, send out persons to different parts of Germany and Switzerland, to purchase birds from those who breed them. Great numbers of these are sent to England, where, considering the distance they are brought from, they are sold at a cheap rate.

The principal food of these birds is a plant called Canary seed, first supposed to have been brought for this purpose from the Canary Islands to Spain, and from thence dispersed all over Europe. In some botanical works this plant is laid down as *Phalaris Canariensis*, and is supposed to be the phalaris mentioned by Pliny. A great quantity of it is now sown in England, particularly in the Island of Thanet, and is sold in the London market at from fifty to seventy shillings per quarter.

CANCELLIER (in Falconry). A term used when a light-flown hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times on the wing, to recover herself before seizing.

CANKER (in Hawks). A distemper in the throat and tongue, proceeding from foul feeding, and from neglecting to wash their food in cold water in summer, and warm in winter. To cure, anoint the throat with olive oil.

CANKER (in Horses). A loathsome disease which attacks in various places, and requires immediate attention to prevent a fatal termination. There are many remedies for this complaint; the following is the simplest: reduce equal quantities of ginger and alum to a fine powder, mix them perfectly together till they compose a thick salve, and anoint the affected part after it has been well washed with alum water and vinegar.

CANKER (in Dogs). A distemper that usually attacks their ears. To cure; take two ounces of soap, an equal quantity of oil of tartar, sulphur, sal-amoniack and verdegrease, incorporated with vinegar and aqua fortis, mixed together, and rubbed well into the affected part, will effectually cure.

CANNON-MOUTH OF A BIT. A round but long piece of iron, consisting sometimes of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle, and sometimes only of one piece that does not bend.

Cannon-mouths of all sorts are designed to keep the horse in subjection; and are so contrived that they rise gradually towards the middle, and ascend towards the palate; to the end that the void space left underneath may give some liberty to the tongue.

CANTER. A very slow gallop, much slower than a full trot, and much easier to the rider.

CAPARISON. (*caparazon*, Span.) A horse-cloth or cover for a horse, that is spread over his furniture.

CAPELOT. A disease in horses,

when the tip of the hock is moveable and swollen. When it grows large it becomes painful and makes the horse fall off in feeding.

CAPON. A gilt cock. Capons are useful to lead forth broods of chickens, ducklings, young turkeys, &c. and they are capable of covering a greater number of chickens than the largest hens.

CAPRIOLES (*capriole*, Fr. in the Manège), are leaps, called also goat's leaps, that a horse makes, in the same place, without advancing. See **CROUPEROLE**. It is the most difficult of all the high manège or raised airs.

CAPS, DETONATING. See **GUN**.

CARACOL (*caracolear*, Span. in Horsemanship). An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to the other without observing a regular ground. The half turn which a horseman makes after his discharge to pass from front to rear, is called a Caracol.

CARMINATIVES. Medicines that expel wind.

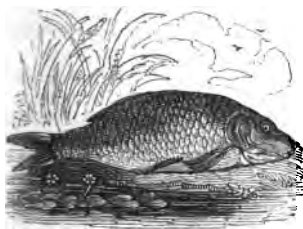
CARP. The carp tribe, in which may be included the tench, the chub, the dace, and roach, inhabit fresh waters. Some of them are migratory. They have very small mouths and no teeth, and the gill-membrane has three rays. The body is smooth, and generally whitish. On the back there is only one fin. Their form is somewhat thick, and their colour blue, green above, greenish yellow mixed with black on the upper part of the sides, whitish beneath, and the tail yellow or violet. The scales are large. On each side of the mouth there is a single beard, and above this, another shorter. The dorsal fin is long, extending far towards the tail, which is forked.

The carp is a fish, that, by its frequent spawning and quickness of growth, is chiefly used to stock ponds, where it thrives better and lives longer than in rivers. They may be made to thrive in a pond in the following manner:—about the

month of April, if your pond happens to grow low in water, sow all the sides where the water has fallen away with hay seeds, and rake them well in. Thus, by the latter end of summer, there will be a great quantity of grass, which, when winter comes, and the pond being raised by rain to the top, will overflow all that grass, and then the carp, having water to carry them to the food, will fill themselves, and in a short time become very large and fat. They spawn three or four times a year; but the earliest time is in the commencement of May.

In angling for carp it is necessary to make use of strong tackle, with a fine gut next the hook, and a float formed of goose-quill. They are found near the bottom, and are rarely caught if angled for in a boat.

The CARP is very shy at taking a



bait, and he who intends to angle for him must arm himself with a good store of patience. This fish is fond of worms and sweet pastes, of which there is great variety. In March he seldom refuses the red worm, the cadew in June, nor the grasshopper in July, August, and September. Carp will seldom bite in cold weather; and the angler cannot be either too early or too late at the spot in hot weather; and if he bite, you need not fear his hold, for he is one of those leather-mouthed fish that have their teeth in their throat.

They live some time out of water, and in Holland are frequently kept alive for three weeks or a month, by being hung with wet moss in a

net, and fed with linseed steeped in milk.

The river-carp, in the winter, haunts the quietest and broadest parts of the stream, and, in the summer, lives in the deep holes and nooks under the roots of trees, and among great banks of weeds. The pond-carp loves a rich and fat soil. It is supposed to be very long-lived. Gesner speaks of one which lived to the age of one hundred years.

The author of "The Angler's Sure Guide," p. 179, says, "There are many carp in the Thames, westward of London, and that about February they retire to the creeks in that river; in some of which, many above two feet long have been taken with an angle."

Mr. Salter, however, informs us that this fish is not very numerous either in the river Lea, or Thames, but what are caught are remarkably fine and large, some ten pounds weight, and they are very rich and fat in flavour." In August, 1831, a carp, weighing twelve pounds and a half, was taken in Petersfield Heath pond.

Dr. Smith, speaking of the Prince of Condé's seat, at Chantilly, says,—"The most pleasing things about it were the immense shoals of large carp, silvered over with age, like silver fish, and perfectly tame, so that, when any passengers approached their watery habitation, they used to come to the shore in such numbers as to heave each other out of the water, begging for bread, of which a quantity was always kept at hand on purpose to feed them. They would even allow themselves to be handled."

In Germany this species yields a considerable income to the gentry. Its introduction to England has been ascribed to Mascall, who wrote a treatise on Angling; but Pennant, in his British Zoology, disputes this claim, and quotes the following lines from the Book of St. Albans, by which he endeavours to prove that

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this fish was known here as early as 1496 :

"Turkies, carps, hops, pickerel, and beer
Came into England all in one year."

CARTOUCH (OLD), the property of Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, Glamorganshire, was bred by Mr. Elstob, a Yorkshire gentleman; he was got by the Bald Galloway, dam by the Hampton Court Cripple Barb; grandam, sister to Brown Farewell, by Makeless; great grandam by Place's White Turk; great great grandam by Dodsworth; great great great grandam a Layton Barb. This nonpareil did not exceed fourteen hands in height; yet no horse in the kingdom was able to run with him at any weights from eight to twelve stone: he never started but once, and that at Newmarket,—a match against Jonquil, which he won easily. He covered several seasons in Wales; he was disposed of afterwards to Dr. Chambers, of Rippon, and became a favourite stallion in the north; he was sire of Young Cartouch, Mr. Panton's Hog, Mr. Dutton's King Pepin, the grandam of Bourdeaux and Trentham, and many other eminent horses.

CARTOUCH (YOUNG), the property of the Earl of Portmore, was got by Old Cartouch, dam, full sister to Red Rose, by the Hampton Court Chestnut Arabian. Young Cartouch, though a galloway only, beat many sized horses: he ran at Hounslow, Reading, Salisbury, Winchester, Guildford, Huntingdon, Lewes, Warwick, Monmouth, and Hereford, at all which places he was successful. After 1739, he served as a stallion in his lordship's stud: he was sire of Silver Leg, Cartouch, Steady, Spider, Captain, Miss Harvey, Golden Grove, Margareta, Young Captain, General, &c. &c. Young Cartouch died at Hampton Court in 1759.

CAST. A flight, or number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

CASTING, OR OVERTHROWING, A HORSE. The way to do this, is to bring him upon some even ground,

that is smooth and soft, or in the barn upon soft straw; then take a



long rope, double it, and cast a knot a yard from the bow; put the bow about his neck, and the double rope betwixt his fore legs, about his hinder pasterns, and under his fetlocks; when you have done this, slip the ends of the rope underneath the bow of his neck, and draw them quick, and they will overthrow him; then make the ends fast, and hold down his head, under which you must always be sure to have store of straw.

CASTING-NET. There are two sorts of these fishing-nets, but much alike in use and manner of casting out, wherein the whole skill of the working consists.

When this net is exactly thrown out, nothing escapes it, bringing all away within its reach, as well weeds, sticks, and such like trash; but it is thereby often broke, therefore you must be careful in what bottoms you cast, and how it is cast off, that the net may spread itself in its due dimensions.

Draw a loop of the main cord



over your left arm, and grasp with

your left hand all the net from about three feet from the bottom, where the leads hang, and let the leads just rest on the ground: with your right hand take up about a third part, and cast it over your left shoulder like a cloak; then take another third part in your right hand, and let the residue remain hanging down: when you have done this, stand upright, and incline yourself first a little towards the left, that you may afterwards swing about to the right with the greater agility, and then let the net lanch out, but take care that the threads or meshes be not entangled with your buttons, lest you be in danger of being drawn in after it.

CASTRATION. The best time to castrate is when the animal is about one year old. The horse is to be thrown down upon the left side, and the right hind leg drawn to the shoulder by means of a strong piece of web passed round it in a noose. The testicle is then to be grasped by the operator in his left hand, and pressed gently, so as to render the skin upon it tense. An incision should then be made through the outer skin, and about three inches in length. Having done this, the knife is to be gently used till the vaginal sac is cut through, which will be known by the issuing of water from it. One of the blades of a pair of scissors is then to be introduced, and the vaginal sac cut up as far as the external incision. The testicle will now protrude and contract, but in a little time the cord will relax, when it is to be placed in the clams, leaving the testicles and upper portion, called the epididymis, outside them. The clams are to be made tight, so as to prevent the possibility of the slipping up of the cord after it is cut. This being done, the cord is to be cut with a nearly red-hot firing iron. This is all the searing that will be necessary, and the clams are then to be taken, when the other testicle is to be operated upon in the same manner. No dressing is necessary.

and but little if any bleeding will follow. Too much searing often causes bleeding; the very thing it is meant to prevent. It is quite enough to cut off the testicles with a hot iron, without further searing. When the operation is finished, the horse should be turned into a box, and in about ten days he will be well, and may be worked without danger. The swelling which occurs after is of no consequence, it will go away; however, if it be considerable, physic should be given.

CASTREL, or KASTREL. A species of bastard hawk, resembling the lanner, well known in the North of England. It is of a cowardly disposition, and therefore little used.

CATARACT (in Falconry). A disease of the eyes incident to hawks, sometimes caused by gross food; sometimes the hood occasions the mischief. It may be cured, in the first case, by a plentiful scouring with aloes.

CATO, b. was a horse of great strength, speed, and bottom, and considered the best of his year; he was bred by Mr. Bowes of Newcastle; got by *Regulus*, a son of the *Godolphin Arabian*; dam by *Partner*. In September, 1752, Cato won 50 gs. at Doncaster; 1753, June 25, the king's plate at Newcastle; August 25, 100 gs. at York; 1754, June 4, the king's plate at Guildford; July 10, the king's plate at Salisbury; July 25, the king's plate at Canterbury; August 20, the king's plate at Winchester; also the king's plate at Lewes. Afterwards he became the property of Lord Rockingham, and in 1755, May 28, he won 50*l.* at Ascot; 200 gs. at Newmarket, beating *Tantivy*; 200 gs. at the same place, beating Lord Orford's *Ginger*. The Duke of Cumberland next became his master; he then beat Lord Orford's *Pickle*, a match, 200 gs.; Lord Gower's *Invalid*, a match, 500 gs.; Lord March's *Gaullem*, a match, 500 gs., and Mr. Shaf-to's *Alcides*, a match, 1000 gs., all at Newmarket. Cato won in plates

and matches, 3400*l.*: he was near fifteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, and two white heels behind.

CAUF (*Kafa*, Goth.) A chest, the top of which is pierced with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

CAUSSON, *Cuussion*, Fr. (in Horsemanship). A sort of nose-band with a ring in it, sometimes made of iron, sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to ring it, and so forward the suppling and breaking of the horse.

CAUTERY ACTUAL. In medicine, *actual* is opposed to *potential*. Hot iron is called an actual cautery, in contradistinction from chemical caustics, which have a power of producing the same effects on animal solids as actual fire, and which are called potential. Boiling water is actually hot, and brandy is potentially hot, as it heats the body, though of itself cold. In veterinary practice, the actual cautery is employed in the operation of docking; also in cases of curbs, spavins, splints, and of severe injury to sinews.

CAUTERY MEDIATE. At a meeting of the Veterinary Medical Society, in February, 1829, Mr. Goodwin alluded to the French method of *mediate* cauterization, so warmly advocated by M. Gellé, assistant professor at the Veterinary School at Alfort, by interposing a piece of bacon rind between the iron and the skin. Mr. Youatt explained the principle of this process. The fat of the bacon rind would boil and evaporate only at a very high temperature, 600 degrees of Fahrenheit, three times nearly the heat of boiling water, but only half that of red hot iron. This precise degree of heat was applied to the part (a case of splint) sufficient to produce intense inflammation, but not to blemish. It may be added, that the traces left by the actual cautery are generally indelible.

CAUTING IRON. An iron

which farriers apply to those parts which require cauterizing or searing. The operation is called *firing*.

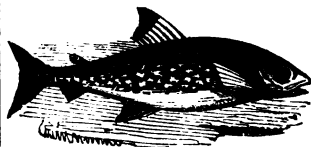
CERTIFICATE. An annual license prescribed to be taken out by qualified persons, for killing game. The penalty for shooting without a certificate is 20*l.* and the price of the certificate 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* besides 1*s.* to the collector of the assessed taxes. Unqualified persons derive no protection from a certificate; they are subjected to a 5*l.* non-qualification penalty, in addition to 5*l.* each for every head of game found on them. Menial servants, employed as game-keepers, require a certificate, costing 1*l.* 5*s.* besides 1*s.* fee. Not menial servants, require both species of certificates. For refusing to produce your certificate, when demanded by an authorized person, penalty 20*l.*; and in the event of not having your certificate with you, and then either declining to give your name and residence, or giving fictitious ones, penalty 20*l.*

CHALLENGING (a hunting term), is used of hounds, when, at first finding the scent of their game, they presently open and cry: the huntsmen then say, they challenge.

CHANNEL OF A HORSE. The hollow between the two bars, or the nether jaw bones, in which the tongue is lodged.

CHAPERON (Fr.) OF A BIT. The end of the bit that joins to the branch just by the banquet.

CHAR (*Salmo Alpinus*). A beautiful fish that frequents the cold



lakes in the North of Europe. They spawn from the beginning of January to the end of March; do not ascend the rivers, but continue in those parts of the lake which are springy, and the bottom smooth and

sandy. They are seldom taken with a fly, as they do not often rise to the surface or frequent the shallows. They sometimes take a fly under water, and the minnow proves a killing bait for them in their deep haunts. The gilt char are inhabitants of Windermere and the lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland, &c., are found in Lough Inch in Scotland, in Lough Neagh and various other lakes of Ireland; and the red char is abundant in North Wales. Sir Humphrey Davy took one with a fly, in a small lake in the Tyrol, but it swallowed the fly under water.

CHASE. A domain or franchise privileged for the hunting of beasts of game, as deer, fox, hare, &c. It is of a middle nature between a forest and a park: it differs from the former in that it may be held by a subject; and from the latter, that it is not enclosed. A man may have a chase over another's ground, and the owner of the soil cannot destroy the covert for game.

CHECK (in Falconry). When the hawk forsakes her proper game, and flies at pyes or crows that cross her in her flight. Also a term used in hunting, when the hounds have lost the first scent or are confused with several.

CHERISHING. See AID.

CHESS. The most celebrated of all sedentary games, and not dependant upon chance. It is of early and of eastern origin, and the favourite amusement of some of the most renowned monarchs. It is generally played by two persons upon a chequered board of sixty-four squares, so placed that each player shall have a white square at his right hand. There are eight pieces and eight pawns allowed to each player, and in their arrangement, the rule of "*servat regina colorem*,"—the queen maintains the colour,—is to be observed. The end of the game is to bring the adversary's king into such a position that he cannot move, which is called checkmating.

Some very curious manuscripts, relating to this game, in the Chinese, Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic languages, have been partially translated; and the presses of Europe have teemed with similar productions, the most noted of which are enumerated by Mr. Lewis, in the preface to his edition of Saratt on Chess, 1822.

Laws of the game.—1. If the board or pieces be improperly placed, the mistake cannot be rectified after four moves on each side are played. 2. When a player has touched a piece, he must move it, unless it was only to replace it; when he must say, *J'adoube*, or *I replace*. 3. When a player has quitted a piece, he cannot recall the move. 4. If a player touch one of his adversary's pieces without saying *J'adoube*, he may be compelled to take it, or, if it cannot be taken, to move his king. 5. When a pawn is moved two steps, it may be taken by any adversary's pawn which it passes, and the capturing pawn must be placed in that square over which the other leaps. 6. The king cannot castle if he has before moved, if he is in *check*, if in castling he passes a check, or if the rook has moved. 7. Whenever a player *checks* his adversary's king, he must say *Check*, otherwise the adversary need not notice the check. If the player should, on the next move, attack the queen, or any other piece, and then say *Check*, his adversary may replace his last move, and defend his king. 8. When a pawn reaches the first row of the adversary's side, it may be made a queen, or any other piece the player chooses. 9. If a false move be made, and not discovered until the next move is completed, it cannot be recalled. 10. The king cannot be moved into check, nor can a player move a piece or pawn that leaves his king in check.

CHILDERS, FLYING; or, **THE DEVONSHIRE CHILDERS.** Generally allowed to be the swiftest horse ever produced in this kingdom, bred

by Mr. Childers in 1715, who sold him, when young, to the Duke of Devonshire, was got by the Darley Arabian out of Betty Leedes (the daughter of a sister to Leedes), by Old Careless, a son of Spanker; grandam by the Leedes Arabian, great grandam by Spanker, great great grandam the Old Morocco mare, dam of Spanker. Flying Childers never started but at Newmarket, and there ran only two matches in public; he received, however, three forfeits, viz. from Speedwell, Stripling, Bobsey, and the Lonsdale mare. 1721, April 26, the Duke of Devonshire's b. h. Childers by Darley's Arabian out of Betty Leedes by Careless, rising six years old, beat the Duke of Bolton's Speedwell, 8st. 5lb. each, four miles, 500 gs. h. ft. Oct. 9, received forfeit from Speedwell, 8st. 5lb. each, four miles, 1000 gs. h. ft. 1722, Oct. 22, beat Lord Drogheda's Chanter by the Akaster Turk, twelve years old, 10st. each, six miles, 1000 gs. 1723, April 3, received forfeit from the Duke of Bridgewater's Lonsdale mare and Stripling, 9st. each, four miles, 300 gs. h. ft. Nov. 1st, at 10st., received forfeit from Lord Godolphin's Bobsey (winner of two king's plates), 8st. four miles, 200 gs. h. ft. At six years old, he ran a trial at 9st. 2lbs. against Almanzor and Brown Betty, over the round course at Newmarket, in six minutes forty seconds, to perform which, he must have moved eighty-two feet and a half in one second, nearly at the rate of a mile in a minute. He likewise ran over the B. C. 4 m. 1 ft. 138 yds. in seven minutes thirty seconds, covering at each bound a space of twenty-five feet. He also leaped, it is said, ten yards on level ground with his rider. Tradition says, that the wonderful speed and lastingness of Flying Childers were first discovered at a fox-chase, in which all the horses but himself were knocked up.—I cannot decide, but such is the story. A Welsh gentleman offered the noble Duke,

for Childers, his weight (i. e. the weight of the horse) in crowns and half-crowns, which his grace refused.

Childers was sire of Badsworth, Hampton Court Childers, Black Legs, Fleece'em, Plaistow, Second, Snip, Puff, Chuff, Hop-Step-and-Jump, Hip, Odsey, Spot, Steady, Polly, Young Duchess, Commoner, Spanking Roger, Firetail, Mouse, Poppet, Blaze, Roundhead, Comical, Leaden Heels, Lustre, Crazy, Philistine, Long-looked-for, Ebony, Chicken, Lady Caroline, &c. &c. Nestgull, first called Dwarf, foaled 1740, is said to have been the last of his get that was trained. Nestgull was bred by Mr. Erratt of Newmarket, who sold him to Velters Cornwall, Esq.

Flying Childers died in 1741, aged twenty-six: he was a bay horse with black mane, tail, and legs, with the exception of the fetlock joints, which were all white. The near fore-leg had more white than the others. He had a small star in his forehead, and a white nose.

CHILDERS (Bartlett's). Bred by Mr. Childers, was for many years distinguished as *Young Childers*, it being generally understood that he was own brother to the Flying or Devonshire Childers, though some insisted that Betty Leedes never produced any other foal than Flying Childers, except one that was choked by eating chaff when young. Mr. Cherry, the original editor of the *Racing Calendar*, however, tells us, but we prefer transcribing his words: "I have heard the contrary from so many gentlemen of worth and honour, that I cannot but be of opinion that this stallion was *full brother* to the aforesaid Devonshire Childers." —Be that as it may; and who can decide?

Bartlett's Childers got so many good horses, that he now justly ranks with the first rate stallions: he was never trained; he was sire of Squirt, Edipus, and the Little Hartley mare; of the dam of Sir W. Middleton's Camilla, and the grandam of Snapdragon, Honeysuckle, Sourface, Red

Rose, Aquila, Figg, Forfeit, Surly, Momus, Toy, Cripple, Polly, Country Wench, Smallhopes, Milkmaid, &c. &c.

CHILDERS (Hampton Court). Bred by the Duke of Devonshire, got by Flying Childers; Duchess by the Newcastle Turk, D'Arcy, White Turk.

CHILDERS (Smale's). Bred by Mr. Smale, 1726; got by Bartlett's Childers, Byerly Turk, the Wilkinson Whynot.

CHILDERS (Gray) Lord Chedworth's, 1726, got by the Devonshire Childers; Sir M. Wharton's Commoner, Bald Charlotte's dam by Bethell's Castaway, Brimmer.

CHOLIC (in Farriery). A complaint incident to horses, and distinguished into three species: the flatulent or windy, the inflammatory, and the gripes.

CHUB, or **CHEVIN**, is, like the perch, a very bold biter, and will rise eagerly at a natural or artificial



fly. They spawn in June, or at the latter end of May, and are then easily caught either by the fly, a large snail, or beetle with his legs and wings cut off. When they are fished for at mid-water or at bottom, a float should be made use of; when at top, the proper way is to dip for them, or to use a fly in the same way as in trout-fishing. This fish is the *squalus* of Varro, and is common throughout England and the eastern part of the United States. The average length is from ten to fourteen inches. This fish is full of small forked bones, dispersed every where through his body; eats very waterish, and is in a manner tasteless: it is, however, the best of any to entertain a young angler, as being easily taken; in order to which you

must look out for some hole, where you shall have twenty or more of them together in a hot day, floating almost on the surface of the water.

Place yourself so as not to be seen, for the chub is a timorous fish, and the least shadow will make him sink to the bottom; though he will rise again suddenly, and this is called bobbing.

When your hook is baited, drop it gently about two feet before the chub you have pitched upon by your eye to be the best and fairest, and he will instantly bite greedily, and be held fast, for he is a leather-mouthed fish, so that he can seldom break his hold; and therefore it will be best to give him play enough, and tire him; or otherwise you may endanger your line.

If you cannot get a grasshopper, bait your hook with any kind of fly or worm, and if you fish with a fly, grasshopper, or beetle, it must be at the top of the water; but if with other baits, underneath it.

In March and April, angle for the chub with worms; in June and July, with flies, snails, and cherries; but in August and September, use a paste made of Parmesan or Holland cheese, pounded in a mortar, with saffron; adding to it a little butter.

Some use a paste made of cheese and turpentine for the winter season, at which time the chub is in his prime; for then his forked bones are either lost or turned into gristles; and his flesh is excellent meat, baked: his spawn is admirable; and if he be large, the throat, when the head is well washed, is the best part of the fish.

In hot weather, angle for this fish in the middle of the water, or near the top of it; but in cold weather, near the bottom.

CLAP NET. See **BIRD CATCHING.**

CLAY-HALL, b. The property of Mr. Dawson, got by Clayhall Marske, out of Rutilia, sister to Highflyer's dam. — Clayhall won the first Newmarket Jockey stakes,

amounting to 1500 gs. B. C. He gave Col. O'Kelly a challenge to run against any horse, got by Eclipse, of the same age: this was accepted, and run by Serjeant, own brother to Dungannon, over the B. C. for 400 gs. and Clayhall beat him with ease. Clayhall covered at Epsom, at three guineas; he was a beautiful animal, and was foaled in 1781.

CLEFTS, CHOPS, CRACKS. A disease which attacks the heels of horses, from hard labour, surfeits, or unwholesome food. It may be cured by shaving off the hair, applying linseed or Barbadoes oil, and keeping the heels clean. The damp resister, rubbed on with the proper brush, softens the hoof and restores it to a natural, healthy state.

CLICKET. The fox is said to be clicketing, when he is desirous of copulation.

CLIPPING (of Horses). The process of cutting off or clipping away the lengthy hairs of a rough coated horse. It is considered destructive to the animal's constitution.

CLYSTERING. This useful and innocent mode of exhibiting medicine is too much neglected, and when employed, is frequently done in a slovenly and ineffectual manner; that is, by means of large syringes. The best apparatus is a pewter pipe, about fourteen inches long, and an inch in bore; they may be purchased at any of the veterinary instrument makers in London. To this pipe a large pig's or bullock's bladder should be firmly tied. An opening clyster is made by mixing a handful or two of salt with four or five quarts of warm water; to this a little hog's lard or sweet oil should be added. Linseed tea, or thin gruel, with a little treacle or sugar, makes a good emollient clyster. And an anodyne or opiate clyster is made by dissolving from one to three or four drams of crude opium in three or four pints of warm water. This last kind of clyster is employed in locked jaw, espe-

cially when it is found impossible to give medicine by the mouth. In this case nourishment must be given also in clysters. Nourishing clysters are made of broth, milk, rich gruel, and sugar. It was observed by Gibson, that when nourishing clysters are given in locked jaw, they are sucked upwards by the bowels and absorbed into the blood. He sustained a horse a considerable time in this way.

COB. A stiff, cloddy, round buttocked, fixed horse—*multum in parvo*—about, or perhaps rather exceeding, the gallows pitch.

COCK OF THE WOOD. See WOOD GROUSE.

COCKER. See SPANIEL and SPRINGER.

COCKEREL. A young cock, bred for fighting.

COCK-FIGHTING. At first, cock-fighting was partly a religious and partly a political institution at Athens, and was continued for improving the seeds of valour in the minds of their youth, but was afterwards perverted, both there and in other parts of Greece, to a common pastime, without any political or religious intention. The Romans were prone to imitate the Greeks, but did not, as may be gathered from Columella, adopt this practice very early. It is not known when this sport was first introduced into England, but it was probably brought hither by the Romans. It has by some been called a royal diversion, and the cockpit at Whitehall was erected by Charles II. for the more magnificent celebration of it. The birds are generally dieted for about a fortnight or three weeks by regular feeders, who receive for their trouble, in general, the admission money to the cockpit. Cocks of a middle size are found the best fighters: the match weights being from three pounds six ounces to four pounds eight ounces. The place appropriated to fighting is called the pit, and consists generally of a mound of earth covered with sod, and surrounded by seats in circular tiers.

The battle is conducted by two setters, as they are called, who place the cocks beak to beak.

When once the cocks are pitted, neither of the setters-to can touch his cock, so long as they continue to fight, unless their weapons are entangled. But if they have left off fighting, while the umpire or law-teller can count forty, each setter-to instantly handles his cock, bringing them beak to beak in the middle of the pit, and the cock who made the last fight, with either heel or beak, is said to have the first law in his favour. When brought beak to beak, and set on their legs, if the cock who did not fight while the forty was telling, still continues to decline fighting, the umpire proceeds to count ten, which being done, they are again brought beak to beak; if the same cock continue still unwilling or unable to fight, the ceremony of telling ten, and bringing beak to beak, at the conclusion of every ten, takes place, till it has been repeated ten different times, when the cock so refusing to fight has lost his battle. But should he fight during the enforcement of any part of the law, what has been told is of no effect, and the first ten must be begun again, whenever a fight is renewed.

If a cock, having the law in his favour, dies before the long law is told out, his adversary wins the battle, although he did not fight within the law; for there cannot be a greater criterion of victory than having killed his opponent.

The following is Mr. Sketchley's description of a brood cock, in full health and vigour:—"A ruddy complexion, feathers close and short, not cold or dry; flesh firm and compact, full breasted, yet taper and thin behind; full in the girth, well coupled, lofty, and spiring, with a good thigh; the beam of his leg very strong, a quick large eye, strong beak, crooked, and big at setting on." Such a one, not more than two years old, to be put to early pullets, or a blooming stag with two year old hens; and

when a cock, with pullets of his own getting. Uniformity of colour is generally sought, and the hens selected of similar plumage to that of the cock; the same of shape, which is of greater object in the hen than size; only she should be lofty crested, short, and close feathered, with clean, sinewy, blood-like legs. Shropshire and Cheeshire have long been famous for their breed of game cocks; and the Shropshire reds are in particular high estimation. There was formerly in Staffordshire a famous breed of cocks, of a perfect jet black, gipsy-faced, black legs, and rather elegant than muscular; lofty in fighting, close in feather, and well shaped.

COLIC. See CHOLIC.

COLT. A word in general signifying the male and female of the horse kind; the first, likewise, for distinction sake, being called a horse colt, and the other a filly.

COMB. The crest or red fleshy tuft growing upon a cock's head.

COMPTON BARB (more commonly called the **SEDLEY ARABIAN**) was sire of Coquette, Greyling, &c.

CONDUCTOR, ch. by Matchem, dam by Snap; grandam by the Cullen Arabian. This justly celebrated son of his renowned sire got Imperator, Occulator, Diana, Goose, Navigator, Cat, Confederate, Flirtator, Cantator, Collector, Trumpator, Ishmael, Spider, Clara, Fantail, Flirtilla, Rainbow, Cheveley, Director, Yarico, Spearman, Trinket, &c. &c. Conductor was bred by Mr. Pratt, died August, 1790, aged 23. It is a curious circumstance, and deserving notice, that Conductor; Pyrrhus, by Sprightly, dam by Snip; Mark Anthony, by Spectator, out of Rachel; and Pantaloon, by Matchem, out of Curiosity, were all colts of the same year (1767) and all the first produce of their respective dams.

COOMB ARABIAN (sometimes called the **PIGOT ARABIAN**, and sometimes the **BOLINGBROKE GRAY ARABIAN**) was sire of Methodist, the dam of Crop, &c. &c.

COOT (*Fulica*). A water fowl, resembling the water hen in its habits. The legs are long, the thighs



partly bare, the wings short, the bill short and weak, the colour deep blue, tinged with green, some parts also being black. The forehead bald and without feathers; the membrane of the toes broad and scalloped; and its weight about four and twenty ounces. It walks awkwardly on land, but skulks through the grass and reeds with wonderful speed. When closely pursued, in the water, it rises reluctantly, and flutters along the surface like a wounded duck. Of the two species, *Bald* and *Greater* (*fulica atenima*), the latter is larger, and of a dark colour. See WATER-HEN.

CORACLE. A small boat used by fishermen on the rivers Severn and Dee, and other rivers of Wales. They are made of wicker work, covered with leather, skins, or canvass, pitched outside, to make them water-proof, and are consequently so light, that a man may take one on his back, and walk five or six miles, without being particularly strong in the spine. They are about a yard and eight inches in length, about a yard broad, and sixteen inches deep. They are not quite flat-bottomed, therefore, as may be supposed from their dimensions, it requires much skill to keep them steady, and direct them in the proper course, which is done with one short paddle. There is one seat not quite in the middle, upon which the fisherman sits, hold-

ing his paddle in his left hand, and the rod or net in the other. In this position he floats down the river, steering to which ever side he thinks most likely to obtain sport, and impeding or hastening his progress as he may think advisable; and it is as wonderful how slowly he can make it go in a quick stream, as how fast he can work it on, where there is no stream at all, or even work it up against a slight current.

CORIANDEER, b. was bred by Mr. Dawson in 1786; got by Pot-8-os out of Lavender by Herod; grandam by Snap, out of the Cade Mare, dam of Sweet William. In 1789, when three years old, he beat Jericho, D. I. 200 gs. and Marcia, T. Y. C. 100 gs. In 1790, he won 100, 100, 200, 240, and 200 gs. at Newmarket, and the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1791, 50 gs. 50l. 60 gs. at Newmarket, and twice 50l. at Swaffham. In 1792, he received 15 gs. forfeit from Weathercock, and won the king's plates at Guildford and Nottingham. In 1793, he won 50l. the king's plate, the Jockey Club plate, 50l. and 200 gs. at Newmarket. In 1794, he carried off THE WHIP, with 200 gs. at the second spring meeting, beating Creeper, 10st. each, B. C.; also 50l. 50 gs. and 105 gs. at Newmarket; 50l. at Chelmsford, and 50l. at Northampton. In the second October meeting, being the last time of his running, he won a subscription of five guineas (paying fifty guineas entrance) beating Exciseman and Silver. He covered in Yorkshire at seven guineas.

CORMORANT. (*Corbacia Marina*, Fr. *Pelicanus*, Lin. *Totipalmes*, Cuvier.) A large aquatic bird, of voracious appetite and rapacious disposition. It is distinguished by a bill, moderate sized, robust, and hooked at the point; the neck short, and of moderate strength; the body compressed; the feet are short, strong, and turned outwards, the legs wholly feathered, and drawn towards the belly; the wings are moderate and slender, with stiff quills, and the tail

rounded, and consisting of twelve or fourteen rigid feathers. Their predominant tints of the body are gray



and black. About fifteen species of the cormorant are at present known, and distributed over the world. Such are the force and velocity with which they dive and swim, that no fish can escape them. They were formerly tamed in England, and trained to catching fish, as falcons and hawks were for catching the feathered tribe, and this custom is still practised generally in China. Their flesh is strong and disagreeable, and must be deprived of the skin before it is served at table.

CORN CRAKE, DAKER HEN, or LAND RAIL. This bird is much



esteemed by the sportsman, not merely for its delicacy on table, but from the difficulty he has in getting a shot, as they usually run when

approached, and rise out of distance : indeed, the only way to get sport with the corn crake is to place yourself in pathways, or where a small portion of corn or grass is cut in a field, then sending men and dogs to drive them towards you, by beating the outside of the corn or high grass. Another method is as follows : take two sticks, or a stick and a dry bone, cut small notches at equal distances in one, then, by scraping them one against the other, a noise will be produced like the cry of the bird, by which they are decoyed within shot. This species has been supposed identical with the water rail, and only to differ by a change of colour at a certain season of the year : this error is owing to inattention to their characters and nature, both of which entirely disagree. The bill of this species is short, strong, and thick, formed exactly like that of the water hen, and makes a generical distinction. It never frequents watery places, but is always found among corn, grass, broom, or furze. It quits this kingdom before winter ; but the water rail endures our sharpest seasons. Both agree in their aversion to flight, but trust their safety to their swiftness of foot, and are seldom sprung but with great difficulty. The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white colour, marked with a few yellow spots ; notwithstanding this, they are not very numerous in this kingdom. The feathers on the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and the back, are black, edged with bay colour ; the coverts of the wings the same colour, but not spotted ; the tail is short, and of a deep bay ; the belly white ; the legs ash-coloured, and are remarkably long for the size of the bird.

CORNER TEETH (of a Horse).

The four teeth that are placed between the midding teeth and the tushes, being two above and two below, on each side of the jaw ; which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.

CORONET. The upper part of the horse's hoof, or union of the horn of the foot with the skin of the pasterns.

COUCHING (among Sportsmen). The lodging of a boar; as the dislodging of that beast is called rearing of a boar.

COUPLE. Two things of the same kind set together, which is a pair; thus we say, a couple of rabbits, this being the proper term for two of them; so it is likewise used by hunters for two hounds; and a couple and a half for three.

COUPLE. A chain or tie, with neck straps, or collars and buckles, attached to it, to keep dogs together, and restrain them until required to be loosed. See **COURSING**.

COURSING. From the earliest period the greyhound seems to have been an object of attention and interest, and coursing a popular amusement with princes, and peers, and knights, and gentlemen. Mr. Pennant, in his *British Zoology*, quotes an old Welsh proverb, ("*Wrth ei walch, ei farche, a'i filgi, yr adwaenir bonheddig*,") which intimates that a gentleman may be known by his hawk, his horse, and his greyhound, and a more recent author has observed, "by a law of Canute, a greyhound was not to be kept by any person inferior to a gentleman;" a decree considerably set at nought at the present day.

In those times, when "chivalry was nourished," there were three sorts of courses with greyhounds, that of the deer, the fox, and the hare.

The first "Laws of the Leash" were established by the Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were subscribed unto by the chief gentry, and thence held authentic.

1. That he that is chosen Fetterer, or that lets loose the greyhounds, shall receive the greyhounds matched to run together into his leash as soon as he comes into the field, and follow next to the hare-

finder, or to him who is to start the hare, until he come unto the form, and no horseman or footman is to go before, or on any side, but directly behind, for the space of about forty yards.

2. You ought not to course a hare with more than a brace of greyhounds.

3. The hare-finder ought to give the hare three sohoes before he puts her from her form or seat, to the end the dogs may gaze about and attend her starting.

4. They ought to have twelve score yards law before the dogs are loosed, unless there be danger of losing her.

5. That dog that gives the first turn, if after that there be neither cote, slip, or wrench, he wins the wager.

6. If one dog gives the first turn and the other bears the hare, he that bears the hare shall win the wager.

7. A go-by, or bearing the hare, is accounted equivalent to two turns.

8. If neither dog turns the hare, he that leads last to the covert wins.

9. If one dog turns the hare, serves himself, and turns her again, it is as much as a cote, and a cote is esteemed two turns.

10. If all the course be equal, he that bears the hare shall win; and if he be not borne, the course should be adjudged dead.

11. If a dog takes fall in a course, and yet perform his part, he may challenge the advantage of a turn more than he gave.

12. If a dog turn the hare, serve himself, and give divers cotes, and yet in the end stand still in the field, the other dog, if he turns home to the covert, although he gives no turn, shall be adjudged to win the wager.

13. If by misfortune, a dog be rid over in his course, the course is void; and to say the truth, he that did the mischief ought to make reparation for the damage.

14. If a dog gives the first and last turn, and there be no other advantage betwixt them, he that gives the odd turn shall win.

15. A cote is when the greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.

16. A cote serves for two turns, and two trippings or jerkins for a cote: and if she turneth not quite about, she only wrencheth.

17. If there be no cotes between a brace of greyhounds, but that one of them serves the other as turning; then he that gives the most wins the wager: and if one gives as many turns as the other, then he that beareth the hare wins the wager.

18. "Sometimes the hare doth not turn, but wrench; for she is not properly said to turn, except she turns as it were round, and two wrenches stand for a turn."

19. He that comes in first to the death of the hare, takes her up, and saves her from breaking, cherisheth the dogs, and cleanseth their mouths from the wool, is adjudged to have the hare for his pains.

20. "Those which are judges of the *leash*, must give their judgment presently before they depart out of the field."

These rules, though established by a duke, and regulated by a queen, rendered the coursing of that period but of a very sterile description. Pointers were used for the purpose of finding the game, and when any of these made a point, the greyhounds were uncoupled as a necessary prelude to the sport which was to ensue. The greyhound then employed was probably larger than even the warren mongrel, resembling more the shaggy wolf-dog of former times than any sporting dog of the present day. To found the era of improved coursing, and for introducing greyhounds of superior form, and higher blood, was reserved for the late princely owner of Houghton.

It is the distinguishing trait of genius to be enthusiastically bold, and daringly courageous. Nothing in art or science, nothing in mental, or even in manual labour, was ever achieved of superior excellence, with-

out that ardent zeal, that impetuous sense of eager avidity, which to the cold, inanimate, unimpassioned, bears the appearance, and sometimes the unqualified accusation of insanity. Lord Orford had absolutely a phrenetic furor of this kind, in any thing he found himself disposed to undertake; it was a predominant trait in his character never to do any thing by halves, and coursing was his most prevalent passion beyond every other pleasurable consideration.

There were times when he was known to have fifty brace of greyhounds; and, as it was a fixed rule never to part from a single whelp, till he had a fair and substantial trial of his speed, he had evident chances of having, amongst so great a number, a collection of very superior dogs: but, so intent was he upon this peculiar object of attainment, that he went still farther in every possible direction to obtain perfection, and introduced every experimental cross from the English lurcher to the Italian greyhound. He had strongly indulged an idea of a successful cross with the bulldog, which he could never be divested of, and after having persevered (in opposition to every opinion) most patiently for seven removes, he found himself in possession of the best greyhounds ever yet known; giving the small ear, the rat-tail, and the skin almost without hair, together with that innate courage which the high bred greyhound should possess.

The different perfections of the greyhound, it seems, have been comprised in the following rude and barbarous rhymes:—

The head like a snake;
The neck like a drake;
The back like a beam;
The side like a beam;
The tail like a rat;
The foot like a cat.

The following general rules for the guidance of umpires, in deciding courses and other laws of the leash, were sanctioned by the members of the Ashdown Park Coursing Meet-

ing, present at Lamborn, on the 7th of February, 1828.

Ashdown Park Coursing Rules.—

1. A brace of greyhounds only to be slipped after the hare.

N. B. The slipper should be a horse's length in advance of the beater; and when a hare be started, he should quicken his pace, that the dogs may both take sight, and pull in the slips before he looses them. It is necessary that good law should be given, as it materially assists the umpires in case of a weak hare.

2. If a second hare be started during a course, and the dogs divide, the course to be given to the dog that follows the slipped hare.

3. If there be only one turn and a kill in the course, the dog that gives the turn shall win, if it be a fair start.

4. If there be no turn or kill in the course, the dog that gets first to the covert shall win.—For cup or sweepstakes.

5. If there be many turns in a course, a go-by shall be equal to two turns of the hare. The lead up to the hare from slips, and the first turn, shall be equal to two after-turns of the hare. Two re-renches of the hare, provided the dog makes them following, without losing the lead, shall be equal to one turn. The turn, when the hare is leading to the covert, shall be considered more than the turn when she is running from the covert; provided the number of turns be equal. If a dog falls in the course when he be leading, he shall be allowed a turn more than he gives.

6. If one dog follows the hare home, and the other stands still when the hare be in view, the course shall be given to the dog that runs home; though he had not the advantage in running. If both dogs stand still in a course, it shall be adjudged to the dog that runs longest after the hare.

7. If both dogs be unsighted, owing to the hare running through a bunch of bushes, furze, or planta-

tion, so as to impede the course, the course shall be deemed to end there.

8. If the owner of either dog, or his servant, ride over the dog of his opponent in the course, he shall lose the course.

9. If a third dog get loose and join in the course, the course shall stand good and be decided; and the owner of the third dog shall be fined according to the rules of the club.

10. The umpires shall give their judgment promptly, before they converse with others in the field; if they be divided in opinion, they should ride apart from the rest of the company until they have consulted a third person, who should be chosen in all courses for cup and sweepstakes.

11. If the dogs be slipped at a hare, and they are unsighted, and before they are taken up another hare start, so that the dogs are fairly laid in, it shall be deemed a course as though the dogs went from slips.

COVEY (of partridges), comprising the cock and hen with their young ones, the hatch of the year.

COXCOMB. A chestnut horse, foaled 1771, bred by Lord Ossory, was got by Otho, dam (the dam of Fabius) by Babraham; grandam Chiddy by the Hampton Court Childers; great grandam Bald Charlotte by Old Royal, Castaway, Brimmer.

This first-rate horse started many times, but was beat once only: he ran second to Postmaster by Herod, at the Newmarket first October Meeting, 1774, for the Perram plate, beating Salopian and Hephestation, both by Marske; and twelve others. In the first Spring Meeting, 1776, he paid forfeit to Lord Abingdon's Pretender, to whom he was to have allowed 7 lb. over B. C.

Coxcomb was a stallion at Ampt-hill Park, Bedfordshire, in 1778 and 1779, at ten guineas; from 1780 to 1783, inclusive, at five guineas; in 1784 and 1785, Coxcomb covered in the neighbourhood of Northaller-

ton, Yorkshire, at three guineas. Coxcomb was frequently hunted.

CRAB, gr. was bred by Mr. Pelham, who sold him to Lord Portmore. This famous horse was got by the Alcock Arabian; his dam (sister to Soreheels) by Basto; grandam, full sister to Mixbury, by the Curwen Bay Barb; great grandam by the Chestnut White legged Lowther Barb, out of the Old Vintner mare. 'Crab's career as a racer was short but brilliant: after receiving forfeit from, and beating some of the best horses of his day, he fell lame in running at Stamford; though a cripple he was in the highest esteem as a stallion, and sire of many capital horses. Crab was foaled in 1722, died Christmas-day, 1750; aged twenty-eight.

CRACKS. See **CLEFTS**.

CRANE. The term derives its origin from the necessary extension of neck of such sportsmen as dare to incur the reproach by venturing "to look before they leap."—*Notes to Billesdon Coptow*.

CRATCHES. Swellings to which horses are liable under the fetlock, and sometimes beneath the hoof. One species is called the sinew cratches, the other "quitter-bones."

CRAWFISH, CRAYFISH, OR CREVICE, (*astacus*, Fab.) A crustaceous



genus, belonging to the family decapoda macroura, (ten-legged, long-tailed). The species belonging to this genus, as at present restricted, do not exceed six; some are peculiar to fresh, and others to salt water. The fresh water crawfish are con-

sidered as furnishing a delicate dish, although their diminutiveness and the trouble of collecting a sufficient number form obstacles to constant supplies. They are preyed upon by various animals, especially by birds with bills long enough to pick them from the bottom of their dens; they are easily taken with a net and a set of staves baited with frogs or chicken guts, &c.

CREST-FALLEN (in Farriery). An imperfection in a horse, when the crest, or part of his neck from which the mane grows, does not stand firm and upright, but hangs over on one side or the other.

CRIB-BITING, says Mr. Boardman, author of a Dictionary of the Veterinary Art, and veterinary surgeon to the third or king's own regiment of dragoons, "is rather a habit than a disorder, though I may say it is a very bad one, and should be prevented if possible. Young horses are most subject to get this habit, and it is often occasioned by uneasiness in breeding of teeth, and from being ill fed when they are hungry. The bad consequences are, wearing away their teeth, spilling their corn, and sucking in the air in such quantities as will often give them the choleric or gripes. The best method is to put a little straw into his manger to prevent his biting it, and to abridge his allowance of hay; or you may put him by a wall where there is no manger, and lay his hay on the ground, and give him his oats in a bag; if this practice be pursued for any length of time, it will effectually cure him of this very pernicious habit."

Although the Royal Society of Arts has pronounced Mr. Yare's muzzle to be "an infallible preventive, and in many cases an effectual cure," for crib-biting, we take leave to dissent from that learned body. The anti-crib-biter certainly is an ingenious contrivance to mitigate a great evil, and the public is, therefore, indebted to that gentleman for his laudable attempts; but to blazon

it forth as being "an effectual cure" for this vicious habit is going too far. The man who introduces it into his stable under the expectation of effecting a radical cure will, assuredly, be disappointed. The whole secret of crib-biting, as Mr. Castley justly remarks, may be told in a very few words. It is neither more nor less than a bad habit; only, one of a great number that horses are very liable to contract. The best advice is, never buy a crib-biter, he is always getting worse.

The following observations (abridged and condensed), on this destructive propensity, for disorder it can hardly be called, are from the pen of Mr. THOMAS YARE, to whom the Royal Society of Arts recently awarded their large silver medal, accompanied by the remark that the improved anti-crib-biter "was an infallible preventive, and in many cases an effectual cure," for this pernicious habit.

"Crib-biting is often produced by injudicious cleaning. It is a common practice in racing and hunting establishments to dress horses with an ash stick in hand, which is held at them *in terrorem* whilst undergoing that process, and occasionally applied to their bodies with rigour. Passing too roughly with comb, brush, or wisp, over the belly, flank, and under the web of the arm, produces extreme titillation on those tender parts. The animal, unable quietly to endure this, oftentimes, prolonged excitement, in the agony of his suffering naturally enough resists, and evinces his displeasure of the treatment by reiterated attempts to kick and bite the party inflicting the torture, as well as laying hold of the manger with his teeth, which, in many instances, is undoubtedly the forerunner of crib-biting. On these occasions the ash stick is brought into unmerciful requisition, thereby spoiling the temper of many of our best and finest horses, who, compelled diurnally to undergo this teasing ordeal, generally become

spiteful and ill natured, and, in addition to other vicious propensities, imbibe a mischievous habit of kicking on the approach of any person towards them.

"The precaution which I invariably observe is, never to dress, buckle or unbuckle girth or roller, with the head to the manger, or, if in the open air, within reach of any thing the horse can snap at or lay hold of; uniformly taking care that he be soothed and kindly used when undergoing the operation of cleaning; and, should resistance be opposed when passing even as lightly as possible over the parts above-mentioned, I never allow any violence to be enforced.

"Vicious habits may likewise be ascribed to imperfect training. For instance: a horse is entrusted for that purpose to the care of a person totally unacquainted with the manner of treating him, consequently incapable of judging whether the horse be qualified by nature to fulfil the intentions of the owner. The age and strength of the animal have not been taken into consideration; and his incapacity to undergo the fatigue allotted to him, although proceeding from weakness, has very incorrectly been ascribed to stubbornness and obstinacy. Resistance, as may be expected, has been the natural consequence; harsher usage has followed; the temper of the animal has become soured; and he has really imbibed a vicious character, which at the onset was only imaginary. The result has been open warfare between him and his rider; in which the latter seldom gained an ascendancy, and the former has never been duly trained for the purpose for which he was destined; indeed, he has frequently been rendered quite unserviceable, and become afterwards a drug in the market, though nature had intended him to be useful in many capacities, which, under judicious management, would doubtless have been realised.

"For a long series of years I have

been in the habit of making observations on the errors committed in the usual treatment and training of horses; and I am convinced, from experience deduced by long study of the nature of horses, and continual intercourse with them, that mild discipline is the *sine qua non* of stable-management, and it is the interest of every proprietor to see it enforced. Patience and good temper are cardinal requisites in a groom. Horses have very retentive memories, and seldom forget the unruly tricks or habits acquired from improper and hasty handling.

"I have just observed that crib-biting is oftentimes caused by improper dressing. It also very generally dates its origin, according to the observations I have personally made, to want of employment, as well as to imitation.

"A crib-biter, or wind-sucker, should never be turned out to grass promiscuously with other horses, for he most assuredly will get at the land marks and gates; and, whilst indulging in his propensity, will naturally attract the notice of his companions. I was once an eye-witness to the fact of a horse, when in the field, drawing the attention of four others, from amongst the number grazing, to his actions. They alternately began, first to smell and then to nibble at the place moistened by the saliva of their comrade, and, as I prognosticated at the time, became afterwards confirmed crib-biters.

"A horse, from want of exercise, will often take to cribbing from sheer idleness, or too much confinement in the stable; and the abominable practice of tying the head to the rack produces, particularly in young high-couraged horses, an impatient restlessness. Some show their dislike of the restraint by continual kicking with one or other of the hind legs; others, by licking and nibbling the rack or manger, till they imbibe a professed attachment to the vice, more especially if, in the adjacent

stall, they have a companion addicted to crib-biting, and themselves a nice soft deal manger, inviting them to enter upon their novitiate.

"Confinement in the stable for too long a period has a similar effect on the horse, as too great an indulgence of bed has on the human frame—it produces general debility and weakness. My advice is, when the horse be not wanted for service, to give him walking exercise in the open air three or four hours a day, allowing him plenty to eat and drink; and if this do not keep him hale and fit for use, why *get rid of him*, as to borrow a stable phrase, 'he must be rotten.' When the weather will not permit of exercise in the dry, put on a soft bit with players, for two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon; by an adherence to which rule digestion is promoted, the loss of exercise is compensated, and, by the amusement the horse finds in the bit, he is not only kept out of mischief, but the carriage of the head is greatly facilitated. Exercise improves the appetite and strengthens the powers of digestion in a surprising manner; hunger becomes keen, and food is taken with eager relish, which is well known to be one of the best signs of health.

"A horse may be addicted to cribbing, and yet its pernicious effects shall not be perceptible, except to those who are thoroughly acquainted with the symptoms incidental to, and which uniformly accompany, the practice of the habit. I have known many horses labouring under this malady, whose condition appeared so good to the casual observer, that their owners have doubted my allegations as to their weakness; but a little extra exertion, in company with a sound horse of apparently equal power and capability, soon convinced the party of their error—the strength of the crib-biter, after a short trial, proving very inferior to that of his opponent.

"I have no hesitation in saying, that a crib-biter is *bona fide* an un-

sound horse; and notwithstanding the warring litigations that may have occurred, occasionally, in consequence of the habit, when a totally opposite notion to mine has been entertained on the question, yet I cannot avoid arraying my individual opinion in opposition to the fearful host of dissentients who may start up against me, when my assertion is perused. *I verily believe that a crib-biter, sold with a warranty of soundness, is, to all intents and purposes, returnable:* and I think I cannot be accounted unfair or erroneous in this position, founded on the well ascertained fact, that 'crib-biting horses are injured in their stamina.'

"Mr. Bracy Clark truly observes, that 'the crib-biting horse has generally a lean, constricted appearance, the skin being contracted about the ribs; or a sunken, watery eye, or else too dry; the muscles of the face also, as well as the skin, drawn up with rigidity. When unemployed in eating, his almost constant amusement is to grasp the rail of the manger with his front teeth, then to draw himself up to it, as to a fixed point, by a general contraction of the head, neck, and trunk; at the same time the effort is attended with a grunting sound.'

"My attention, as I have before stated, has been directed to the prevention and cure of this destructive malady during a long period; and although I may dissent from many very respectable authorities, I must remark, that, during the whole course of my experience, I have uniformly observed that a crib-biter (as well as wind-sucker) inhales air into the stomach, which, from its construction, he cannot exhale; for horses, unlike dogs and many other animals, can neither belch nor vomit: hence arises flatulency, which of course produces indigestion, general debility, and an impaired stamina; and these alarming effects, if not attended to and removed, must naturally lead to disorders of dangerous tendencies.

"With much labour and perseverance I aimed at the discovery of the proximate cause of crib-biting. My studies have been practical, for I could meet with no satisfactory information in books. I made experiments of various kinds, repeated and improved them, and thus approached nearer to my object, till at length I had the pleasure of perceiving that I was in the right track.

"A crib-biter of any standing becomes soured in temper; his natural strength soon gives way; weakness more or less ensues, and he is rendered unfit for a proper day's work: yet horses labouring under the effects of this propensity are expected by their proprietors to perform the most violent exertions, and the fleetest and most rapid efforts are required of them! Hunting, racing, in short every duty is imposed indiscriminately with sound animals, till the poor beast sinks prematurely under his accumulated misery, and is thus rendered unserviceable many years before his natural term. Under kind and judicious treatment the horse would be much longer lived than is generally supposed, as existing facts testify.

"Various remedies, purporting to be infallible, for vicious horses have of late years been put forth to the world, but nothing has in reality been gained by them. I allude to torturing straps, bands, and other vexatious applications, which only tend to sour the disposition of the animal, and on their removal leave him more inveterately addicted to his evil habits. Others, from want of a better remedy, have recourse to loathsome and nauseous experiments, which are as futile as they are disgusting, and cannot possibly be expected to produce any permanently good effects.

"Covering the top of the manger with a sheep-skin, the woolly side outwards, is a remedy still in vogue amongst persons who act and move upon second-hand information. This insignificant process continues a fa-

avourite, and is very sagely recommended as a preventive in many of the provinces. I have more than once seen it used as a precaution, and in London too, above all places!

"The execrable and infamous custom of burning the palate of the mouth as an antidote to crib-biting, cannot be too strongly reprobated, and must not be passed over in silence: but, without stopping to descant on the cruelty of this practice, I have merely to observe that the proselytes to it gained very little by their barbarity; as the horse is only checked so long as the soreness and tenderness caused by the cauterising exist, and no sooner has the pain subsided than he recommences operations."

CRICKET (cnyce, Saxon, a stick). The name of a manly English game, in which one party (the bowler) endeavours to strike down one wicket with a ball thrown from the other, and which the other endeavours to strike in its course, with force sufficient to give time to change wickets before the ball can be again brought to them. Every change of wickets constitutes a notch, and the game is decided by the greatest number of notches on either side. The full complement of players is eleven on each side, and two umpires. The following are the principal laws of the game, as settled by the Mary-le-bone club, and are universally acknowledged.

The ball must weigh not less than five ounces and a half, and not more than five ounces and three quarters.

The bat must not exceed four inches and a quarter in the widest part.

The stumps, which are three, must be twenty-seven inches out of the ground; the bail eight inches in length.

The bowling mark must be in a line with the stumps, three feet in length, with a return mark.

The popping crease must be three feet ten inches from the wicket, and parallel to it.

The wickets must be opposite to each other, at the distance of twenty-two yards.

The wicket-keeper must stand at a reasonable distance behind the wicket, and not move till the ball is out of the bowler's hand.

The bowler must deliver the ball with one foot behind the bowling-crease, and within the return crease, and bowl four or six balls before he changes wickets, which he is allowed to do but once in the same innings.

The striker is out; 1. if the bail be bowled off, or the stump bowled out of the ground; 2. if the ball, from a stroke over or under his bat, or upon his hand (but not wrists), is held before it touches the ground; 3. if in striking, or at any other time while the ball is in play, both his feet are over the popping crease, and his wicket put down, except his bat be grounded within it; 4. if in striking the ball he hit down his wicket; 5. if the ball be struck up, and either wilfully strike it again; 6. if in running a notch, the wicket is struck down by a throw, or with the ball in hand, before his foot, hand, or bat is grounded over the popping-crease; 7. if he stop the ball with his foot, when it would have hit the wicket.

If the players have crossed each other, he that runs for the wicket which is put down, is out; if they have not crossed, he that has left the wicket which is put down, is out.

When a ball is caught, or when a striker is run out, the notch run for is not to be reckoned. When the ball has been in the bowler's or wicket keeper's hand, it is considered as no longer in play, and the strikers need not keep within their ground till the umpire has called play; but, if the player go out of his ground with an intent to run before the ball is delivered, the bowler may put him out.

In single wicket matches, if the striker move out of his ground to

strike the ball, he shall be allowed no notch for such stroke.

Not out if the striker hit the opposite wicket, and his partner be off his guard.

CROPPING. An operation now seldom performed. The practice of cropping the ears of animals, as it is confessedly useless, if not pernicious (in so far as it may occasion some imperfection in the conveyance of sound to the internal ear) may very well be dispensed with.

CROSS-BOW. See Bow.

CROUP. (*croupe*, Fr.) The rump of a fowl. The croup of a horse should be large and round, so that the tips of the haunch bones be not within view of each other. The croup should have its compass from the haunch bone to the dock or onset of the tail, and should be divided into two by a channel or hollow extending to the very dock.

CROUPADE (Fr. *croup*, in Horsemanship). A leap, in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them close to his belly. The horse does not jerk in croupades as he does in caprioles or balotades.

CROWNED. A horse is said to be crowned, when, by a fall, or other accident, he is so hurt or wounded in the knee, that the hair sheds and falls off without growing again.

CROWNED TOP, or Tors. The first head of a deer, so called because the croches are raised in form of a crown.

CROWN SCAB. A scurfy eruption that breaks out round the coronet, and sometimes all over the pastern to the joint.

CRUPPER. A loop of leather put under a horse's tail, passed over a roller behind the saddle, and fastened by a buckle, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward, and thereby throwing the rider on the neck of the horse. The construction of level roads has thrown the crupper out of fashion.

CUB. A fox or marten of the first year; also a bear's whelp.

CURB (of a bridle). A chain

attached on the upper extremities of the branches of the bridle, and passing exactly over the horse's beard. It consists of, 1st, the hook, fastened to the eye of the branch; 2nd, the chain of SS or links; 3rd, the two rings or mails.

CURB. A swelling on the back part of the hind leg, a few inches below the point of the hock, generally causing lameness. Blistering is the remedy commonly recommended. In obstinate cases, however, recourse must be had to the actual cautery.

CURLING. The game of curling may justly be regarded as one of the national amusements of Scotland. It is practised in the winter during the time of frost, and consists in sliding stones along the ice to a particular mark. It has some resemblance to the games of bowls and billiards.

The stones employed in it are made from blocks of whinstone, or granite, of a close texture, free from cracks, and capable of taking a fine polish. They are found in the beds of rivers, and on the seashore; sometimes not far removed from the shape which they are afterwards to assume. They are of a spherical form, flattened above and below, so that their breadth may be nearly equal to twice their thickness. The upper and under surfaces are made parallel to one another, and the angles of both are rounded off. The under surface, or *sole*, as it is called, is polished as nicely as possible, that the stone may move easily along. Sometimes the sole is hollowed out in the middle, and sometimes it is made a little convex; but that which is perfectly level is unquestionably the best. In many parts of the country there are always a few misshapen blocks employed in the game. These, when well placed by the vigorous arms of those who take the lead, can with difficulty be removed. At Duddingston, however, none are admitted into the game but such as are of a spherical

form, and properly made. When thus prepared, a handle is inserted into the upper surface, generally of iron, sometimes of wood, and sometimes also of wood screwed into an iron standard fixed in the stone. They are from thirty to sixty pounds avoirdupois weight, according to the strength of the person who uses them.

The *rink* (i. e. course or race,) is that portion of the ice which is allotted for conducting the game. The chief thing to be attended to in choosing a rink, is, that the ice be level, smooth, and free from cracks, particularly such as are in a longitudinal or oblique direction. If it be not level, the stones naturally deviate from their proper course, and the game becomes in a great measure a game of chance. The place for the rink being chosen, a mark is made at each end, called a *tee*, *toesee*, or *neitter*. It is a small hole made in the ice, round which two circles of different diameters are drawn, that the relative distances of the stones from the *tee* may be calculated at sight, as actual measurement is not permitted till the playing at each end be finished. These circles, in the technical language of the game, are called the *broughs*. A score is then drawn across the rink at each end, distant from the *tee* about a sixth part of the length of the rink. This is called the *hogscore*, and those stones which do not pass that line are, as it were, distanced, and thrown aside as useless. It is frequently made waving, to distinguish it from any accidental scratch. The length of the rink varies from thirty to fifty yards, according to the intensity of the frost, and the smoothness of the ice. The breadth is about ten or twelve feet. When the ice is covered with snow it must be cleared to that extent, and also ten or twelve feet beyond the *tee*, at each end, that those stones which are impelled with too much force, may have room to get far enough not to be of any use.

Formerly, that the players might be able to stand firm, when they threw the stones, they used to wear *crampits*, which are flat pieces of iron, with four sharp spikes below. They are bound to the sole of the shoe with a strap and buckle. But as the use of *crampits* is now very much laid aside, a longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the *tee*, and at right angles with a line drawn from the one end of the rink to the other. This is called a *hack*, or *hatch*. Its situation is such, that, when discharging his stone, the player lifts it up and makes it pass over the *tee*. There are generally sixteen stones on a rink, each party having eight. At Duddingston, and the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, each player uses two stones, so that there are eight players on each rink, four against four. But in most other parts of the country the curlers have only one stone each; in which case there are sixteen on a rink, eight against eight. There may be one or more rinks, according to the numbers of curlers. In some great matches, in which different parishes contend with one another, no less than six rinks have been engaged at once. The game may also be conducted by one person against another, by two against two, or three against three, each using one or more stones, as may be agreed upon.

He who is reckoned the best curler, has generally the power of arranging the order of the game; and whoever is last in order gives directions to all the rest of his party. He is called the *driver*, and the first the *lead*. The origin of which appellations is sufficiently obvious. It is necessary, too, that each curler be provided with a broom, in order to sweep away any thing on the ice that may impede the progress of the stone.

At first the game is remarkably simple. The *lead* endeavours to lay his stone as near the *tee* as possible. If it be a little short of it, upon the

middle of the rink, it is reckoned to be fully better laid than if it touched it. The object of the next in order is nearly the same as that of the lead. When he attempts to strike away the stone of his antagonist, if he miss his aim, his stone will pass by, and be completely useless. But if he place his stone near the tee, without minding that of his antagonist, it has a chance of remaining there, and gaining a *shot* to his party. The object of the next in order is to guard the stone of his partner, or to strike off that of his antagonist. The one who follows, if a stone belonging to his own party be nearest the tee, attempts to guard it; if one of the opposite party, to strike it off, or to make the stone rest as near the tee as possible, if no stone be near the tee.

As the game advances it becomes always more intricate. Sometimes the stone nearest the tee, which is called the *winner*, is so guarded that there is no possibility of getting at it directly. It then becomes necessary, in order to get it removed, to strike another stone lying at the side, in an oblique direction. This is one of the nicest parts of the game. But when the winner cannot be reached, even in this way, the last in order but one or two must then endeavour to remove the opposing stones, by striking them with great force. If each curler use two stones, the driver may clear the ice with his first stone, in order to get at the winner with his last. Sometimes the stones are situated in such a critical manner, that the driver, to avoid the risk of losing any *shots* which his party may have gained, throws away his stone without attempting any thing.

When the stones on both sides have been all played, the one nearest the tee counts one; and if the second, third, fourth, &c. belong to the same side, all these count so many *shots*; thirty-one of which, for each side, is the number usually played for.

From many concurring circumstances, there is a very strong probability that the game of curling was introduced into this country by the Flemings, in the fifteenth, or about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is well known, that in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. of England, and James I. of Scotland, many of them came over to this country, and settled as mechanics and manufacturers in our towns and villages, which had been much depopulated during the destructive wars betwixt the two kingdoms. Then, however, it must have been in a very imperfect state, and probably had a nearer resemblance to the game of quoits.

Curling is said to have been carried into Ireland by the Scottish colonies who were planted there, so early as the reign of James I. of England. In that country, however, it seems now to be completely unknown. It has made its appearance in some of the northern counties of England; and, within these few years, has even found its way to the capital of the British empire. There, the first essay was made upon the New River; but the crowd of spectators, attracted by such a novel spectacle, becoming very great, the ice threatened to give way, and the curlers were, with reluctance, compelled to desist. It has not been confined within the boundaries of Europe; but has been carried over the Atlantic, and established in the colder regions of North America.—This information was communicated by a gentleman who was himself engaged in curling at Quebec. There, on account of the length and severity of the winter, it bids fair to attain a degree of celebrity unexampled in the milder climate of Scotland.

Pennant, in his *Tour in Scotland*, in 1792, thus describes the game:—"Of all the sports of these parts, that of curling is a favourite, and one unknown in England. It is an amusement of the winter, and played

on the ice, by sliding from one mark to another great stones of 40lbs. to 70lbs. weight, of an hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist."

Curling has never been universal in Scotland. But in some places where it once was, it is now no more; while in others, it is flourishing as much as it ever did at any former period. And, in many parishes, the number of players is double of what it was half a century ago. When the nobility resided upon their estates in auld Scotia, it was one of their favourite amusements. A challenge was sent from one baron to another, to engage in a match with their respective tenants. The gentry still partake of this interesting amusement. Matches are made up in a great variety of ways. One parish challenges another to contend with them upon some pond, or lake, or river, in the neighbourhood. And when the same parishes contend more than once, the conquerors in the last contest have generally the privilege of choosing the place where they are to play next. Sometimes one part of a parish challenges another, or the married men those who are unmarried. Some districts, too, have long been distinguished for their dexterity in the art, and at present, perhaps, none more so than the upper and middle wards of Lanarkshire, and certain parts of Dumfries-shire.

There are few amusements which excite more interest than the game of curling. In the severest weather, a good curler, while engaged in his favourite amusement, feels no cold. It must, therefore, be highly conducive to health; and being performed at a time when the labours of the field are at a stand, and when several mechanical employments cannot be carried on, it gives little interrup-

tion to business; it brings men together in social intercourse; it enlarges and strengthens the ties of friendship, and enlivens the dreary hours of winter with festivity and happiness.

CURRY-COMB. An iron instrument used in the dressing of horses, consisting of several parallel ridges, indented with small teeth. To horses with fine coats the application of the curry-comb is particularly annoying; to such, a brush or wisp is far preferable.

CURWEN'S BAY BARB was a present from Muly Ishmael, king of Morocco, to Lewis XIVth, and was brought into England by Mr. Curwen, who procured two Barbs (from Counts Byram and Thoulouse, two natural sons of Lewis XIV.), both of which proved excellent stallions, and are well known as Curwen's Bay Barb and the Thoulouse Barb. Curwen's Bay Barb was sire of Mixbury and Tantivy; the first was only thirteen hands two inches high, and yet not more than two horses of his day could beat him; Brocklesby, Little George, two Mixburys, full brothers to the first Mixbury; Brocklesby Betty, considered by many to be the best mare that ever was in England; her dam was called the Hobby mare, bred by Mr. Leedes; her sire was the Lister or Stradling Turk, brought to this country, by the Duke of Berwick, from the siege of Buda, in 1686, in the reign of James II. Curwen's Bay Barb was sire also of Long Meg and Creeping Molly, extraordinary high formed mares; Whiteneck, Mistake, Sparkler, and Lightfoot, very good mares. He got two full sisters to Mixbury, one of which bred Partner, Little Scar, Soreheels, and the dam of Crab: the other was the dam of Quiet, Silver Eye, and Hazard. The Thoulouse Barb became afterwards the property of Sir J. Parsons, and was the sire of Bagpiper, Blacklegs, Mr. Panton's Molly, and the dam of Cinnamon.

CUTTING, or INTERFERING. A

horse is said to cut when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint, in travelling, with his hoof; and not with the edge of the shoe, as smiths generally suppose.

"I think owners of horses," says Nimrod, "troubled with this great fault are not sufficiently aware that striking one leg against the other is often a defect of the upper, as well as the lower extremity of the leg. In choice of young horses, I have carefully avoided those which hit

their legs, particularly the hinder ones. The speedy cut often arises from excess of action, but knocking the hind legs together is an infallible sign of weakness. Shoeing may remedy it a little; but a plain leather boot is most to be depended upon. Bracken observes, that, 'as a goose will always go like a goose,' so a horse that cuts so as to break the skin, will hardly ever leave off such ill faculty."

D

DABCHICK. See GREBE.

DACE, DART, or DARE, is a very active and cautious fish. They rise



to a fly, but in angling for them it is needful to remain in concealment as much as possible. They are gregarious, but never attain to great size, seldom weighing a pound, or exceeding ten inches in length; the scales are smaller than those of the roach.

The haunts of dace are gravelly, sandy, and clayey bottoms; deep holes that are shaded; water-lily leaves, and under the foam caused by an eddy: in hot weather they are to be found on the shallow, and are then best taken with an artificial fly, grasshoppers, or gentles, as hereafter directed.

Dace spawn about the latter end of March, and are in season about three weeks after; they are not very good till about Michaelmas, and are best in February.

Baits for dace, other than those mentioned by Walton, are the oak-worm, red-worm, brandling, gilt-tail, and indeed any worm bred on trees

or bushes, that is not too big for his mouth: almost all kinds of flies and caterpillars.

Though dace are as often caught with a float as roach, yet they are not so properly float fish; for they are to be taken with an artificial gnat, or ant-fly, or indeed almost any other small fly in its season: but in the Thames, above Richmond, the largest are caught with a natural green dun grasshopper, and sometimes with gentles; with both which you are to fish, as with an artificial fly. They are not to be come at till about September, when the weeds begin to rot; but when you have found where they lie, which in a warm day is generally on the shallow, it is incredible what havoc you may make. Pinch off the first joint of the grasshopper's legs, put the point of the hook in at the head, and bring it out at the tail; and in this way of fishing you will catch chub, especially if you throw under the boughs.

But this can be done only in a boat, for the management of which, be provided with a staff, and a heavy stone fastened to a strong rope of four or five yards in length; fasten the rope to the head of the boat, which, whether it be a punt or a wherry, is equally fit for this purpose, and so drive down with the stream: when you come to a shal-

low, or other places where the fish are likely to lie, drop the stone, and, standing in the stern, throw right down the stream, and a little to the right and left: after trying about a quarter of an hour in a place, with the staff, push the boat about five yards down, and so throw again. Use a common fly line about ten yards long, with a strong single hair next the hook.

It is true, there is less certainty of catching in this way than with a float and ground bait; but to those who live near the banks of that delightful river, between Windsor and Isleworth, and who can take advantage of a still, warm, gloomy day; to such it will afford much more diversion than the ordinary inartificial method of fishing in the deeps for roach and dace.

In fishing at bottom for roach and dace, use, for ground-bait, bread soaked about an hour in water, and an equal quantity of bran; knead them to a tough consistence, and make them up into balls, with a small pebble in the middle, and throw these balls in, otherwise they will draw the fish beyond the reach of your line.

Fish for roach within six, and for dace within three inches near the bottom.

They will bite at any fly, but especially at the stone caddis fly, or May fly, the latter end of April, and most part of May: it is an excellent bait, floating at top of the water, of which may be gathered great quantities from the reeds and sedge by the water-side, or from hawthorn bushes that grow near the bank of a shallow gravel stream, upon which they greatly delight to hang; and also at ant-flies, of which the blackest are the best, found in mole-hills, June, July, August, and September; which you may preserve for your use, by putting them alive into a glass bottle, having first put into it some of the moist earth from whence you gathered them, with some of the roots of the grass of the

said hillocks, and laying a clod of earth over the bottle; but if you would preserve them above a month, put them into a large runnet, which has been first washed with water and honey on the inside, and then you may preserve them three months; but the best time to make use of them is when they swarm, which is generally about the latter end of July and the beginning of August.

This sort of fish, in a warm day, rarely refuses a fly at the top of the water; but remember, when you fish under water for him, it is best to be within a hand, or sometimes more, of the ground.

But if you would find dace or dare in winter, then, about All-hallow-tide, wherever you see heaths or sandy grounds ploughing up, follow the plough, and you will find a white worm with a red head, as big as the top of a man's little finger, very soft; that is nothing but the spawn of a beetle; gather these, and put them into a vessel with some of the earth from whence they were taken, and you may keep them all the winter for an excellent bait.

The *graining* of the Mersey is thought to be of the same species as the dace.

DAINTY DAVY, A bay horse, foaled 1752, bred by his grace the Duke of Cleveland, was got by Traveller (a son of Croft's Partner) out of Slighted-by-all, by Fox-cub (a son of Clumsy), grandam by Jigg, out of a mare by Makeless; Brimmer, Place's White Turk, Dods-worth, Layton's Violet Barb mare.

Dainty Davy was the winner of fourteen 50*l.* plates; one of the value of 100*l.* at Stockton; three at Newcastle, of 80*l.*, 70*l.*, and 60*l.*; he also beat Ripon in a match at Stockton, four miles, 500*gs.* On the establishment of the gold cup at Richmond, in 1759, Dainty Davy bore off the prize five years in succession. He received premiums not to start at Scarborough, Stockton, and Hull. Three times only did he sustain defeat. Dainty Davy was a

stallion at Raby Castle, at five guineas; but his price was afterwards advanced to ten guineas.

DAISY CUTTERS. Horses which skim along the surface with a straight knee, or which go so near the ground as frequently to touch it.

DAKER HEN. See **CORN CRAKE.**

DALMATIAN, or COACH DOG.



Is an animal of great beauty, being of a white colour, elegantly marked on all parts with numerous round black spots. The native country of this breed is Dalmatia, though vulgarly termed the Danish dog. He has been domesticated in Italy for many years, and is the harrier of that country. In England he is only used as an attendant upon the carriages of the gentry.

DAMASCUS ARABIAN (The) first covered at Newmarket, in 1766, at one guinea; in 1767, in consequence of Signal's superior running, the first of his get that started, he was raised to five guineas, and afterwards to ten guineas. The advertisements described him "to be of the purest Arabian blood," &c. He was sire also of Flush, Mungo, Trump, Atom, Little Joe, Mufti, Pigmy, Magpie, &c.

DAPING. See **DIBBING.**

DAPPLE BLACK. Is a black horse that has spots and marks which are blacker and more shining than the rest of the skin. When bay horses have marks of a dark bay, we call them dapple bays; so of grays.

DARLEY ARABIAN.—Mr. Darley, a merchant settled at Aleppo, and a member of a hunting club there, procured a courser from the deserts of Arabia, which he sent to England as a present to his brother, a Yorkshire gentleman, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne: he is one of those few horses on the purity of whose blood we can place positive reliance. This Arabian was sire of Flying Childers, of never-dying fame; he also got Bartlett's Childers, Old Almanzor; a white-legged horse belonging to the Duke of Somerset, full brother to Almanzor, and thought to be as good, but meeting with an accident, he never ran in public; Dædalus, a very fast horse; Dart, Skipjack, Manica, Aleppo, good horses, though out of indifferent mares; Cupid, Brisk, Gander, Kitty Burdett, Smock-face, Old Whimsey, &c. &c. He did not cover many mares except Mr. Darley's. An original portrait of this horse, accidentally discovered by the removal of a panel in one of the rooms of the mansion, is in the possession of H. Darley, Esq. Aldeby Hall, Yorkshire, an engraving from which has been lately published. The Darley Arabian was a bay, about fifteen hands high, with white fetlocks behind, and a blaze in his face.

DASHING (among Foxhunters). When a man charges a fence (which no other word can express so fully), on the other side of which it is impossible to guess what mischief awaits him, but where his getting a fall is reduced as nearly as possible to a moral certainty.—*Note to Billesdon Coplow.*

DEBILITY. A state of emaciation, weakness, and inertness of the animal powers. It may be either permanent or temporary. The diseases of debility in the horse are asthma, dropsy, grease, palsy, &c. The most prevalent cause, however, is the too common practice of working colts at two or three years old, by which an innumerable train of

diseases is engendered and fostered, and the services of the animal very considerably abridged.

DECOCTION. By the process of boiling the medicinal properties of roots, barks, &c. are communicated to water. The most common way is to boil the ingredients till the water is half consumed; the liquor, which, properly speaking, is the decoction, being afterwards strained off.

DECOY. There are very few or no objects of sporting attraction so replete with pleasing varieties, and so abounding with characteristics of extraordinary instinct, as the whole of the operations affecting this ingenious occupation. The wild scenery, the secluded situation required, the proximity of the sea or extensive range of waters, the liabilities of the season, the difficulties of access, and the distances from the residences of the neighbourhood, are all subjects of strong interest, and never fail to excite in the mind of an ardent lover of nature an enthusiastic feeling. It is fortunate when a situation is found where Nature has supplied the growth of willows and under-wood of any sort; otherwise you are obliged to plant around the piece of water selected for the purpose of a decoy, which is mostly of an acre or two, to give a general effect of shelter. The slips, or pipes as they are called, are about twenty feet long, forming a designed curve, and gradually narrowing to the end. These are hooped over, and then covered with strong netting. The number of these apertures is regulated in course by the extent of the pond, always having sufficient to face the point of most winds that blow; for only those can be worked with effect which are opposite to the blast. Between each pipe, and the whole length of it, a shade of reeds, about six feet high, is erected for the purpose of concealment to the attending man, with a few small loop-holes to peep through. Round the whole a high bank is raised;

and as reeds and grass, with bushes, are allowed to grow in wild luxuriance, the interior of the pond is entirely hidden from view. In length of time, by continued cultivation, the appearance becomes similar to a plantation for game in an extensive marshy waste; indeed, in most places, it is much used by hares, and occasionally by foxes.

The decoy birds are wild-ducks, bred on the spot, which become domesticated by the most constant and regular supply of food, and are kept within a moderate number by killing them off when the season is over. At the commencement of winter these birds begin, by an unaccountable instinct, to take their wheels of flight, leaving home at the reflux of the tide and returning about high water, rarely unaccompanied with a numerous flock of new acquaintance. These excursions are closely watched by the keeper both night and day, always being prepared to greet the return with plenty of corn. This keeps all quiet till day-light (if a night flight), when his delicate work commences, but seldom successfully without a brisk wind. When the pipe is fixed upon to work at, a small quantity of oats or hemp-seed is thrown at the mouth, which, accompanied with a pleasing whistle, induce the old birds to rush forward, and if a good number of foreigners should follow, he by degrees supplies the food more within, till the body has reached beyond the turn to exclude them from the pond. At that critical moment he runs to the front, and showing himself, with a shout, the birds fly to the end, where, cooped up in a very small space, a most ludicrous scramble and squalling take place. A helper, being ready, has then only to take them by the neck, and, being expertly educated in Jack Ketch work, twists away till even hundreds are thrown into a pit-hole purposely prepared.

It scarcely ever occurs that the old birds are to be thus entrapped. Being familiar at business, they take

good care to keep in the rear ; or, if impelled by numbers and eagerness far into the pipe, they then *dive*, beating a safe retreat in that way.

The great pride of a decoy-man is not only to possess an expert helper, but an assistant of another description—a dog—which through the whole of the movements is no mean performer. He is accustomed to wait upon his master at all times, who, by teaching him playful ways, brings him as it were to amuse the *decoys*. They then not only become used to his gambols, but delight in them, and will dash after his tricks whenever they are exhibited. We are told, *in print of authority*, these animals are made use of to rouse the lethargic and sleepy habit of the strangers, and that they fly to the dog to scare him away from disturbing their quiet repose ; but to us this is not evident, firmly believing it to be the daily practice with the *domestics* that works the magic with the new comers. These observations are genuine, and drawn from the book of experience. When the work begins, a signal is given to little Venus, or Daphne, or Mercury, and she or he flies to the call, skips around the skreens, jumping and shaking the tail, and pricking the ears—the eyes sparkling with pleasure, and bursting with ardour to give salute with the tongue ; but no babbling : it is all forbearance, though full of fire ; and it is only by frolicsome freaks the whole pond is attracted, exciting a general rush to get at the dog. This is one of the principal means of having a well peopled pipe. The breed is peculiar to itself, and perfectly non-descript : in appearance the veriest of curs, but in sagacity a spaniel—small, of great vivacity, the active energies are surprising, and the animation with which the part is acted is as extraordinary as it is amusing.

The wonderful power in the fowl, of nasal discrimination, renders the schemes of their enemies delicately dangerous, and it is only by the aid

of lighted peat in your mouth, used as a cigar, that you can wipe away the stigma of animal odour. Without this safeguard you cannot approach within a quarter of a mile.

To enumerate or describe the different beauties rewarding the anxious task, is not easy ; but it embraces in few words the whole of the duck kind. Yet there is an exception, though of the same family, of singular curiosity—the dun-bird—which, although in general companionship, is rarely to be taken in this manner. He is certainly the sultan of flavour, and may be hailed as the first in the rank. This may render his sagacity or instinct more refined perhaps ; but, be it as it may, different traps become necessary to secure him. On the side of the rivers at the evening dusk, a high net is erected on poles, in the neighbourhood of the decoys, when in the flights of these high-minded creatures they get entangled.

At the first blush of this account, it is natural to conclude that a decoy is good for gold as well as for ducks ; but there are many contingencies in waiting, and many's the time and oft, that, with plenty saluting your eyes and ears, disappointments arise, leaving the carriers empty, and lords of the markets in despair. First, you must have cold weather without frost : then you must have the wind at east, and with a breeze : then you must have birds with good humour, and inclined to vary their taste with new friends : and, last of all, you must have skill, luck, and a great flight ; and even with these happy combinations, neither oats, dog, peat, nor winds will do. I have seen the whole congregation floating in the centre in close column, casting their heads to the air, as it were watching the clouds with one eye, and laughing at you with the other. A little farther, strange, though true : I have known some years successful to overflow, and others barren to hopes—having the same quantity,

the same weather, and the same experience.

In 1795, the Tillingham decoy in Essex netted, after every expense, upwards of eight hundred pounds; and in 1799, ten thousand head of widgeon, teal, and wild-ducks were caught in a decoy of the Rev. Bate Dudley, in the same county.

The general season for catching is from the end of October to February. By the 9th Ann, ch. 25, and 10 Geo. II. ch. 32, to take or drive away any wild-duck, teal, widgeon, or other water-fowl in the moulting-season, between the 1st of June and the first of October, is punishable with a fine of five shillings, to be levied by distress; in default to be imprisoned, whipped, and kept to hard labour. The right in the property of decoy-ponds was settled in the Court of King's Bench in November term, 1810, when it was determined that disturbing a decoy by firing a gun in the neighbourhood, to frighten away the wild-fowl which had been decoyed by the tame birds, constituted a trespass.

Decoys are usually let at a certain annual rent; but improvements in drainage are gradually exterminating these ancient distinctions of the fenny districts. Thirty thousand francs have been paid for the produce of Lake St. Lambert, near Paris, for one season.

DEER. See HART, HIND, FALLOW, RED, ROE DEER, &c.

DEER-HAYES. Nets for catching deer.

DEFAULT (now universally called **FAULT**). A term in hunting, when the hounds have lost the scent.

DELPINI (first called **HACKWOOD**). A gray colt, foaled 1781, bred by the Duke of Bolton, was got by Highflyer out of Countess by Blank. In 1784, he won the Bolton stakes at Newmarket, he was afterwards sold to Sir Frank Standish; and in 1785, he won twice, 200 gs. and 300 gs. at the same place. In 1786, first spring meeting, Delpini

received a compromise from Mr. Panton's Falcon of 132 gs. having been matched over B. C. 300 gs. h. ft., Delpini to have carried 8 st. 7 lb., Falcon, 8 st. 2 lb. In the same meeting he won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. B. C. beating Collector, Hardwicke, and Tar. In the second spring meeting he was beat by Rockingham. At York, however, in August, Monday 21st, he won a subscription of 25 gs. each, four miles, ten subs. carrying 8 st. 5 lb. beating Verjuice and two others, four years old each, 7 st. 7 lb. On Wednesday, he won 50*l.*, given by the city, added to a subscription purse for five years old horses, &c. carrying 8 st. 7 lb. four miles, beating Pitch, Leveret, and Posthumous. The next day, he won another subscription purse for six years old, 8 st. 10 lb. and aged horses, 9 st. four miles, giving his year to Mr. Garforth's noted mare, Faith, and Mr. Wentworth's Glancer. After winning, Mr. Tattersall led him to the post for the jockey to weigh, pulled a white handkerchief from his pocket, with which he wiped the nostrils of the son of his favourite HIGHFLYER, and then kissed him. At the Craven meeting, 1787, for a sweepstakes of 50 gs. each, D. C. he ran second to Rockingham, beating Fox and Marplot. Drone, Oberon, and Pilot also started, but were not placed. Delpini started twice in 1788, viz. at the Newmarket Craven meeting, and at York, in August, but proved unsuccessful. Delpini was afterwards a stallion in Yorkshire; he was sire of many valuable racers, &c. and died at York, July 30th, 1808, aged twenty-seven.

DIAMOND, br. by Highflyer, dam by Matchem; grandam Barbara, by Snap, great grandam Miss Vernon, by Cade, sister to the Widdrington mare, by Partner. After a brilliant career (his memorable match over the B. C. at Newmarket, against Hambletonian will not soon be forgotten, though unsuccessful in the result), Diamond was sent

to France in the spring of 1818, where he died; he was foaled in 1792.

DIBBING FOR TROUT. A mode of angling resorted to in those rivers that are much overhung with trees, and where it is totally impossible to throw the fly. A dibbing rod should be rather stiff, and about eighteen feet in length, with a line of strength sufficient to bring a heavy fish to land without the assistance of a net or gaff. This mode of fishing is successful for trout and chub.

DIGGING A BADGER. Digging or raising him out of the earth.

DIOMED, ch. bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, 1777, got by Florizel, dam by Spectator; grandam, sister to Horatius, by Blank — Childers — Miss Belvoir. In 1780, at three years old, this pride of the Barton stud, won 2500 gs., 700 gs., 500 gs., 80*l.*, 100 gs., and 160 gs. at Newmarket, and the Derby stakes at Epsom, of 1125 gs. (being the first year of their establishment), beating Bondron, by Eclipse, and seven others. In 1781, 250 gs., 330 gs., and the Claret stakes of 2100 gs. at Newmarket. In 1782, he started once only, and was beat by Sir John Lade's Crop, by Turf. In 1783, he won the king's plate at Guildford; he did not start afterwards. Diomed covered, in Sussex, at five guineas; he was afterwards removed to Barton, where the price advanced to ten guineas. He was sire of Grey Diomed, Valiant Victor, Glaucus, Laïs, Montezuma, Anthony, Charlotte, Mademoiselle, Playfellow, Quetlavaca, Sir Cecil, Whiskers, Michael, Monkey, Tom, Bella Donna, Dalham, Little Pickle, Foreigner, Robin Grey, Fanny, Guatimozin, Habakkuk, Young Diomed, Adela, Cedar, Switch, Greyhound, Laurentina, Poplar, Wrangler, &c. &c. In 1799, Diomed was sent to Virginia, in North America.

DISARM (the lips of a horse), is to prevent them from taking off the pressure of the mouth, when they

are so large as to cover the bars. A bit with a cannon, croupe, or cut will effect it.

DISTANCE. In racing two hundred and forty yards are a distance. See **RACING**.

DISTEMPER. This disease is generally caused by sudden transitions from heat to cold, where the animal, in a state of excessive perspiration, and overcome by great exertion, is immersed in cold water, or (as is too frequently the abused practice) drenched with buckets full, by way of refreshing the horse. The general symptoms are severe cough or catarrh, excessive drowsiness, moisture from the eyes and nostrils, quick pulse and breathing, quinsey in the throat, universal debility, &c. The best remedy is immediate and free bleeding; then turn out the animal to a well enclosed and sheltered pasture, where, in due process of time, with the assistance of wholesome grass, and good air, the disease will be effectually removed. If the horse cannot conveniently be stirred from the stable, he should be fed on light bran mashes, and very small portions of the very best hay; if grass could be obtained, it would be much better. The best medicine is nitrate of potass (nitre), to be given in three doses; the first in the morning, the second at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the third at night, in the quantity of half an ounce to each dose. Clysters should also be served sufficiently frequent to keep the body in a free and cool state. The above regimen and treatment should be continued until the animal be in a state of perfect convalescence; then very small proportions of oats, well bruised and wetted, may at intervals be allowed him. Vaccination also is found to be an effectual remedy or rather preventive of distemper. When the distemper arises from worms, the most effectual vermifuge that can be used is tin filings or powdered glass, and half a drachm of either may be given twice a day.

DIVERS. These birds frequent

our shores, and have their legs placed behind: their wings are short though not totally incapable of flight. They may be said to live upon the water, in which they are incessantly seen diving, seldom venturing upon land except for the purpose of continuing their kind. The first of this numerous tribe is the great northern diver, nearly the size of a goose: it is beautifully variegated with stripes; the gray speckled diver does not exceed the size of a Muscovy duck, and, except in size, much resembles the former; the red-necked diver, in shape, is more elegant than either of the preceding, and about a fourth less than the gray-speckled diver, which varies in the disposition and form of its spots and colours, some having their necks surrounded with a speckled ring: in some the spots are oblong, in others round. All have a rank fishy taste.

DOCK. If a horse gall beneath the dock, the part should be greased every day, and washed with salt and water, or with good brandy.

DOCKING. When done early, that is, when the colt is a mere sucker, may be performed with any common knife, and tied up with a common string, to prevent bleeding; but, if the operation be deferred until the horse be full grown, a docking knife is to be used. The hair is to be cut closely off the part of the tail to be cut, and the instrument's edge so placed as to come over the hollow between any of the rings or bones of the tail—a simple motion completes the operation. Some sear the tail with a hot iron after the operation; but if a strong twine be tied on the part above the incision, and before the operation, there will be nothing to warrant searing.

DOE. See **FALLOW-DEER.**

DOG. The most sagacious of animals,—loves to associate with his kind: he possesses gaiety and gracefulness, a steady eye, and playful countenance; he is endowed with the strongest attachment, even to the loss of his own life; if roused to

assail his own species, he only proceeds to conquer, and would not kill, unless urged on by savage man. When the dog howls he laments; but he constantly barks, and in this manner often expresses his joy, or his attachment to his master.

Of the early existence of the dog in this island we have but little information, and it was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that any authentic account of the varieties, or different breeds, if they may be so termed, appeared, when Dr. Caius furnished us with a description of sixteen species, several of which appear to be now extinct, or a few individuals only preserved by the curious. Fashion and caprice have from time to time caused the breeds of others to be neglected, so as now to be nearly or quite unknown.

England, long eminent for horses, is no less so for the superiority of her breed of dogs, which appear to be preferred in almost every part of the world; but, for some peculiar cause, probably in the climate, are reported to change in their properties, by losing some and taking on others; and instances are afforded of their wholly degenerating.

During the time of the Romans, the Mastiff dog seems to have been



in high repute and perfection, and truly British; for, according to Camden, an officer was appointed to reside here, with the title of *Procurator Cynegii*, whose sole business was to breed, and transmit hence, such mastiff dogs as were deemed equal to the combat of the amphitheatre; he

likewise states that his station was at Winchester.

Though now but little known, the noble and generous Mastiff appears formerly to have been trained to battle by the continental barbarians, and employed to protect their baggage during war; and instances are not wanting of their ably defending it for a long time against the conquerors. Shakspeare might possibly allude to this when he says,

“————— cry havoc,
And let slip the dogs of war.”

Whether the dog be indigenous to this island, like Buffon's hypothesis of all varieties originating from the shepherd's dog, still remains a problem; and, after all that might be advanced on both sides, the reader would be left much in the same state of doubt; we shall not, therefore, attempt to solve it, for while so tough a controversy extends to MAN, and the question still undecided, as to which was his original colour, and which his native soil, we cannot hope to settle the question.

As an humble and faithful companion of man, the affectionate and intelligent spaniel, terrier, and poodle stand preeminent. The active setter, the staunch pointer, and musical hound, rejoicing with him in all the pleasures of the chase; while the shepherd's dog guides and guards the flock; and the usefulness of the noble, faithful, and generous mastiff, and Newfoundland, as a watch-dog, wherein he unites sagacious observation, unwearied watchfulness, and incorruptible fidelity. Extensive premises and valuable property may be safely entrusted to his single protection. His generous docility renders him even safe if loose by day; not neglecting his charge, he will attend the intruding stranger to the limits of his guard, and instantly seize him if he attempts to touch the property. The servants or friends of his master may roam unheeded; but when left to solitary night, he comprehends the importance of his trust, and with

his tremendous voice gives notice he is on duty, making the lurking felon, and the midnight thief tremble in their hiding-place. Even the blood-stained tyrant, whose sanguinary actions have made him cease to confide in kindred man, and whose guilty mind ever imagines amid the spears of his guard the pointed dagger of the assassin, has safely taken as his sentinel this unshaken friend. Well might man erect a tomb, and a great poet exclaim,

“To mark a friend's remains these stones arise—
I never had but one—and here he lies!”

Some varieties of dogs are endowed with an astonishing faculty and power of smelling. This is strongly exemplified in the spaniel, setter, pointer, hound, &c., but most strongly of all in the blood-hound, or sleuth-hound—now nearly extinct, although formerly common in England, and partly in Scotland. The learned and philosophic Boyle, in his *Essays of Effluvia*, c. 4. instances the high perfection the blood-hound was made to arrive at, when his powers were attentively cultivated:—“A person of quality, to whom I am near allied, related to me, that, to make trial whether a young blood-hound was well-instructed (or, as the huntsmen call it, *made*), he caused one of his servants, who had not killed, or so much as touched any of his deer, to walk to a country town, four miles off, and then to a market town three miles distant from thence; which done, this nobleman did, a competent while after, put the blood-hound upon the scent of the man, and caused him to be followed by a servant or two, the master himself thinking it fit to go after them to see the event; which was, that the dog, without seeing the man he was to pursue, followed him by the scent to the abovementioned places, notwithstanding the multitude of travellers that had occasion to cross it; and when the blood-hound came to the chief market town, he passed through

the streets without taking notice of any of the people there, and left not till he had gone to the house where the man he sought rested himself, to the wonder of those that followed him. The particulars of this narrative, the nobleman's wife, a person of great veracity, that happened to be with him when the trial was made, confirmed to me." See OLFACTORY NERVES.

From the structure of the teeth, it is evident that the dog is a carnivorous animal. He is possessed of such strong digestive powers as to draw nourishment from the hardest bones. When oppressed with sickness, to which he is very subject, especially in the beginning of summer, and before ill weather; in order to procure reachings, he eats the leaves of the quicken-grass, the bearded wheat-grass, or the rough cock's-foot grass, which give him immediate relief. His drink is water, which he takes in small quantities at a time, by lapping with his tongue. His excrements are generally hard scybals, which, especially after eating bones, are white, and were once in great repute as a drug; but are now justly disregarded.

In order to choose a dog and bitch for good whelps, take care that the bitch come of a generous kind, be well proportioned, having large ribs and flanks; and likewise that the dog be of a good breed and young, for a young dog and an old bitch breed excellent whelps. The best time for hounds to be lined in, are the months of January, February, and March. The bitch should be used to a kennel, that she may like it after her whelping, and she ought to be kept warm. Let the whelps be weaned after two months old; and though it be somewhat difficult to choose a whelp under the dam that will prove the best of the litter, yet some approve that which is last, and account him to be the best. Others remove the whelps from the kennel, and lay them generally and apart one from the other; then they

watch which of them the bitch first takes and carries into her kennel again, and that they suppose to be the best. Others again imagine that which weighs the least when it sucks to be the best: this is certain that the lighter whelp will prove the swifter. As soon as the bitch has littered, it is proper to choose those you mean to preserve, and drown the rest.

As pointers and spaniels, when good of their kinds, and well broken, are very valuable to sportsmen, it is worth while to take some care to preserve them in health. This very much depends on their diet and lodging; frequent cleaning their kennels, and giving them fresh straw to lie on, is very necessary; or in summer time, deal shavings or sand, instead of straw, will check the breeding of fleas. A dog is of a very hot nature: he should therefore never be without clean water by him, that he may drink when he is thirsty. In regard to their food, carrion is by no means proper for them: it must hurt their sense of smelling, on which the excellence of these dogs greatly depends. Barley-meal, the dross of wheat flour, or both mixed together, with broth or skimmed milk, is very proper food. For change a small quantity of greaves, from which the tallow is pressed by the chandlers, mixed with flour, or sheeps' feet well baked or boiled, are a very good diet: and when you indulge them with flesh, it should always be boiled.

For stealing a dog a man is to forfeit to the king, for the first offence, not less than 30*l.* nor more than 50*l.* with the charges attendant on his conviction, or be imprisoned not less than six, or more than twelve months. Any person keeping a dog accustomed to bite, is liable to be indicted for a common nuisance; and an action will lie against any person for any sheep, horse, &c. torn by a dog, if it be proved that the animal has done so before.

DOGS, DISEASES OF. Dogs are sub-

ject to various diseases; the principal are thus described by Blaine, with the method of their cure.

The canine *asthma* is hardly ever observed to attack any but either old dogs, or those who, by confinement, too full living, and want of exercise, may be supposed to have become diseased by these deviations from a state of nature. It is hardly possible to keep a dog very fat for any length of time, without bringing it on. This cough is frequently confounded with the cough that precedes and accompanies distemper, but it may be readily distinguished by attention to circumstances; as the age of the animal, its not affecting the general health, nor producing immediate emaciation, and its less readily giving way to medicine. The cure is often very difficult, because the disease has in general been long neglected before it is sufficiently noticed by the owners. As it is in general brought on by confinement, too much warmth, and over-feeding; so it is evident the cure must be begun by a steady persevering alteration in these particulars. The medicines most useful, are alteratives, and of these occasional emetics are the best. One grain of tartarised antimony (i. e. tartar-emetic), with two, three, or four grains of calomel, is a very useful and valuable emetic. This dose is sufficient for a small dog, and may be repeated twice a week with great success—always with palliation.

Of diseases of the *eyes*, dogs are subject to almost as great a variety as ourselves, many of which end in blindness. No treatment yet discovered will remove or prevent this complaint. Sore eyes, though not in general ending in blindness, are very common among dogs. It is an affection of the eyelids, is not unlike the scrofulous affection of the human eyelids, and is equally benefited by the same treatment: an unguent made of equal parts of nitrated quick-silver ointment, prepared tutty and lard, very lightly applied. Dropsy

of the eyeball is likewise sometimes met with, but is incurable.

Cancer.—The virulent dreadful ulcer, that is so fatal in the human subject, and is called cancer, is unknown in dogs; yet there is very commonly a large schirrous swelling of the teats in bitches, and of the testicles (though less frequent) in dogs, and as it sometimes becomes ulcerated, may be characterised by this name. In the state of the disease discutients prove useful, as vinegar with salt, and camphor, and Spanish flies, with mercurial ointment, have sometimes succeeded; taking care to avoid irritating the part so much as to produce blister. But when the swelling is detached from the belly, and hangs pendulous in the skin, it had better be removed, and as a future preventive suffer the bitch to breed. Schirrous testicles are likewise sometimes met with; for these no treatment yet discovered succeeds but the removal of the part, and that before the spermatic cord becomes much affected, or it will be useless.

Colic.—Dogs are subject to two kinds of colic; one arising from constipation of the bowels, the other is of a kind peculiar to dogs, apparently partaking of the nature of rheumatism, and also of spasm. From a sudden or violent exposure to cold, dogs become sometimes suddenly paralytic, particularly in the hinder parts; having great tenderness and pain, and every appearance of lumbago. In every instance of this kind there is considerable affection of the bowels, generally costiveness, always great pain. A warm bath, external stimulants, but ~~more~~ particularly active aperients, remove the colic. Colic, arising from costiveness, is not in general violently acute from the pain it produces; sometimes it appears accompanied with more spasm than is immediately dependent on the confinement of the bowels. In the former give active aperients, as calomel with pil. cochiae, i. e. aloetic pill, and

glysters; in the latter castor oil, with laudanum and ether.

Cough.—Two kinds of cough are common among dogs, one accompanying distemper, the other is an asthmatic affection of the chest. See *Canine Asthma*.

Distemper.—This is by far the most common and most fatal among the diseases of dogs; hardly any young dog escaping it; and of the few who do escape it in their youth, three-fourths are attacked with it at some period afterwards: it being a mistake that young dogs only have it. It however generally attacks before the animal arrives at eighteen months old. When it comes on very early, the chances of recovery are very small. It is peculiarly fatal to greyhounds, much more so than to any other kind of dog, generally carrying them off by excessive scouring. It is very contagious: but it is by no means necessary that there should be contagion present to produce it; on the contrary, the constitutional liability to it is such, that any cold taken may bring it on: and hence it is very common to date its commencement from dogs being thrown into water, or shut out on a rainy day, &c. There is no disease which presents such varieties as this, either in its mode of attack or during its continuance. In some cases it commences by purging, in others by fits. Some have cough only, some waste, and others have moisture from the eyes and nose without any other active symptom. Moist eyes, dullness, wasting, with slight cough and sickness, are the common symptoms that betoken its approach. Then purging comes on, and the moisture from the eyes and nose from mere *mucus* becomes *pus* or matter. There is also frequently sneezing, with a weakness in the loins. When the disease in this latter case is not speedily removed, universal palsy comes on. During the progress of the complaint, some dogs have fits. When one fit succeeds another quickly, the recovery

is extremely doubtful. Many dogs are carried off rapidly by the fits, or by purging; others waste gradually from the running from the nose and eyes, and these cases are always accompanied with great marks of putridity. In the early stages of the complaint give emetics; they are peculiarly useful. A large spoonful of common salt, dissolved in three spoonfuls of warm water, has been recommended; the quantity of salt being increased according to the size of the dog, and the difficulty of making him to vomit. While a dog remains strong, one every other day is not too much: the bowels should be kept open, but active purging should be avoided. In case the complaint should be accompanied with excessive looseness, it should be immediately stopped by balls made of equal parts of gum arabic, prepared chalk, and conserve of roses, with rice milk as food. Two or three grains of James's powder may be advantageously given at night, in cases where the bowels are not affected, and in the cases where the matter from the nose and eyes betokens much putridity, we have witnessed great benefit from balls made of "friar's balsam," gum guaiacum, and chamomile flowers in powder: but the most popular remedy is a powder prepared and vended under the name of Distemper powder, with instructions for the use of it. Dogs, in every stage of the distemper, should be particularly well fed. A seton we have not found so useful as is generally supposed; where the nose is much stopped, rubbing tar on the upper part is useful, and when there is much stupidity, and the head seems much affected, a blister on the top is often serviceable. Vaccination has also been found a valuable remedy for distemper.

Safe and certain remedy for *lice*, &c. in dogs:—first, rub the animal thoroughly over with sweet oil before a fire; secondly, common soap and warm water, made into a strong

lather on the dog, and left on him for a day, will be sure to kill these vermin, and they will be seen dead the moment after the soap touches them.

The *formica* is a scurvy malady, which very much affects a spaniel's ears, and is caused by flies, and their own scratching with their feet.

Remedy.—Infuse gum tragacanth four ounces, in the strongest vinegar you can get, for the space of a week, and afterwards grind it on a marble stone, as painters do their colours, adding to it roche-alum, and galls reduced to powder, of each two ounces; mingle all these together, and lay them on the part affected.

Fleas and ticks in dogs may be destroyed by the following remedy:—"On four ounces of fox-glove (*digitalis*) leaves pour two quarts of boiling water, and when cold wash the dog with it."—Tobacco water is also recommended as destructive of fleas.

Fits.—Dogs are peculiarly subject to fits. These are of various kinds, and arise from various causes. In distemper, dogs are frequently attacked with convulsive fits, which begin with a champing of the mouth and shaking of the head, gradually extending over the whole body. Sometimes an active emetic will stop their progress, but in general they prove fatal. Worms are often the cause of fits in dogs; they deprive the animal wholly of sense; he runs wild till he becomes exhausted, after which he gradually recovers, and perhaps no recurrence takes place again for some weeks. Confinement produces fits and likewise costiveness. Cold water thrown over a dog generally removes the immediate attack of fits; and, for their prevention in future, the preceding explanation of causes must be attended to.

Inflamed bowels.—Dogs are very subject to inflammation of their bowels, from costiveness, from cold, or from poison. When inflamma-

tion arises from costiveness, it is in general very slow in its progress, and is not attended with very acute pain, but it is characterised by the want of evacuation and the vomiting of the food taken, though it may be eaten with apparent appetite. In these cases the principal means to be made use of are the removal of the constipation by active purging, clysters, and the warm bath. Calomel with aloes forms the best purge. But when the inflammation may be supposed to arise from cold, then the removing of any costiveness that may be present is but a secondary consideration. This active kind of inflammation is characterised by violent panting, total rejection of food, and constant sickness. There is great heat in the belly, and great pain; it is also accompanied with great weakness, and the eyes are very red. The bowels should be gently opened with clysters, but no aloes or calomel should be made use of. The belly should be blistered, having first used the warm bath. When the inflammation arises from poison, there is then constant sickness, the nose, paws, and ears are cold, and there is a frequent evacuation of brown or bloody stools. Castor oil should then be given, and clysters of mutton broth thrown up, but for this misfortune or accident there is no certain alleviation or remedy.

Inflamed lungs.—Pleurisy is not an uncommon disease amongst dogs. It is sometimes epidemic, carrying off great numbers. Its advances are rapid, and it generally terminates in death on the third day, by a great effusion of water in the chest. It is seldom taken in time; when it is, bleeding is useful, and blisters also may with advantage be applied to the chest.

Madness.—The symptoms of madness are thus summed up by Mr. Daniel:—"At first the dog looks dull, shows an aversion to his food and company, does not bark as usual, but seems to murmur; is

peevish and apt to bite strangers; his ears and tail drop more than usual, and he appears drowsy; afterwards he begins to loll out his tongue, and froth at the mouth, his eyes seeming heavy and watery; if not confined he soon goes off, runs panting along with a dejected air, and endeavours to bite any one he meets. If the mad dog escapes being killed, he seldom runs above two or three days, when he dies exhausted with heat, hunger, and disease." Blaine describes this formidable disease as commencing sometimes by dullness, stupidity, and retreat from observation; but more frequently, particularly in those dogs which are immediately domesticated around us, by some alteration in their natural habits; as a disposition to pick up and swallow every minute object on the ground, or to lick the parts of another dog incessantly; or to lap his urine, &c. About the second or third day the disease usually resolves itself into one of two types. The one is called *raging*, and the other *dumb madness*. These distinctions are not, however, always clear; and to which is owing so much discrepancy in the accounts given by different persons of the disease.

The *raging madness*, by its term, has led to an erroneous conclusion, that it is accompanied with violence and fury; which, however, is seldom the case: such dogs are irritable and snappish, and will commonly fly at a stick held to them, and are impatient of restraint: but they are seldom violent except when irritated or worried. On the contrary, till the last moment they will acknowledge the voice of their master, and yield some obedience to it. Neither will they usually turn out of their way to bite human persons; but they have an instinctive disposition to do it to dogs; and in a minor degree to other animals also: but, as before observed, seldom attack mankind without provocation.

Dumb madness is so called because there is seldom any barking heard,

but more particularly because the jaw drops paralytic, and the tongue lolls out of the mouth, black, and apparently strangulated. A strong general character of the disease, is the disposition to scratch their bed towards their belly; and equally so is the general tendency to eat trash, as hay, straw, wood, coals, dirt, &c.; and it should be remembered, that this is so very common and invariable, that the finding these matters in the stomach after death, should always confirm the previously formed notion of the existence of the disease. Blaine is also at great pains to disprove the notion generally entertained, that rabid dogs are averse to water; and neither drink nor come near it. This error he contends has led to most dangerous results; and is so far from true, that mad dogs from their heat and fever are solicitous for water, and lap it eagerly. When the dumb kind exists in its full force, dogs cannot swallow what they attempt to lap; but still they will plunge their heads in it, and appear to feel relief by it; but in no instance out of many hundreds, did he ever discover the smallest aversion to it. He lays very great stress on the noise made by rabid dogs, which he says is neither a bark nor a howl, but a tone compounded of both. It has been said by some, that this disorder is occasioned by heat or bad food, and by others, that it never arises from any other cause but the bite. Accordingly, this malady is rare in the northern parts of Turkey, more rare in the southern provinces of that empire, and totally unknown under the burning sky of Egypt. At Aleppo, where these animals perish in great numbers, for want of water and food, and by the heat of the climate, this disorder was never known. In other parts of Africa, and in the hottest zone of America, dogs are never attacked with madness. Blaine knows of no instance of the complaint being cured, although he has tried to their fullest

extent the popular remedies of profuse bleedings, strong mercurial and arsenical doses, vinegar, partial drowning, night-shade, water-plaintain, &c.; he therefore recommends the attention to be principally directed towards the prevention of the malady. The preventive treatment of rabies or madness is, according to Blaine, always an easy process in the human subject, from the immediate part bitten being easily detected; in which case the removal of the part by excision or cautery is an effectual remedy.

But, unfortunately for the agriculturalist, it is not easy to detect the bitten parts in cattle, nor in dogs; and it would be therefore most desirable, if a certain internal preventive were generally known. Dr. Mead's powder, the Ormakirk powder, sea-bathing, and many other nostrums are deservedly in disrepute; while a few country medicines, but little known beyond their immediate precincts, have maintained some character. Conceiving that these must all possess some ingredient in common, he was at pains to discover it; and which he appears to have realized, by obtaining, among others, the composition of Webb's Watford drink. In this mixture, which is detailed below, he considers the active ingredients to be the *buxus* or box, which has been known as a prophylactic as long as the times of Hippocrates and Celsus, who both mention it. The recipe, detailed below, has been administered to near three hundred animals of different kinds, as horses, cows, sheep, swine, and dogs; and appears to have succeeded in nineteen out of every twenty cases, where it was fairly taken and kept on the stomach. It appears also equally efficacious in the human subject; in which case he advises the extirpation of the bitten parts also. The box preventive is thus directed to be prepared:—Take of the fresh leaves of the tree-box two ounces, of the fresh leaves of rue two ounces,

of sage half an ounce, chop these fine, and boil it in a pint of water to half a pint; strain carefully, and press out the liquor very firmly; put back the ingredients into a pint of milk, and boil again to half a pint; strain as before; mix both liquors, which forms three doses for a human subject. Double this quantity is proper for a horse or cow. Two thirds of the quantity is sufficient for a large dog, half for a middling sized, and one third for a small dog. Three doses are sufficient, given each subsequent morning, fasting; the quantity directed being that which forms these three doses. As it sometimes produces strong effects on dogs, it may be proper to begin with a small dose; but in the case of dogs we hold it always prudent to increase the dose till effects are evident, by the sickness, panting, and uneasiness of the dog.

In the human subject, where this remedy appears equally efficacious, we have never witnessed any unpleasant or active effects, neither are such observed in cattle of any kind: but candour obliges us to add, that in a considerable proportion of these, other means were used, as the actual or potential cautery; but in all the animals other means were purposely omitted. That this remedy, therefore, has a preventive quality, is unquestionable, and now perfectly established; for there was not the smallest doubt of the animals mentioned either having been bitten, or of the dog being mad who bit them, as great pains were in every instance taken to ascertain these points. To prevent canine madness, Pliny recommends worming of dogs; and from his time to the present it has had, most deservedly, says Daniel, its advocates. He tells us, that he has had various opportunities of proving the usefulness of this practice, and recommends its general introduction. Blaine, on the contrary, asserts that the practice of worming is wholly useless, and founded in error; and that the existence of any

thing like a worm under the tongue is incontestably proved to be false; and that what has been taken for it, is merely a deep ligature of the skin, placed there to restrain the tongue in its motions. He also observes that the pendulous state of the tongue in what is termed dumb madness, with the existence of a partial paralysis of the under jaw, by which they could not bite, having happened to dogs previously wormed, has made the inability to be attributed to this source, but which is wholly an accidental circumstance; and happens equally to the wormed and unwormed dog.

Mange.—This is a very frequent disease in dogs, and is an affection of the skin, either caught by contagion, or generated by the animal. The scabby mange breaks out in blotches along the back and neck, and is common to Newfoundland dogs, terriers, pointers, and spaniels, and is the most contagious. The cure should be begun by removing the first exciting cause, if removable, such as filth or poverty; or, as more generally the contrary (for both will equally produce it), too full living. Then an application should be made to the parts, consisting of sulphur and sal ammoniac: tar-lime-water will also assist. When there is much heat and itching, bleed and purge. Mercurials sometimes assist, but they should be used with caution; dogs do not bear them well.

Worms.—Dogs suffer much from worms, of which, in most animals, there are several kinds, and the effects of which in all are nearly similar. In dogs affected with worms, the coat generally stares; the appetite ravenous, although the animal frequently does not thrive, the breath smells, and the stools singular, sometimes loose and flimsy, at others hard and dry; but the greatest evil they produce, is occasional fits, or sometimes a continued state of convulsion, in which the animal lingers some time before a

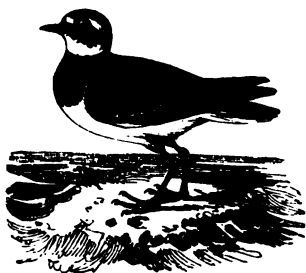
fatal conclusion; the fits produced are sometimes of the violent kind, at others they exhibit a more stupid character, the dog being senseless, and turning round continually. The cure consists, while in this state, of active purgatives combined with opium, and the warm-bath; any rough substance, given internally, acts as a vermifuge to prevent the recurrence. The worming of whelps is performed with a lancet, to slit the thin skin which immediately covers the worm; a small awl is then to be introduced under the centre of the worm to raise it up; the farther end of the worm will, with very little force, make its appearance, and with a cloth, taking hold of that end, the other will be drawn out easily; care should be taken that the whole of the worm comes away without breaking, and it rarely breaks unless punctured by the lancet, or wounded by the awl.

DOGS' SKINS, dressed with the hair on, are used in muffs, made into a kind of buskins for persons in the gout, and for other purposes. Dressed without the hair, they are used for ladies' gloves, and the linings of masks, being thought to make the skin peculiarly white and smooth. The French import many of these skins from Scotland, under a small duty. Here, when tanned, they serve for upper leathers for neat pumps. Dogs' skins dressed are exported under a small, and imported under a high duty. The French import from Denmark large quantities of dogs' hair, both white and black. The last is esteemed the best, and is worked up in the black list of a particular kind of woollen cloth.

DOG-DRAW. When a man is found chasing after a deer by the scent of a hound, that he leads in his hand. See *BACKBERIND*.

DOTTEREL. The female, according to Mr. Willoughby, weighs about four ounces, the male something less; in length about ten inches. The colours in both sexes

agree, except that the black mark on the middle of the belly is pecu-



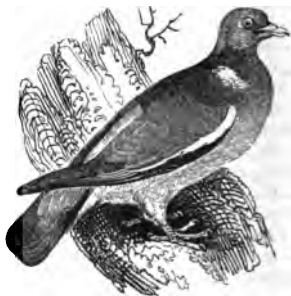
liar to the male. These birds are found in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire, throughout May and June, and are much esteemed for delicate flavour. Such is the simplicity of the bird and its love of mimicry, that we are told that when the fowler approached, using a whistle to imitate its note, and stretching out an arm, the dotterel would extend a wing, &c. regardless of the net that was spreading for them.

King James I. is said to have been fond of dotterel catching; and when he went to Newmarket, used to accompany the bird-catchers to the Gogmagog hills and moors, for that purpose. It is said, a needy clergyman residing in the parish of Sawston, who was very expert in dotterel-catching, attended the king; his majesty was pleased with his skill, and promised him a living: the clergyman waited some years, till, concluding that the king "had remembered to forget his promise," he went to London and appeared at court, where too he was unnoticed and forgotten; at length, approaching the king, and making the same signs as he was wont to do, when catching dotterels, his majesty exclaimed, "Why here is my reverend dotterel-catcher," and instantly gave him the long-delayed living.

DOUBLE (a Hunting term). A hare is said to double when she turns back by the way she came,

generally on the other side of a hedge.

DOVE, RING, (*Columba Palumbus*). The beak of this bird is yellow, its feet naked and red, its legs feathered almost down to the feet. The head, back, and coverts of the wings are of a bluish ash-colour; the lower side of the neck and breast are of a purplish red, dashed with ash-colour. The upper part of its neck has a very regular and beautiful white circle, from which the bird has its name; and its whole neck, above and below this, is beautifully variegated with changes of colours, according as it is opposed to the light. The belly is of a dirty white, the greater quill-feathers are dusky, the rest ash-coloured; underneath the bastard wing is a white stroke, pointing downwards. It is the largest pigeon we have, and may be distinguished by its size. It



hardly ever flies single, but in large flocks, and builds on trees; its food is ivy berries, and other vegetable matter. They begin to coo in March, when they pair, and leave off at the approach of the winter season.

DOVE, TURTLE, (*Columba Tur-tur*). This is a very beautiful little bird of the pigeon kind. The head, neck, and back are of the bluish gray-colour of the common pigeon, with a mixture of brown, tinged with red at the bottom of the neck and near the rump. Its throat and breast are

of a fine bright purple, its belly white, and the sides of its neck are



variegated with a sort of ringlet of beautiful white feathers, with black bases. The tail is about three inches and a half long, having the two middlemost feathers of a dusky brown, and the others are black, tipped with white; and the end and exterior side of the outmost feathers wholly white. Its food is hemp-seed and other vegetable matters. It is very shy, and chiefly breeds in thick woods. Its entire length is rather more than twelve inches.

DRABLING (in Angling). A method of catching barbel. Take a strong line of six yards; which, before fastening to the rod, must be put through a piece of lead, that if the fish bite, it may slip to and fro, and that the water may sometimes move it on the ground: bait with a lob-worm, by the motion of which the barbel will be enticed into the danger without suspicion. Running waters near piles, or under wooden bridges, are the best places for this sport.

DRAG (in Angling). A piece of iron with four hooks placed back to back, to which a line is fastened; useful to the angler, only to save an entangled line, or when it slips off his rod.

DRAG. The name for the scent of the fox going from his feed to his kennel, and is equivalent with the trail of the hare.

DRAG. A stale herring, or something expressly prepared, and of a

strong smell, which is substituted for the scent of a living animal, and being dragged across the country, forms an artificial chase, called a drag-hunt.

DRAG-NET. A large net put into a pond, and drawn from one end to the other by men on each side, to get out all the fish for the purpose of selecting the largest for stews, &c. and the smaller to stock other ponds. In a river, the net is to be drawn up against the stream or current, as this will extend the meshes, and not muddy the water.

DRAWING (with Hunters). Trying a wood or brake, by beating the bushes and throwing the hounds in for the purpose of finding a fox. Drawing amiss, is a term used when the hounds or beagles hit the scent of their chase contrary, so as to hit up the wind, whereas they should have done it down; in that case it is said, they draw amiss.

DRAWING ON THE SLOT. When the hounds touch the scent, and draw on until they hit on the scent again.

DRAY. A squirrel's nest.

DRENCH. Liquid physic administered to horses. This mode is often preferable to others, particularly in inflammatory cases, because it is quick in its operation. The drench may be given with a bottle, or an ox-horn prepared for the purpose.

DRIFT OF THE FOREST. An exact view and examination taken at certain times, as occasion shall serve, to know what beasts are there; that none common there, but such as have right; and that the forest be not overcharged with foreigners' beasts or cattle.

DRIVER. A machine for driving pheasant powts, consisting of good strong osier-wands, such as basket-makers use; these are to be set in a handle and twisted, or bound with small osiers in two or three places.

DRIVING OF PHEASANT POWTS. Place your nets loose or

circularly across the pheasant paths, and taking the wind with you, go to their haunts and call them together with a pheasant call. When they begin to duck you should desist, and taking your driver make a noise with it amongst the boughs and bushes. They will immediately commence running, and if you continue the noise and conceal yourself, will run, like so many sheep, into the nets.

DUBBING (among Anglers). The making artificial flies; the materials for making which are spaniel's hair, hog's hair dyed of different colours; squirrel's, sheep's, bear's, and camel's hair; ostrich, peacock, and turkey wing-feathers, &c.

DUCK. (*Anas*, Linn.) A very extensive and natural genus of water birds, which are found in all parts of the world. It has been divided by naturalists into an infinity of different genera; to such a degree, indeed, that, according to some of the distinctions which have been made, it would be impossible to leave the females of several species in the same genus with the males. The Prince of Musignano is of opinion, that they might be advantageously separated into four sub-genera, in which we shall follow him. These are *anser*, or goose, *cygnus*, or swan, *anas*, or duck, and *fuligula*. Thirty one species of this interesting genus inhabit North America, being within one of the number found in Europe; of these, twenty-one are common to the two continents, leaving ten peculiar to America, and eleven to Europe. The mallard, or common wild duck (*anas boschas*), is found both in Europe and America. This is the original stock of the domesticated duck, which appears to have been reclaimed at a very early period. See MALLARD, WILD-DUCK, &c.

DULL. A snare for catching trout.

DULL HORSE. The marks of a dull horse are white spots round

the eye and on the tip of the nose (*marques de lache*), upon any general ground whatever.

DUNBIRD, POACHARD, or RED-HEADED WIDGEON OF RAY. (*Anas Ferrina*, Linn.) The Poachard is nearly the size of the widgeon, but its bill is broader, and of a deep lead colour, tipped with black; the head and neck, bright bay; the breast, and that portion of the back which joins the neck, black; the wing coverts, the scapulars, back and sides under the wings, of a pale gray, elegantly marked with narrow lines of black; the quill-feathers, dusky; the belly, ash-coloured and brown; the tail consists of twelve short deep gray feathers, the legs, lead-coloured; the irides of a bright yellow, tinged with red. The head of the female is of a pale reddish brown; the breast rather of a deeper hue; the wing coverts and belly, ash-coloured; the back marked like that of the male. These birds frequent the mouths of fresh water-creeks, &c. in large flocks.

Generally speaking, wild-ducks congregate in the winter, and fly in pairs in summer, bringing up their young by the waterside, and leading them to their food as soon as out of the shell. The number of ducks, teal, widgeon, &c. caught in decoys is truly surprising. The season commences in October and ends in February: taking them earlier, subjects the offender to fine or imprisonment. See DECOY.

DUTCH PINS. A pastime much resembling skittles, but the pins are taller and more slender, especially the middle pin, which is higher than the rest, and is called the king pin. If this pin be taken out singly, when the bowl is thrown from a distance, the game is won; this instance excepted, it reckons no more than the other pins. The pins, nine in number, are placed upon a frame in the manner of skittles, and the bowls used are very large, but made of a light kind of wood. The game consists of thirty-one scores precisely;

and every player first stands at a certain distance from the frame, and throws his bowl at the pins, which is improperly enough called bowling; afterwards he approaches to the frame and makes his tip, by casting the bowl among the pins, and the score towards the game is determined by the number beaten down.

FOUR CORNERS is a game so called

from four large pins, which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. The players stand at a distance, which may be varied by mutual consent, and throw a large heavy bowl (weighing from six to eight pounds) at the pins; and the excellence of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl.

E

EARTH. To take the ground and run into holes, as badgers and foxes do.

EARTH. When a hunted fox secures himself in a regular earth, he is said to have gone to earth; if he seek shelter in a drain, it is termed gone to ground.

EARTH-STOPPER. See Fox-hunting.

ECARTE. *Ecarté*, or *Discard*, is played by two persons, with a pack of thirty-two cards, rejecting the two, three, four, five, and six of each suit, as in piquet.

It is usually played with two packs of cards (one of them with coloured backs), used alternately—five cards are dealt to each player, the remainder, called the talon, or stock, are placed on the dealer's right hand, the complete pack on his left.

The game consists of five points, unless an agreement be made to the contrary:—If it be played in rubbers, which is not unusual, the deal follows as in a single game, till the three are played out.

In cutting for the deal, the highest whist card wins.

Whichever does not show his cut, has lost the deal, and, if, by accident, he shows two cards, he must take the lowest for his cut—there is this advantage in dealing, the trump card, if a king, counts one point. A defect in the pack will not vitiate the deal.

The cards rank in the following

order:—king, queen, knave, ace, ten, nine, eight, seven.

On Dealing, Misdealing, Faced-cards, &c.—The cards are dealt, five to each player, either by two and three at a time, or vice versa, and whichever mode is first adopted, must be continued through the game—the eleventh card is turned up as trump, and the remainder, or talon, placed on the dealer's right hand.

If any card should be faced, a fresh deal is called, unless it should be the eleventh, which can make no difference.

If faced cards are discovered later in the game, and that they fall to the dealer, the deal is still good, as the dealer is held responsible for the correctness of the cards. But if a single faced card only fall to the adversary, he has the option either to go on, or to demand a new deal.

It may sometimes happen that one or more cards may be turned up in dealing, should they belong to the dealer's hand, the deal proceeds. If they fall to the adversary, the deal must be finished, and it is at his option to call a fresh deal or not.

Irregularities in assuming the deal are rectified as in whist.

If the cards, however, have been looked at by the players, and the dealer has too few, the adversary may either permit him to take a requisite number from the top of the

talon, or call a fresh hand, and deal himself—if the dealer has too many cards, the adversary may either draw cards from his hand, or take a new deal himself, as in the former case.

If the eldest hand have too few cards dealt to him, he may make up the deficiency from the top cards of the talon—or, if too many, he may discard the overplus; and in either case may call a fresh hand, taking the deal himself.

If the adversary occasioned the mistake by his carelessness, in discarding, or taking in cards, he is to be punished by the deduction of one point from his score, and he is not to count or score the king, if he has it that deal.

If a dealer shows more than one card in turning up the trump, the adversary may demand the right card (that is the eleventh) for the trump, put the cards shown, at the bottom of the pack, or call a fresh deal.

Either player playing with more than five cards in his hand, forfeits one point, and is deprived of the right of scoring the king, if he has it that time.

The king of any suit being turned up trumps, gives the dealer one point. The holder of the king of trumps, also, is entitled to mark one point; but he must declare it before he plays, saying, "I have the king." If he lead the king, he may announce it after he has played; but should it be covered by his adversary's card, before his declaration, he cannot score it that time. This applies only to the eldest hand; the opponent must always declare the king before playing it, but for his own sake, he will not speak till the adversary has played his first card.

The trump, as in other games, wins the trick.

Five cards being dealt to each player, and the trump turned up, the eldest hand, if content with his cards, begins, by naming the suit that he proposes leading—should

he play any other suit than the one named, he is bound (if the adversary require it) to take up his card, and play from the suit first named by him. But if the adversary covers the card, it cannot be taken up again.

Any one playing out of turn, may take up his card, if it be not played to, but once covered, it cannot be recalled.

When the cards are dealt, if the eldest hand be not satisfied with his cards, he proposes to discard the whole or part of them, saying, "I propose;" if the dealer does assent, the proposer declares how many cards he wants, throws the discard aside, and receives others in lieu of them; then change as many as they both choose, retaining five cards in hand: having once asked for cards, they cannot be refused by either party.

The cards discarded by the players are thrown together on the side opposite to the talon, and after the discard is made, the rejected cards must not be looked at by the players.

In discarding, if there are none or not enough left in the talon to supply the younger hand, as he is bound to complete his hand from the pack, he must take back the pumber required from his last discard.

The player who examines the rejected cards is obliged to play with his cards exposed to the adversary.

After the first deal, if the eldest hand requires cards and the dealer refuses, he loses two points, should he fail to make three tricks.

In like manner, if the eldest hand plays without having proposed, he is bound to make three tricks, or else he loses two points.

If a player, while dealing for the discard, turn up a trump, he loses the privilege of refusing cards that hand, should the adversary propose.

Only two points can be gained in one hand, unless the player has the king of trumps. Winning two points without the king, or three with the king, is termed having the *vole*.

The winner of three tricks scores

one point for the cards; if he wins them all, he scores two points. He has the *vole*.

The player is bound to follow suit, and to take the trick if he has a winning card of the suit played. Upon discovery of any revoke or refusal to take a trick; each party takes up his five cards, the hand is played over again, and the offender is punished; if he wins the *vole*, he is only allowed to score one point, and if he gains the point only, he is not permitted to score it at all.

ECLIPSE, a ch. h. (bred by H. R. H. William, Duke of Cumberland, uncle of His late Majesty, George III., purchased, after the decease of his royal highness, by Mr. W. Wildman, who sold him to Dennis O'Kelly, Esq.) was foaled April 1, 1764, the day on which the remarkable *eclipse* of the sun occurred, from which circumstance the colt received his name. Eclipse was got by Marske (a son of Squirt) out of Spiletta, a bay mare foaled 1749, by Regulus (a son of the Godolphin Arabian); grandam Mother Western, by Smith's Son of Snake (own brother to Williams's Squirrel, winner of the king's plate, at York, in 1725); great grandam by Lord D'Arcy's Old Montagu; great great grandam by Wilkes's Old Hautboy (a son of the D'Arcy White Turk), out of a daughter of Brimmer.

It has been stated, and that statement has not been contradicted, that Mr. O'Kelly gained by Eclipse upwards of 25,000*l*. This "horse of horses" was short in the forehead, and high in the hips, which gave elasticity to his speed. Upon dissection the muscles were found to be of unparalleled size—a proof of the intimate relation between muscular power and extraordinary swiftness.

According to the computations of Mr. St. Bel, Eclipse, free from all weight, and galloping at liberty, with his greatest degree of swiftness, would cover an extent of twenty-five feet of ground at every complete

action on the gallop; and that he would run nearly four miles in six minutes and two seconds. This we *do know*, however, that no horse of his day had even the shadow of a chance in contending against him. On being taken out of training, he became a prominent feature as a stallion.

In 1771, he covered at Clay Hill, near Epsom, at 50 *gs.*; from 1772 to 1774, at 25 *gs.*; afterwards, and generally by subscription, a limited number of mares, exclusive of those belonging to Mr. O'Kelly, at 30 *gs.* each.

Eclipse died February 26, 1789, aged twenty-five, at Cannons, in Middlesex, to which place he had been removed from Epsom about six months previously, in a machine, constructed for the purpose, drawn by two horses, attended by a confidential groom. It will not, it is hoped, be deemed out of place to note that Mr. O'Kelly died at his house in Piccadilly, London, December 28, 1787, and that by his will he bequeathed Eclipse and Dunganon to his brother Philip.

EEL. The eel is not very often angled for; but commonly the modes



of taking are by night lines, by the process of snigging or by bobbing with night lines. As this fish is fond of quiet during the day, all who would enjoy the sport of eel-fishing must devote their evenings and even whole nights to the pursuit. The method generally employed is the following:—Take a common needle, attached in the middle by fine wax-twine to a line of packthread; on a strong small hook

fixed to this line of packthread, place a large lob-worm by the head end, and draw him on to his middle; affix another needle to the end of a long stick, and guide your bait with it into any of the known haunts of the fish; give him time to gorge the bait, and then by a sharp twitch fix the needle across his throat or the hook into his body; tire him well, and your triumph is certain. The lamprey is a most killing bait for eels, put on a night line or trimmer, in pieces about an inch and a half long.

BOBBING is a rough species of angling. To effect it, provide yourself with a considerable number of good-sized worms, and string them from head to tail by a needle on fine strong twine, to the amount of a pound or upwards in weight. Wind them round a card into a dozen or fifteen links. Then secure the two ends of each link by threads. Tie a strong cord to the bundle of string-worms, about a foot from which put on a bored plummet, and angle with a line from two to three feet long, attached to a stout tapering pole. The two counties most celebrated for eels and pike, are Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Of two rivers in the former county is related the old proverb:—

Ankham eel and Witham pike,
In all England is none like.

In the county of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely is supposed to have been denominated after this fish. Naturalists were divided in their opinions with respect to the manner in which this fish is propagated. Walton imagined them to have been bred of corruption, but they are now known to be viviparous, and very productive.

Eels are taken in the great Irish lakes by very simple means. Mr. Curwen mentions a mode of catching adopted by the peasantry on the banks of Lough Erne, in Fermanagh. It consists of a rope stretched across a narrow part of the lake from which hay ropes are suspended, the eels

get so entangled in the hay that they cannot extricate themselves, and are thus drawn to shore.

In regard to the migration of eels, the subject has been most ably handled by Sir H. Davy, in the 191st page of the first edition of *Salmonia*; and what he mentions of the eels in the Irish rivers stands good in regard to those of our own streams and broads, observes the editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, as on the approach of winter multitudes go down to the salt water, which is congenial to the nature of this fish, and apparently improves its flavour. The eels taken from Bredon water are thought superior to those from the interior. In one respect the migration of our eels appears to differ from that described by Sir H. Davy. He limits the size of the eels which return in the spring to fresh waters to a foot; the size of those which are taken in the months of April and May with us on their return is much greater. It is an acknowledged fact amongst our fishermen that there are two varieties of eel, the *sharp nose* and the *flat nose*, as they are provincially denominated. A small and acute head and snout, and silvery belly, mark the sharp nose, which is seldom taken by a hook, but by the dart, or a net called an eel set, staked across the current; and in its habits appears more migratory than the flat-nose; a great majority of the eels taken in the eel sets, being of this kind, which is far the best for the table.

The eel evidently forms the connecting link in the chain of nature between serpents and fishes, possessing not only much of the serpent form, but also many of its habits. The eel is frequently known to quit the water and wander in the evening or night over meadows in search of snails or other prey, or to other ponds for change of habitation. Eels have a smooth head and tubular nostrils. Their gill-membrane has ten rays. The body is nearly

cylindrical, smooth, and slippery. The tail, back, and anal fins are united. The spiracle is behind the head, or pectoral fins. There are about nine species, most of which are found only in the seas. One of these frequents our fresh water, and three others occasionally visit our shores.

The usual haunts of eels are in mud, among weeds, under roots or stumps of trees, or in holes in the banks or bottoms of rivers. They are partial to still water, particularly where it is muddy at the bottom. Here they often grow to an enormous size, weighing fifteen or sixteen pounds. One that was caught near Peterborough, in the year 1667, measured a yard and three quarters in length.

When kept in ponds they have been known to destroy young ducks. Sir John Hawkins, from a canal near his house in Twickenham, missed many of the young ducks; and, on draining, in order to clean it, great numbers of large eels were found in the mud. In the stomachs of many of them were found, undigested, the heads and parts of the bodies of the victims.

Eels seldom come out of their hiding-places but in the night; in winter they bury themselves deep in the mud, and, like the serpent tribe, remain in a torpid state. They are so impatient of cold, as eagerly to take shelter in a wisp of straw flung into a pond in severe weather; and this has sometimes been practised as a mode of catching them. They are best in season from May to July, but may be caught with a line till September. When the water is thick with rains, they may be fished for during the whole day; but the largest and best are caught by night lines. Baits, wasp-grubs, or dew-worms, snails, minnows, gudgeons, or indeed any thing except paste.

EEL-BACKED HORSES. Those that have black lists along their backs.

EEL-SPEAR. This instrument is made for the most part with three forks or teeth, jagged on the sides; but some have four, which last are the best; this they strike into the mud at the bottom of the river, and if it chance to light where they lie, there is no fear of taking them.

But to take the largest eels of all, night-hooks are to be baited with small roaches, and the hooks must lie in the mouth of the fish.

EEL TRAPS. Boxes or barrels having an aperture in the top to which a tube of coarse woollen is attached, hanging down in the interior. When sunk to the bottom of the river, the eels enter easily, but find it impossible to return.

EIDER-DUCK. (*Anas Mollissima*, Linn.) A valuable species that



frequents rocky shores and solitary islands in high northern latitudes. They abound in Greenland and Iceland, and on the north-west coast of Ireland; and are chiefly esteemed for their down, which possesses a warmth, lightness, and elasticity superior to every other material for beds. The male is black, head and back white, with a black crown. The female is wholly reddish drab, spotted with black, with two white bands across the wings. They measure two feet three inches in length, extent of wings three feet, weight from six to seven pounds. Their nests are depopulated of eggs and down by hunters let down from the top of the cliffs, by a mode attended with considerable

danger. See MALLARD, DUCK, WILD-DUCK, &c.

ELVERS. A sort of grigs, or small eels, which at a certain time of the year swim on the top of the water, about Bristol and Gloucester, and are skimmed up in small nets. By a peculiar manner of dressing they are baked in little cakes, fried, and served up to table.

EMBROCATION (in Farriery). An external remedy, which consists in an irrigation of the part affected, with some proper liquid, by means of a cloth or sponge dipped in the same. They are of two kinds, strengthening and stimulating, the first may be composed of tar, spirits of turpentine, and opodeldoc. The latter of tar, oil of turpentine, and spirits of wine.

ENLARGE A HORSE, means to make him embrace or stretch more ground than he covered.

ENTER A HAWK. A term applied to a hawk when she first begins to kill.

ENTRANCE OF HORSES.—Previously to a race-meeting, public notice is generally given of the time and place, by the clerk of the course, where the horses are to enter for the plates, &c.

ENTRANCE OF HOUNDS. To stoop them to a scent. Mr. Beckford says, "Dogs like that scent best which they are first blooded to:" it is certainly most reasonable to use them to that it is intended they should hunt.

ENTREE (*Entrer*, Fr.). A term applied to stallions, who are called "entree horses."

EQUERRY, or EQUERY. An officer of the king's stables, under the master of the horse. Of these there are five, who, when his majesty goes abroad, ride in the leading coach, are in waiting, one at a time monthly, and have a table with the gentlemen ushers during the time, and a salary of 300*l.* a year each. They used to ride on horseback by the coach side, when the king travelled; but that, being more

expensive to them than necessary to the sovereign, has been discontinued.

EQUERRY OF THE CROWN STABLE has that appellation as being employed in managing and breaking the saddle horses, and preparing them for the king's riding. There are two of these: the first has an annual salary of 256*l.*, and the second 200*l.* One is, or always should be, in constant waiting at the court, and when his majesty is going to ride, hold the stirrup, while the master of the horse, or one of the equerries in his absence, assists him in mounting; when his majesty rides out, both usually attend him.

ESTRAY, or STRAY. Any tame beast, as horses, oxen, sheep, and swine, or swans, found within a lordship and not owned by any man: in which case being cried, according to law, in the church and two market towns adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner within a year and a day, it becomes the lord's of the soil where found. If the owner claims it within the year and a day, he must pay the charges of finding, keeping, and proclaiming; and he also may seize it without telling the marks or proving his property, which may be done at the trial if contested. If the beast stray within the year to another lordship, the first lord cannot retake it. An estray must be fed and kept, uninjured and without labour, till it is reclaimed, or the limited time expire.

EXERCISE. The horse was evidently designed for exercise, and for the use of man. His vast muscular power, and the impenetrable defence attached to his feet, were certainly not given for his own use only. If kept in a stable without exercise, his muscular power declines, his digestive organs become diseased, and so do the organs of respiration. The hoofs grow, and there is no wear; for the little that may be worn off, merely by the pressure of his own weight when standing still,

is prevented by the shoes. The toe being thus elongated, the back sinews are often strained; the foot becomes hot and inflamed, its horny covering contracts; the frogs become rotten, and incapable of performing the office for which they were designed; in short, the whole body becomes diseased. Exercise then, it is evident, is essential to his health, and even his existence; and every part of his structure and economy appear to demonstrate that he was intended for the service of man. His powers, however, are limited, and so should his exertions be: but it is a fact, which must be regretted by all considerate persons, that the immoderate work in which he is often employed, so far from being salutary, or proportionate to his strength, as undoubtedly it was designed by his Creator that it should be, is injurious, and even destructive in a considerable degree. And what greatly aggravates the mischief is, the early and premature age at which he is so commonly employed.

EXPECTORANTS, in Pharmacy, (*ex* and *pectore*). Medicines that promote expectoration, such are stimulating gums, resins, squills, &c.

EXPECTORATION. The act of evacuating or bringing up phlegm or other matter out of the trachea and lungs, by coughing or other effort.

EXPEDITATE. To expeditate, signifies to cut out the balls of dogs' feet, to hinder them from pursuing the king's game. But Mr. Manwood says, it implies the cutting off the four claws of the right side; and that the owner of every dog in the forest unexpeditated is to forfeit 3s. 4d.

EYRE. The court of justices itinerants; and justices in eyre are those only which Bracton calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The eyre also of the forest is nothing but the justice seat otherwise called; which is or should by ancient custom be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down for that purpose. *Cowel*.

Justices in Eyre were appointed A. D. 1176. Having become sinecures they were abolished by 57 Geo. III. cap. 61, on the termination of the existing interests; and the salaries of the abolished offices carried to the consolidated fund.

EYRY, or **AERY**. The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F

FALCONER. The French kings had a grand falconer, an office dismembered from that of grand veneur, as early as the year 1250. A falconer should be well acquainted with the quality and mettle of his hawks, that he may know which of them to fly early, and which late. Every night, after flying, he should give them casting: one while plumage, sometimes pellets of cotton, and at another time physic, as he finds necessary. He ought also, every evening, to make the place clean under the perch, that by her casting he may know whether she wants scouring upwards or downwards. He must

water his hawk every evening, except on such days as she has bathed; after which, at night, she should be put into a warm room, having a candle burning by her, where she is to sit unhooded, if she be not ramage, that she may prick and prune herself. He should always carry proper medicines into the field, as hawks frequently meet with accidents there. He must take with him all his hawking implements; and should be skilful in making lures, hoods of all sorts, jesses, bewets, and other furniture. He ought to have his coping irons, to cope his hawk's beak when overgrown, and

G

to cut her pounces and talons as there shall be occasion: nor should his cauterizing irons be wanting.

The office of Grand Falconer of England is hereditary in the Dukes of St. Albans, as that of Master of the Game is in the Dukes of Grafton. Hawks, however, are no longer kept for royal diversion.

FALCONRY. In the catalogue of British sports, we find Falconry, or the art of training and flying of hawks for the purpose of catching other birds (the favourite diversion of our ancestors), usually placed at the head of rural amusements; a superiority to which it is probably entitled, from being a pastime generally followed by the nobility of former times, not only in this kingdom, but also upon the continent; a fact not unmingled with regret, when it is added that hawking is now so fallen into disuse that the art of falconry is in danger of being entirely lost.

On looking into ancient authorities we find that persons of the highest rank rarely appeared without their dogs and their hawks. The latter they carried with them when they journeyed from one country to another, and sometimes even when they went to battle; nor would they part with them to procure their own liberty when taken prisoners: for as these birds were considered to be ensigns of nobility, no action was regarded as more dishonourable to a man of rank than to give up his hawk.

In the Bayeux tapestry, Earl Harold is represented in the act of approaching the Duke of Normandy with his hawk upon his hand; and the ancient English illuminators have uniformly distinguished the portrait of King Stephen by giving him a hawk in the like position, which it has been conjectured was with intent to signify that he was nobly, though not royally, born; and the same reasoning applies to Earl Harold.

Occasionally we find that these birds formed part of the train of an

ambassador; and the celebrated Archbishop Becket had hounds and hawks of every kind with him when sent on an embassy by Henry II. to the court of France.

Peacham, in his *Complete Gentleman*, says—but on what authority is not known—that hawking was first invented and practised by Frederick Barbarossa when he besieged Rome. The first Latin author that speaks of falconry was Julius Firmicus, who lived about the middle of the fourth century: and this art seems to have been fashionable on the continent some time previously to its being introduced into this country.

In the eighth century, Winifred, otherwise Boniface, archbishop of Mons, who was a native of England, presented to Ethelbert, king of Kent, one hawk and two falcons: and a Mercian king requested the same prelate to send to him “two falcons that had been trained to kill cranes.”

In the succeeding ages this sport was very highly esteemed by the Anglo-Saxon nobility, and the training and flying of hawks became an essential part of the education of young men of rank. Alfred the Great has been commended for his early proficiency in this amusement; and he is even said to have written a treatise upon hawking.

So general was this pastime in the Saxon times, that the monks of Abingdon thought it necessary to procure a charter from King Kenulph to restrain the practice, in order to prevent their lands from being trampled on. Edward the Confessor passed the whole of his leisure hours in the sports of hawking and hunting.

According to Froissart, Edward III., when he invaded France, had with him thirty falconers on horseback, who had charge of his hawks; and “every day, he either hunted or went to the river for the purpose of hawking, as his fancy inclined him.”

The frequent mention of hawking

by the water-side, made by historians and romance-writers of the middle ages, is a circumstance that led to the supposition that the pursuit of water-fowls afforded the most diversion. In the poetical romance of the Squire of Low Degree, the king of Hungary promises his daughter, that, at her return from hunting, she should hawk by the river-side with gos-hawk, gentle falcon, and other well-tutored birds: so also Chaucer, in the rhyme of Sir Thopaz, says, that he could hunt the wild-deer,

“ And ryde on hawkyng by the ryver
With grey gos-hawke in hand.”

The fair sex were about this period renowned for their partiality to hawking; and, besides accompanying their male friends when engaged in this sport, they frequently, it seems, practised it by themselves. Johan Sariaburiensis, who wrote in the thirteenth century, asserts that “ they even excelled the men in their knowledge and exercise of the art of falconry.”

From the *Carta de Foresta* obtained from King John, it would seem that no person, except of the highest rank, was, under the Norman laws, permitted to breed hawks; but by that charter every free man was privileged to have eyries of hawks, falcons, eagles, and herons in his own woods.

In the 37th of Edward III. the stealing and concealing of a hawk was made felony by the legislature; and in the same reign, as appears from the register of Orleton, bishop of Winchester, the bishop of Ely excommunicated certain persons for stealing a hawk belonging to himself, that was sitting on its perch in the cloisters of Bermondsey Abbey in Southwark.

Even the very eggs of these birds were protected by royal edicts; an instance of which occurs in the eleventh year of the reign of Henry VII., when it was decreed, that “ any person taking from the nest, or destroying the eggs of a falcon, a

gos-hawk, a laner, or a swan, should suffer imprisonment for a year and a day, and be liable to a fine at the king's pleasure.”

Hentzner, who wrote his *Itinerary* in the year 1598, affirms that hawking was then the general sport of the English nobility: yet so rapidly did this amusement decline, that, before the time of the civil wars, it was almost forgotten. This no doubt arose from the introduction and gradual improvement of the gun, which ensured a greater certainty of procuring game, and rendered all the expense of training and maintaining hawks unnecessary.

Of late years, however, there has evidently been an attempt to revive the diversion of hawking by several country gentlemen; among the foremost of whom stands Sir John Sebright, Bart., who, about two years since, published his *Observations upon Hawking*, giving, among other entertaining particulars, a pleasing description of the mode of breaking and managing the several kinds of hawks used in falconry.

As Sir John, from his long practical knowledge in the art of reclaiming these birds, is no mean authority to quote, we shall proceed to cite a few of the most interesting facts adverted to by the Hon. Baronet, without particular regard to their order.

In the commencement of the treatise we are informed that the village of Falconswaerd, near Bois-le-duc, in Holland, has for many years furnished falconers to the rest of Europe. “ I have known,” says the author, “ many falconers in England, and in the services of different princes on the continent, but I never met with one of them who was not a native of Falconswaerd.”

The two species of birds generally used in falconry are the slight falcon (*falco gentilis*) and the gos-hawk (*falco palumbarius*). The former is called a long-winged hawk, or one of the lure; the latter, a short-winged hawk, or one of the

fist. All hawks, according to the length of their wings, and to their



mode of flight, belong to one or the other of these two classes. The slight falcon may either be taken from the nest (or *eyrie*, as it is called, from the German word for egg), or may be caught when it has attained its full growth. It is then termed a passage-hawk. Slight falcons breed in cliffs in several parts of England, but are more abundant in Scotland and in the northern regions. The old birds, if not destroyed, return every year to the same nest.

A cap of leather, called a *hood*, is to be put on the hawk's head the moment he is taken. It is so constructed as to prevent him from seeing, but allows him to feed, and may be put on or taken off at pleasure; but to *hood* a hawk (we are told) requires a degree of manual dexterity that is not easily acquired. Slips of light leather, seven or eight inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, are to be made fast to each of his legs. These are called *jesses*, and are to be fastened to a small swivel fixed to the end of a thong of leather three or four feet long, called a *leash*, so as easily to be detached from the swivel when the hawk is required to fly. The *jesses* always remain on his legs. He is also to be equipped with two light bells, fastened to his legs by two light pieces of soft leather, by the sound of which, when he is lost, we may be assisted in recovering him. A hawk is never to be touched by the

hand but when it is absolutely necessary; but he must of course be held during these operations, care being taken not to break his feathers, or to do him any other injury. A block of solid wood, in the form of a truncated cone, one foot in height, eight or nine inches in diameter at the top, and large enough at the base not to be easily overturned, is the resting-place of the hawk. A small staple is driven into the top, and to this he is to be tied, with sufficient length of leash to allow him to go from the block to the ground at pleasure.

The following is the practice adopted by falconers in *partridge-hawking*.

An open country is required for this sport. The falconers must be on horseback, provided with a steady pointer, and one or two spaniels under good command. When a partridge is marked down, or pointed by the dog, the hawk is to be unhooded and cast off. He will fly round the falconer, and, if a good bird, mount to a considerable height — the higher the better. If he ranges to too great a distance, he may be made to incline inwards by the voice of the falconer, and by the lure; but these should be used with discretion: for it is much better that a flight should occasionally be lost from a hawk's ranging too far, than that his pitch should be lowered (as is often the case) by too much luring. This, and the not giving the hawk time to mount before the game is sprung, are very common faults in the management of slight falcons.

It is by no means necessary that the hawk should be very near the birds when they rise. If he be within two or three hundred yards of them it will be near enough, provided that his pitch be high, and that his head be turned towards them.

High ranging pointers are by far the best for this sport; for the birds will often lie to a dog when they

will not suffer horsemen to approach them.

When the dog points at a distance the hawk is to be cast off, as it will both prevent the birds from rising and give him time to mount. When the partridge rises the hawk will dart down to it with wonderful velocity, and either take it in the first flight, or force it to take refuge in a bush or hedge. In the latter case the hawk will make his point, that is, rise perpendicularly in the air over the spot where the bird got into covert. The falconer is now to attend solely to his hawk, and leave it to others to assist the dog in springing the bird. The hawk should wait on at a moderate distance, but his flight should not be lowered by an injudicious use of the lure.

When the hawk has taken the partridge, the falconer alone is to approach him, at first walking round him at a distance with the greatest circumspection, and drawing near him by degrees, as he seems disposed to bear it. At length, by kneeling down, whistling as at the time of feeding, the arm may be extended gently (for all sudden emotions are to be avoided), and by taking hold of the partridge, which the hawk will certainly not quit, he may be placed on the fist, still grasping his prey in his talons. The hawk is then to be hooded, after having been rewarded with the head of the partridge; or, if not required to fly again, he should be immediately fed.

A great many partridges may be killed by means of the gos-hawk in the beginning of the season, when the birds are young, and particularly in a dewy morning, as their wings becoming wet from their having been driven into the hedges, they will be easily taken by the dogs.

The females of almost every kind of hawk are considerably larger than the males. In the language of falconry the former are called *falcons*, and the latter *teirrels*. These terms are applied to almost every species

of hawk. Sir John Sebright regrets that this language should prevail, as it has led (he says) to many mistakes. The term falcon, he considers, should be applied, *par excellence*, to the *falco gentilis*—a distinction to which he is well entitled, by reason of his superior qualities as a bird of chase.

Slight falcons, we are informed, take up their abode every year, from October or November until the spring, upon Westminster Abbey, and upon other churches in the metropolis: this appears to be well known to the London pigeon-fanciers, from the great havoc they make in their flights.

Hawks are not susceptible of attachment to their keeper; nor do they, like the dog, pursue game for the pleasure of the sport. Hunger is in them the only inducement to action; and in a wild, as in a domestic state, they remain almost motionless when their hunger is satisfied. It is, therefore, by this appetite alone that hawks can be governed—it is the bridle that restrains them, and the spur that urges them to exertion; and it is, therefore, on the right management of this *primum mobile* that the success of the falconer must principally depend. Fresh raw beef is the best food for hawks. The quantity must depend upon the condition and behaviour of each individual bird, and will, of course, vary from day to day; but the average is about one-third of a pound of beef a day for a slight falcon, and for other hawks in proportion.

Hawking has, for many years, almost ceased to be followed as a sport, except in a few instances.—The Duke of St. Albans, Grand Hereditary Falconer of England, has revived this ancient sport upon his own estates, and gratified the fashionables by a splendid display of the sport of hawking, on the downs near Brighton. See *HAWK*.

FALLOW (*Faal*, Bel.; *Fulvus*, Lat.). A palish red colour, resem-

bling the tint of a half-burned brick.

FALLOW-DEER (Buck and Doe.) This species is very numerous in England; all, except on a few chases, confined in parks. The colour is various—reddish, deep brown, white, or spotted: horns branched, compressed, recurved, and,



palmated at the top. During rutting-time they will contend with each other for their mistress, but are less fierce than the stag, though equally inconstant. No two animals approach so near to each other as the stag and the fallow deer. Although their similarity be great, they never herd together, never engender, or form a mixed breed. In fact, they constitute distinct families, and avoid each other with the most deep-rooted antipathy. The period of gestation, however, is about the same in both. The great difference between these animals consists in the duration of their lives, the fallow deer seldom attaining twenty years.

In drinking, deer plunge their noses very deep under water, and remain in that situation for a considerable time; but, to obviate any inconveniency, they can open two vents, one at the inner corner of each eye, having a communication with the nose. This extraordinary provision of Nature may be of singu-

lar service to beasts of chase, by affording them free respiration; these additional nostrils being thrown open when they are hard run. Mr. Pennant has observed the same curious organization in the antelope. Deer are easily tamed, and their venison is in high esteem among the luxurious. The velvet, when fried, is considered by epicures the most delicate part of the deer. "By castrating the males when newly dropped," says Mr. Loudon, "which is not in the least dangerous, it affords the means of having good venison until Christmas, without any other sort of food than grass: they also fatten more quickly: the operation must, however, be performed while they are quite young." By stat. 16 Geo. III. c. 30, if any person shall hunt or take in a snare, or kill or wound any red or fallow deer, in any forest, chase, &c. whether enclosed or not; or in any closed park, paddock, &c. without the consent of the owner, or be aiding in such offence, he shall forfeit 20*l.* for the first offence, and also 30*l.* for each deer killed, taken, or wounded. A gamekeeper offending to forfeit double. For a second offence, offenders shall be transported for seven years. By stat. 28 Geo. II. c. 19, destroying gorse, furze, and fern, in forests and chases, being the covert for deer, subjects the offenders to a penalty from 40*s.* to 5*l.* or to three month's imprisonment.

FALSE QUARTER (in Farriery). A crack on the inner or outer side of a horse's hoof, having the appearance of a piece that has been inserted. It is attended by a violent pain, and opens as the horse sets foot to the ground. Relief may be had by careful shoeing, taking care that the unsound part does not touch the shoe, while the sound portion shall bear fully upon it. Paring and oiling are also of advantage, tending somewhat to restore the part.

FAR, or Off. An appellation given to any part of a horse's right

side; thus the far or off foot, shoulder, &c. is the same with the right foot, the right shoulder, &c.

FARCY, *Farcio*, Lat. (in Farriery). A creeping, loathsome, leprous disease in horses, beginning with hard buttons, buds, or particles that dilate and spread themselves, and sometimes overrun the whole body, and following the course of the veins. These pustules in a short time become soft, break, and discharge foul and bloody matter. It appears indifferently in all parts of the animal. Copious bleeding is a remedy much relied on, after which four ounces of cream of tartar, with a lenitive electuary, made into balls, should be given every other day for one week, and at the same time let three ounces of nitre be put into his drink every day. The unbroken tumours should be rubbed, twice a day, with an ointment made as follows:—Elder ointment, four ounces; oil of turpentine, two ounces: sugar of lead, half an ounce; white vitriol, powdered, two drachms. The broken pustules should be rubbed gently with the “budding-iron,” at a dull red heat.

FARCY, WATER (in Farriery). A disease incident to horses, and terminating cutaneously, or else the water is suffused through different parts of the body, and appears in a number of soft swellings. The first species may be relieved by slight scarifications; but the second requires length of time, skilful administration of reliefs and restoration, and has frequently a fatal termination.

FARRIERY. See VETERINARY ART.

FAWN. A buck or doe of the first year.

FEATHER. A natural frizzling or turning of the hair, in some degree resembling the top of an ear of corn, found on many parts of the horse's body, but more commonly between the eyes.

FEATHER-WEIGHT. A horse is said to carry a feather, in racing,

when each party appoints a person to ride without weighing. Catch weights signify the same.

FEEDER. A person whose duty it is to mix and prepare the meat, &c. for the hounds. Cleanliness cannot be too much recommended to this functionary: as sport depends entirely on that exquisite sense of smelling so peculiar to the hound, the kennel must be kept sweet and clean.

FEEDING. In the usual way of feeding and treating horses, no attention is paid to the state of the stomach when they are put to work, but frequently they are put into a chaise, or coach, or ridden off at a quick pace with their stomachs loaded with food; the consequence of this has often been gripes, inflammation of the bowels, and even sudden death. The hay, as well as the corn, should, if possible, be divided into four portions, and each portion, both of oats and hay, should be wetted with water: this will facilitate mastication and swallowing, and likewise digestion; a horse thus fed will so quickly digest that he will always be fit for his labour. The largest portion, both of oats and hay, should be given at night, and the next in quantity to this, early in the morning; the other two portions in the forenoon and afternoon, or about twelve and four. But this must of course depend upon the kind of work a horse is employed in, and must be regulated accordingly.—Horses that have been accustomed to an unlimited allowance of hay, often eat their litter when put upon a proper diet; but this must be prevented by a muzzle.

FEEL. To feel a horse in the hand, is to observe that the will of the horse is in the hand, that he tastes the bridle, and has a good *appui* in obeying the bit.

To feel a horse upon the haunches, is to observe that he plies or bends them, which is contrary to leaning or throwing upon the shoulders.

FEET. See HORSE.

FENCING. The noblest branch of gymnastics. It is divided into fencing with the broad sword and small sword; the latter being the higher and more perfect, and highly useful in the physical education of the male sex, as it gives strength and flexibility to the limbs, quickness and accuracy to the eye, and coolness and self-possession to the mind. It is defined the art or science of making a proper use of the sword, either for attacking an enemy or defending one's self.

Fencing, whether it be considered as an art, an accomplishment, or merely an amusement, is not practised so much, at present, as it was about a century ago. It has been asserted that the ancients were far superior to the moderns in strength of body, and also surpassed them in feats of agility. We find, in the Third Series of "Tales of my Landlord" (the author of which has so correctly delineated the manners of the respective times of which he writes), that the master of Ravenswood and Bucklaw were secreted from pursuit in the castle of Ravenswood; and that there, for their amusement, they fenced most part of the day.

The benefits derived from fencing are incalculable. The most celebrated physicians, though they have disputed on many points, agree that fencing is a preventive of consumptions, and other disorders arising from a contracted chest. Diseases of this kind are now very prevalent, in consequence of the sedentary habits of that great portion of our countrymen who are employed in the mechanical arts.

Our nobility and gentry are also very generally affected with those diseases. If they were to fence they would find, in a very short time, the happy results arising from the practice. Another motive, too, more powerful than the soundest argument, is the grace of person which would ensue from a constant use of the foil. What can be more im-

posing than a man in the attitude of O'Shaunessy; his eye keeping pace with his hand, and all his muscular power braced up, as it were, and ready for the attack;

"Foot, and eye, and point opposed!"

The expansion of the breast, the erect posture of the head and neck, the motion of the muscles in the thighs and legs, give to a man, in any of these situations, the most animating and pleasing effect; and, by constant practice, that grace so necessary in the polite circles. Besides, it enables its votaries, by giving them strength of body, to endure almost any fatigue.

Sir John Sinclair, in his Code of Health and Longevity, remarks "that there is no exercise with a view to health, better entitled to the attention of those who are placed among the higher classes of society than that of fencing. The positions of the body, in fencing, have for their objects erectness, firmness, and balance; and in practising that art, the chest, the neck, and the shoulders, are placed in positions the most beneficial to health. The various motions also of the arms and limbs, whilst the body maintains its erect position, enable the muscles in general to acquire both strength and tone; and in young people the bones of the chest, or thorax, necessarily become more enlarged, by means of which a consumptive tendency may be avoided. Various instances may be adduced, where fencing has prevented consumptions and other disorders. It has been remarked also, that those who practise this art are, in general, remarkable for long life and for the good health they have enjoyed."

That distinguished philosopher and accurate investigator, John Locke, in his Treatise on Education, says, "Fencing is so necessary a qualification in the breeding of a gentleman, and has so many advantages in regard to health and personal appearance, that every gentle-

man of respectability ought to have as striking a mark of distinction."

Fencing is not the exercise of a few days, or even months; the practice of two or three years is requisite to enable a person to become a skilful fencer. In France, where the best fencers in Europe are found, a very indifferent opinion is formed of any one who cannot boast of at least four years' regular practice in the fencing schools. In the exercise of this art, so dependent on personal instruction and actual practice, foils are used, which, being blunted at the points and bending readily, are perfectly harmless. See GYMNAS-TICS.

FENCING MONTH. The month in which deer begin to fawn, and during which it is unlawful to hunt in the forest.

FERÆ NATURÆ. Beasts and birds of a wild nature, in opposition to the tame and domesticated.

FERME A FERME. A word peculiar to the manège schools, signifying in the same place, without stirring or parting.

FERRET. This well known animal has red and fiery eyes; the colour of the whole body is a very pale yellow; the length from nose



to tail is about fourteen inches, the tail five. In their wild state they inhabit Africa; whence they were brought into Spain, to free that country from rabbits, with which it was overrun; and from Spain the rest of Europe has been supplied. They cannot bear cold nor subsist even in France, unless in a domestic

state. Like other domestic animals, they vary in colour. The female is less than the male; and, when in season, is so extremely ardent, that she dies if her desires are not gratified. They produce twice a year, and the female goes six weeks with young. Some of them devour their young as they are brought forth, instantly come again in season, and have three litters, which generally consist of five or six, and sometimes of seven, eight, or nine. They are used for hunting rabbits; and, as in this country, they are apt to degenerate, warreners cross the breed by an intercourse between a female ferret and a male polecat, by leaving the former, when in season, near the haunts of the latter. The produce is of a much darker colour than the ferret, having a great resemblance to the polecat. This animal is a natural enemy to the rabbit. When a dead rabbit is for the first time presented to a young ferret, he flies upon it, and bites it with fury; but if it be alive, he seizes it by the throat or the nose, and sucks its blood. When let into the burrows of rabbits, he is muzzled, that he may not kill them in their holes, but only drive them out, to be caught in the nets. If the ferret is let in without a muzzle, he is in danger of being lost; for, after sucking the blood of the rabbit, he falls asleep; and even smoking the hole is not a certain method of recalling him, because the burrows have often several entries which communicate with each other, and the ferret retires into one of these when incommoded by the smoke. Ferrets are also used for catching birds in the holes of walls or old trees. The ferret, though easily tamed and rendered docile, is exceedingly irascible; his odour is always disagreeable, but when irritated it becomes more offensive. All his movements are nimble, and he is at the same time so vigorous, that he can easily master a rabbit, though four times larger than himself.

Coping the Ferret.—The following method is practised by Mr. Cator's keeper at Beckenham, Kent:—A piece of soft string, not too thin, is tied round the neck of the ferret, close to the head, leaving two longish ends; another piece of string is tied round the under jaw, passing it under the tongue, and brought round over the upper jaw, and tied there, leaving the ends long. This will keep the mouth closed. The four ends are then brought together, and tied in one knot on the top of the head: this makes all safe from slipping. This gives the animal no pain, as they appear to hunt as eagerly as without a muzzle.

FETLOCK. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of a horse. Hence the joint itself is called the fetlock or pastern joint. Horses of a low size have scarcely any such tuft; but some draught horses have large fetlocks, and so much hair that if care be not taken to keep them clean, they will be subject to watery sores.

FIANTS, FAUNTS. The dung of deer.

FIGGING. A well known piece of stable discipline among horse-dealers. Figging and firing are generally practised. The first is to thrust a "corn" (as it is phrased) of ginger into the fundament of a horse, or vagina of a mare, the instant of being led out to show, for the purpose of irritation, and of elevating the tail, which is thereby usually cocked up in a monstrous and ludicrous manner.

FILLETS. The loins of a horse, which begin where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

FILLY. A term among horse-dealers, to denote the female or mare colt.

FIRING. The application of the firing iron, red-hot, to some preternatural swelling, &c. in order to discuss it. This is oftentimes done by clapping the iron to the skin without piercing it. The firing instrument or knife ought to be somewhat

rounded on the edge, and gradually thicker to the back, sufficient to keep the heat of the fire for some time. It should be rubbed clean that no dirt or ashes may stick to it, and not used until the flaming redness is in part gone off. See **VETERINARY ART.**

FIRING. A certain discipline of the whip used by fraudulent dealers in order to terrify a horse, and thereby arouse every spark of mettle in him. "This," says Mr. John Lawrence, "is an everlasting source of cruelty, perpetrated by a race of brutal and insensible miscreants, who would be as little scrupulous to derive gain from the torture of their own species. Horses, whilst in such hands, live in a constant state of apprehension and misery. Almost every hour of the day, the tormentor goes into the stable, like a West Indian Negro driver, whip in hand, and inflicts the cruelty of the lash upon each horse, in order to make him lively and apt to fly, even at the sound of a man's foot; and this correction from habit, from a desire of reaping all its imaginary benefit, and from supposed causes of offence, is often performed with the utmost force. But the barbarity is never so monstrous, or rather hellish, as when inflicted upon the debilitated and crippled objects of excessive labour. Too much of this is practised at the sales of worn out post-hacks and machiners. All barbarity is totally unnecessary, for the intent of it is so generally known, that it can deceive nobody; nay, it often has the effect of producing sudden cramps in a horse, and always of spoiling his trot upon a show. All horses are shown to the best advantage by a moderate use of the whip."

FISHES. In natural history, form the fourth class of animals in the Linnæan system. Their most general or popular division is into fresh or salt water ones. A few species only swim up into the rivers to deposit their spawn; but by far

the greatest number keep in the sea, and would soon expire in fresh water. There are about four hundred species of fishes (according to Linnæus) of which we know something; but the unknown ones are supposed to be many more; and, as they are thought to lie in great depths of the sea remote from land, it is probable that many species will remain for ever unknown. Linnæus' method of preserving fish for cabinets, is to expose them to the air; and, when they acquire such a degree of putrefaction that the skin loses its cohesion to the body of the fish, it may be slid off almost like a glove; the two sides of this skin may then be dried upon paper like a plant, or one of the sides may be filled with plaster of Paris to give the subject a due plumpness. A fish may be prepared after it has acquired this degree of putrefaction, by making a longitudinal incision on the belly, and carefully dissecting the fleshy part from the skin, which is but slightly attached to it in consequence of the putrescency. The skin is then to be filled with cotton and the antiseptic powder as directed for birds; and to be sewed up where the incision was made. In the posthumous papers of Mr. Hooke, a method is described of gilding live *craw-fish*, *carps*, &c. without injuring the fish. The cement for this purpose is prepared by putting some Burgundy pitch into a new earthen pot, and warming the vessel till it receives so much of the pitch as will stick round it; then strowing some finely powdered amber over the pitch when growing cold, adding a mixture of three pounds of linseed oil, and one of oil of turpentine, covering the vessel, and boiling them for an hour over a gentle fire, and grinding the mixture, as it is wanted, with so much pumice stone in fine powder as will reduce it to the consistence of paint. The fish being wiped dry, the mixture is spread upon it; and the gold leaf being then laid on and gently pressed down,

the fish may be immediately put into water again, without any danger of the gold coming off, for the matter quickly grows hard in water.

FISH-POND. In making a pond its head should be at the lowest part of the ground that the trench of the flood-gate or sluice, having a good fall, may not be too long in emptying. The best way of making the head secure is to drive in two or three rows of stakes about six feet long, at about four feet distance from each other, the whole length of the pond-head, whereof the first row should be rammed at least four feet deep. If the bottom is false, the foundation may be laid with quicklime; which, slaking, will make it as hard as a stone. Some place a layer of lime and another of earth dug out of the pond among the piles and stakes; and, when these are well covered, drive in others as they see occasion, ramming in the earth as before, till the pond-head be of the height designed. The dam should be made sloping on each side, leaving a waste to carry off the over-abundance of water in times of floods or rains; and, as to the depth of the pond, the deepest part need not exceed six feet, rising gradually in shoals towards the sides, for the fish to sun themselves and lay their spawn. Gravelly and sandy bottoms, especially the latter, are best for breeding; and a fat soil, with a white fat water, as the washings of hills, commons, streets, sinks, &c. is best for fattening all sorts of fish. For storing a pond, carp are to be preferred for their quick growth and great increase, breeding five or six times a year. Carp delight in ponds that have marle or clay bottoms, with plenty of weeds and grass whereon they feed in the hot months. A pond of an acre will every year feed two hundred carp of three years old, three hundred of two years old, and four hundred of a year old. Ponds should be drained every three or four years. Method for replenishing a canal

or pond.—Towards the end of April or beginning of May, take the root of one of the willow trees which grow upon the side of some river or piece of water, and which is full of fibres; shake the earth well away from it; then tie it to a stake, and fix it in a river or pond well provided with such sorts of fish as you desire to have: the fish will gather about the root, cling to it, and deposit their spawn or eggs, which will remain entangled amongst the fibres. After a few days, draw your stake with the willow root out of the river or pond, and carry it to the canal or pond which you intend to replenish with fish; into which you are to plunge it about half a hand's breadth below the surface of the water; and in about fifteen days you will perceive a great number of little fry round it. But if you intend to furnish more than one canal or pond, you must take care not to leave it too long in the first, lest the heat of the sun should animate the whole of the spawn; for as soon as the fry begin to be alive, they will disengage themselves from the root.

FISHING-FLY. A bait used in angling for divers kinds of fish. Of the artificial fly there are reckoned no fewer than twelve sorts, of which the following are the principal:—
1. For March, the dun fly, made of



dun wool, and the feathers of the partridge's wing; or the body made of black wool, and the feathers of a black drake. 2. For April, the stone-fly: the body made of black wool, dyed yellow under the wings and tail. 3. For the beginning of May,

the muddy fly; made of red wool, and bound about with black silk, with the feathers of a black capon hanging dangling on his sides next his tail. 4. For June, the greenish fly; the body made of black wool, with a yellow list on either side, the wings taken off the wings of a buzzard, bound with black broken hemp. 5. The moorish fly, the body made of dusky wool, and the wings of the blackish mail of a drake. 6. The tawny fly, good till the middle of June: the body made of tawny wool, and the wings made to stand contrary, one against the other, of the whitish mail of a white drake. 7. For July, the wasp fly; the body made of black wool, cast about with yellow silk, and the wings of drakes' feathers. 8. The steel fly; proper in the middle of July; the body made with greenish wool, cast about with the feathers of a peacock's tail, and the wings made of those of the buzzard. 9. For August, the drake fly; the body made of black wool cast about with black silk; the wings of the mail of a black drake, with a black head. The best rules for fishing with the artificial fly are: To fish in a river somewhat disturbed with rain; or in a cloudy day, when the waters are moved by a gentle breeze: the south wind is best; and if the wind blow high, yet not so but that you may conveniently guard your tackle, the fish will rise in plain deeps; but if the wind be small, the best angling is in swift streams. Keep as far from the water side as may be; fish down the stream with the sun at your back, and touch not the water with your line. Always angle in clear rivers, with a small fly and slender wings; but in muddy places, use a larger. When, after rain, the water becomes brownish, use an orange fly; in a clear day, a light coloured fly; a dark fly for dark waters, &c.

Every angler should know how to tie his own flies, and should always take with him a supply of materials

to make a fly, upon the instant, resembling the natural one at which the fish appear to rise.

Let the line be twice as long as the rod, unless the bank of the river be encumbered with wood. Of every sort of fly, have several of the same, differing in colour, to suit the different complexions of several waters and weathers. Let the fly fall first into the water, and not the line, as it will frighten the fish. In slow rivers, or still places, cast the fly across the river, and let it sink a little in the water, and draw it gently back with the current. Salmon flies should be made with their wings standing one behind the other, whether two or four. This fish delights in the gaudiest colours that can be woven; chiefly in the wings, which must be long, as well as the tail.

FISHING-FLOATS. Are little appendages to the line, serving to keep the hook and bait suspended at the proper depth, and to discover when the fish has hold of them, &c. Of these there are divers kinds; some made of Muscovy-duck quills, which are the best for slow waters; but, for strong streams, sound cork, without flaws or holes, bored through with a hot iron, into which is put a quill of exact proportion, is preferable: pare the cork to a pyramidal form, and make it smooth.

FISHING-HOOK. A small instrument made of steel wire, of a bent form, to catch and retain fish. The fishing-hook, in general, ought to be long in the shank, somewhat thick in the circumference, the point even and straight. The bend should be in the shank. For setting the

hook on; use strong, but small silk, laying the hair on the inside of your hook; for if it be on the outside, the silk will fret and cut it asunder. There are several sizes of fish-hooks, having peculiar names; as, 1. Single hooks. 2. Double hooks, which have two bendings, one contrary to the other. 3. Snappers, or gorgers, which are the hooks to whip the artificial fly upon, or bait with the natural fly. 4. Springers, or spring hooks; a kind of double hooks, with a spring which flies open upon being struck into any fish, and so keeps its mouth open.

FISHING-LINE. A line made either of hair twisted, or of silk; or of the Indian grass. The best colours are the sorrel, white, and gray; the two last for clear, the first for muddy waters. The pale watery green colour is given artificially, by steeping the hair in a liquor made of alum, soot, and the juice of walnut-leaves, boiled together.

FISHING-ROD. A long slender rod or wand, to which the line is fastened, for angling. Of these there are several sorts; as, 1. A troller, or trolling rod, which has a ring at the end of the rod, for the line to go through when it runs off a reel. 2. A whipper, or whipping rod; a top rod, that is weak in the middle, and top heavy, but all slender and fine. 3. A dropper, which is a strong rod, and very light. 4. A snapper, or snap rod, which is a strong pole, peculiarly used for pike. 5. A bottom rod; being the same as the dropper, but somewhat more pliable.

An Epitome of the ART OF FISHING, wherein are shown (at one view) the harbours, seasons, and depths for catching all sorts of fish usually angled for; also, the various baits for each. [From DANIEL.]

Names.	Where found.	Season.	Time to angle.	Depth from ground.	Proper Baits.			Fish and Insect. No. 8.
					Files. No.	Pastes. No.	Worms. No. 1 to 7	
Bream	rough stream, river, or middle pond	Apr. to Mich.	Sun-rise to 9 3 to Sun-set	touch ground		1 3	1 to 7	
Barbel	gravel banks in currents under bridges	Apr. to Aug.	very early or late	ditto		2	2 6 7	
Bleak	sandy bottom, deep rivers, ships' sterns*	May to Oct.	all day	6 inches from bottom	1 2	2	2 3 8	
Carp	still deep mud-bottom pond or river	May to Aug.	Sun-rise to 6 3 to Sun-set	3 inches from bottom hot weather, mid-water		1 3 4	1 2 3 4 7	
Chub or Chevin	ditto	May to Dec.	ditto	ditto	1 to 5	2	1 2 4 5	7 8
Dace	sandy bottom, deep rivers, ships' sterns*	May to Oct.	all day	6 to 12 inches from bottom	ditto	3 4	1 to 5 & 8	
Gudgeon	gravel shoals	May to Oct.	ditto	near or on bottom	wh. stro. and snap	ditto	2 8	1 2 3 4
Pike	near clay banks	All the year	ditto	mid-water	hook fix	on shore	5 6 7	
Perch	river in stream } gravel pond } deepest } or weedy part }	May to Aug.	Sun-rise to 10 2 to Sun-set	ditto	2	1	3 5 7 8	1 6
Pope	deep holes in rivers	Aug. to May	mid-day	6 inches from bottom	5		all	
Rosch	sandy bottom, deep rivers, ships' sterns*	May to Oct.	all day	6 to 12 inches	1 2 4 5	3 4	ditto	8
Salmon	deep rivers	Mar. to Sept.	8 to 9, 3 to 6	mid-way to the bottom	all large		1 5 6 7	1
Smelts	ships' sterns* and docks	Apr. to Oct.	all day	variable	all small		1 2 5	bits of smelts
Trout	purling streams and eddies of stony bottom rivers	Mar. to Mich.	ditto	cold weather, 6 inches to 9 cold weather, top to mid-wat.	1 to 5		1 2 5 to 8	1 8
Tench	mud bottom river or pond	All the year	Sun-rise to 9 3 to Sun-set	cold weather, 3 inch. from bot. hot weather, mid-water		1 3 4	1 3 4 to 7	
Umber or Grayling	clay bottom, swift stream	All the year	all day	cold weather, 6 to 9 inches hot weather, top to mid-wat.	1 to 5		all	1 8

* To fish at sterns, let the bait sink two or three yards; in this a water-meter line is commonly used, that is, five or six hooks on a line, about four or five inches distance: bait as above.—The figures in this table are explained as follow:

A Description of proper Baits for the several sorts of Fish referred to in the foregoing Table.

FLIES.

1. *Stone-fly*, found under hollow stones at the side of rivers, is of a brown colour, with yellow streaks on the back and belly, has large wings, and is in season from April to July.

2. *Green-drake*, found among stones by river sides, has a yellow body ribbed with green, is long and slender, with wings like a butterfly, his tail turns on his back, and is in season from May to Midsummer.

3. *Oak-fly*, found in the body of an old oak or ash, with its head downwards, is of a brown colour, and excellent from May to September; for trout, put a codbait or gentle on the point, and let it sink a few inches in clear water.

4. *Palmer-fly*, or worm, found on leaves or plants, is commonly called a caterpillar, and when it comes to a fly is excellent for trout.

5. *Ant-fly*, is found in ant-hills



from June to September.

6. The *May-fly* is to be found



playing at the river-side, especially against rain.

7. The *black-fly* is to be found upon every hawthorn, after the buds are come off.

PASTES.

1. Take the blood of sheep's hearts, and mix it with honey and flour worked to a proper consistence.

2. Take old cheese grated, a little butter sufficient to work it, and co-

lour it with saffron: in winter use rusty bacon instead of butter.

3. Crumbs of bread chewed or worked with honey (or sugar), moistened with gum-ivy water.

4. Bread chewed, and worked in the hand till stiff.

WORMS.

1. The *earth-bob*, found in sandy ground after ploughing; it is white with a red head and bigger than a gentle: another is found in healthy ground, with a black or blue head. Keep them in an earthen vessel well covered, and a sufficient quantity of the mould they harbour in. They are excellent from April to November.

2. *Gentles*, to be had from putrid flesh: let them lie in wheat bran a few days before used.

3. *Flag-worms*, found in the roots of flags, they are of a pale yellow colour, are longer and thinner than a gentle, and must be scoured like them.

4. *Cow-dung-bob*, or *clap-bait*, found under cow-dung, from May to Michaelmas; it is like a gentle, but larger. Keep it in its native earth, like the earth-bob.

5. *Cadis-worm*, or *cod-bait*, found under loose stones in shallow rivers; they are yellow, bigger than a gentle, with a black or blue head, and are in season from April to July. Keep them in flannel bags.

6. *Lob-worm*, found in gardens; it is very large, and has a red head, a streak down the back, and a flat broad tail.

7. *Marsh-worms*, found in marshy ground: keep them in mud ten days before you use them: their colour is a bluish red, and are a good bait from March to Michaelmas.

8. *Brandling red-worms*, or *blood-worms*; found in rotten dunghills and tanner's bark; they are small red-worms, very good for all small fish, have sometimes a yellow tail, and are called tag tail.

FISH AND INSECTS.

1. Minnow; 2. gudgeon; 3. roach;

4. dace; 5. smelts; 6. yellow frog; 7. snail flit; 8. grasshopper. See Baits.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS, or **WINDING ULCER.** The above named injury, although it derives its origin from the severe pressure of the fore part of the saddle, and, if taken in time, would be easily cured, is, from neglect and repeated bruises, extended to a dangerous inflammation of the spinous parts of the joints of the back bone. The result is that an internal abscess is formed, and searches in various directions inwards, until at last it appears on the surface in form of a violent inflamed ulcer. In this advanced stage of the disease a moderate incision must be made to allow the suppurated matter to pass off. If upon examination the seat of the disease cannot be discovered, tents of tow, steeped in solution of blue vitriol, must be forced into the wound as far as possible; and, in about a week, when the coat or core of the pipes or channels has been removed, the probe must be used in order to determine the winding direction of those pipes, and the extremity of the diseased part. When it is found that the pipes are not destroyed, and the seat of the wound is ascertained, if it appears from the feel of the probe that the bare bone is sensible to its touch, in such case the bone should be well scraped, and afterwards a few dressings of Friar's balsam, or tincture of myrrh, will effect a speedy and perfect cure. In some cases, where the caustic application has, in the first instance, destroyed those pipes, any further operation of scraping the bone will be unnecessary, and the wound may be perfectly healed by dressings of Friar's balsam, or tincture of myrrh, and sprinkling a little of the following powder on the part before dressing it every second day: Take white vitriol and burnt alum, of each three drachms; white lead, yellow rosin, bole armoniac, of each one

ounce and a half. Mix well together.

FLANKS. The sides of a horse. In a strict sense, the flanks are the extremities of the belly, where the ribs are wanting, and below the loins.

FLEAM, or **PHLEME.** An instrument used to bleed cattle. A case of fleams, in farriery, comprehends six sorts of instruments; two hooked ones, called drawers, and used for cleaning wounds; a penknife; a sharp-pointed lancet for making incisions, and two fleams, one sharp and the other broad-pointed. The last are somewhat like the point of a lancet, fixed in a flat handle, and no longer than is just necessary to open the vein.

Weiss's fleam is not attended with danger to the animal, and may be put into the hands of the inexperienced. The depth of the incision is regulated by means of a screw, and the wound is caused by pressure upon a lever. It is a safe instrument, and is in general use.

FLEETS. Wide shallow places of water, generally full of reeds, &c. nearly dry in summer, but overflowed in winter. At particular times snipes abound in the Fleets.

FLETCHER. A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

FLEW NET. The best net for taking fish of very large size, viz. pike, tench, &c. is the flew net, inch and half mesh, and the trammel or walling, twelve inches, to be hung square not diamond-wise. The lint for a flew twenty yards long and eight feet deep, should be sixty yards in length and eighteen feet in depth. This proportion will admit of so much play, that no fish that once touches can extricate itself. In the capture of pike and tench, this instrument will be eminently useful; carp will not readily strike a flew; and eels—unless in small meshed ones that entangle roach, which the eel tries to seize in the net—are seldom taken. The flew must be drawn quietly across the canal—no beating or disturbing

the water, by way of *driving* the fish. After allowing the net to stand a few hours in one spot, shift it to another. If the water is to be ferretted with a drag net, use two *flews*, one placed before, the other behind the drag—the latter will be most destructive, as large fish always try to escape the drag, by returning with velocity to the water that has been swept by the drag, through any unevenness of the bottom of the river or canal, that has occasioned the lifting up of its lead line.

N. B. If the lint of the *flew* is made of silk, although more expensive at first, it will, with care, be cheapest in the end.

FLOAT ANGLING. See angling, and fishing.

FOAL. The offspring of a mare: the male foal is called a colt, the female a filly foal.

FOALING. The act of parturition in the mare.

FODDER. Any kind of meat for horses, or other cattle. In some places, hay and straw mingled together, is peculiarly denominated fodder.

FOGGAGE (in the forest law), is rank grass not eaten up in summer.

FOIL. A hare when she runs the same ground she has run before is said to run the foil.

FOILING (among sportsmen). The footing and treading of a deer, that is on the grass, and scarce visible.

FOOT, of a horse, consists of the hoof or coffer; it is the extremity of the leg, from the coronet to the lower part of the hoof.

FOOT-FAT (in Farriery). A horse is said to have a fat foot, when the hoof is so thin and weak that unless the nails be driven short, he is in danger of being pricked in shoeing.

FOREST. A great wood, or place privileged by royal authority, which differs from a park, warren, or chase; being allotted for

the peaceable abiding of beasts and fowls thereto belonging; for which there are certain peculiar laws, officers, and orders, part of which appear in the great charter of the forest. Its properties are these:

1. A forest truly and strictly taken cannot be in the hands of any but the King, because none else has power to grant a commission to be a justice in eyre.

2. The next property is the courts, as the Justice-seat every three years, the Swainmote three times a year, and the Attachment once every forty days.

3. The third property may be the officers belonging to it, for the preservation of vert and venison; as the justice of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verdurers, the foresters, agistors, regarders, beadles, &c.

The principal court of the forest is the Swainmote, which is no less incident thereto, than a pie-powder to a fair; and if this fails there is nothing of a forest remaining, but it is turned into the nature of a chase.

Forests are of that antiquity in England, that, excepting the New-forest in Hampshire, erected by William the Conqueror, and Hampton-Court by Henry VIII. it is said there is no record which makes any certain mention of their erection, though they are noticed by several writers, and in divers of our laws and statutes. There were 69 forests in England; the four principal are New-forest, Sherwood-forest, Dean-forest, and Windsor-forest.

FORESTERS, are appointed by the king's letters patent, and sworn to walk the forest at all hours, and watch over the vert and venison; also to make attachments and true presentments of all trespasses committed within the forest. If a man comes into a forest by night, a forester cannot lawfully beat him before he makes some resistance; but in case such a person resists the forester, he may justify a battery.

And a forester shall not be questioned for killing a trespasser that, after the peace cried to him, will not surrender himself, if it be not done on any former malice; though where trespassers in a forest, &c. kill a person that opposes them, it is murder in all, because they were engaged in an unlawful act, and therefore malice is implied to the person killed.

FORKED HEADS. All deer heads which bear two croches on the top, or that have their croches doubled.

FORKED-TAILS. A name given in some parts of the kingdom to the salmon, in the fourth year of its growth.

FORMICA (in Falconry). A distemper that attacks the horn of a hawk's beak, and is caused by a little worm.

FORMICA. A species of mange that affects the ears of spaniels, and is occasioned by flies.—Tobacco-water removes the annoyance.

FORMS, or SEATS (hunting term) applied to a hare, when she squats in any place.

FOUNDERING IN THE FEET (in Farriery). A disease that affects the feet of horses from hard work or from heats or colds. It is attended by a numbness in the hoof; the animal is sometimes scarcely able to stand, and when he does, shakes and trembles as in a case of ague.—Mode of cure.—Pare the sole until the quick appears, then bleed it well at every toe, stanching the vein with tallow and resin, and tacking on hollow shoes, stop then with bran, tar, and tallow, boiling hot.

FOUR CORNERS. See Skittles.

FOWLING (says Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, book v. ch. 8. edit. London, 1660), may be performed with guns, limetwigs, nets, glades, gins, strings, baits, pit-falls, pipe-calls, stalking horses, setting dogs, and decoy ducks; or with chaff nets for smaller birds; there

may also be added bows and arrows, which answered the purpose of guns, before they were invented, and brought to perfection.

The *Stalking Horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose, and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at. It was particularly useful to the archer, by affording him an opportunity of approaching the birds unseen by them, so near that his arrows might easily reach them; but as this method was frequently inconvenient, and often impracticable, the fowler had recourse to art, and caused a canvass figure to be stuffed, and painted like a horse grazing, but sufficiently light, that it might be moved at pleasure with one hand. These deceptions were also made in the form of oxen, cows, and stags, either for variety, or for convenience sake. In the inventories of the wardrobes, belonging to king Henry VIII. we frequently find the allowance of certain quantities of stuff for the purpose of making "stalking coats, and stalking horses for the use of his majesty."

There is also another method of fowling, which (continues Burton) is performed with nets, and in the night time; and the darker the night the better. "This sport we call in England, most commonly bird-batting, and some call it low-belling; and the use of it is to go with a great light of cressets, or rags of linen dipped in tallow, which will make a good light; and you must have a pan or plate, made like a lanthorn, to carry your light in, which must have a great socket to hold the light, and carry it before you, on your breast, with a bell in your other hand, and of a great bigness, made in the manner of a cow-bell but still larger; and you must ring it always after one order. If you carry the bell, you should have two companions with nets, one on each side of you; and with the noise of the bell, and glare of the

light, the birds will be so amazed, that when you come near them, they will turn up their bellies: so that your companions may then lay their nets quietly upon them, and take them. But you must continue to ring the bell; for if the sound shall cease, the other birds, if there be any more at hand, will rise up and fly away. This (he adds) is an excellent method to catch larks, woodcocks, partridges, and all other land birds." However excellent this method might have been deemed at the time, the fowling piece has, almost entirely, superseded the use of the bell, net, and stalking horse: indeed the very term FOWLING, in the sense here intended to be conveyed, is become obsolete. The reader is referred to articles DECOY, BIRD-CATCHING.

FOWLING-PIECE. See Guns.

FOX (*Canis Vulpes*. Linn.) Is a native of almost every quarter of the globe, and generally allowed to



be not only the most crafty but the most sagacious of all beasts of prey. The fox has a very significant eye, by which it expresses the passions of love, hatred, fear, &c. Although of such a wild nature, that it is impossible fully to tame him, he is remarkably playful and even affectionate; but, like all other savage creatures half reclaimed, will, on the slightest offence, bite those with whom he is most familiar. The sagaciousness of this animal is exemplified by the art he displays in rendering his retreat commodious,

and of concealing the avenues to it; of his own preservation he is most vigilant: in cases of danger he makes for home, where he lives in a settled domestic state. The favourite abode of the fox is some thick brake, generally of gorse, where he can rest secure from surprise, on the skirt of a wood, in the vicinity of a farm or village: he listens to the crowing of the cocks and the cackling of the poultry, which he scents at a distance. Proceeding with caution, he seldom returns without booty. Having effected an entry, he puts all to death, and then retires with his prey, which he either hides in some convenient spot, or conveys to his kennel; speedily revisiting the scene of his depredation, he carries off another supply, which he conceals in the same way. In this manner he proceeds till the peep of day warns him of the necessity of suspending his operations. He also visits the nets, &c. placed by bird-catchers, and carries off the birds entangled, depositing them by the road side, in furrows, under brushwood or grass; these he removes as opportunity suits. When pressed by hunger, he will devour roots and insects: foxes near the sea-coast will, other sources failing, eat crabs, shrimps, or shell-fish. In France and Italy, they commit sad havock in the vineyards, by feeding on the grapes, of which they are very fond. The fox, however, renders considerable service to man by the quantities of rats, field-mice, frogs, toads, lizards, and snakes, which he destroys. When deprived of liberty, the fox pines, and actually dies of chagrin. In warm weather he will quit his habitation for the sake of basking in the sun and of enjoying the fresh air; upon these occasions he amuses himself by running in circles in pursuit of his brush, of which he is very proud; in cold weather he wraps it about his nose. In the summer season the fox, and more particularly the female, is very subject to cutaneous

disorders. Crows, magpies, and other birds, who consider the fox as their common enemy, often by their tones of anger point out his retreat, and will even follow him with their screams to a considerable distance. Somerville notices this circumstance:—

Here, huntsman, from this height
Observe yon birds of prey; if I can judge,
'Tis there the villain lurks; they hover
round
And claim him as their own.

In winter, particularly during frost and snow, the fox barks incessantly, but in summer, when he sheds his hair, he is almost entirely silent. The fox breeds generally but once a year, producing four or five, rarely six, but never less than three at a litter; like dogs, the young are brought forth blind; grow to the age of eighteen months or two years, and live fourteen or fifteen years. The species of fox commonly known are the European, the Arctic, the Black, Red, Crossed, Gray, Swift, and Tartarian. The first year the fox is called a cub; the second a fox; and the third an old fox.

In England the sexual intercourse has taken place between the bitch and fox:—Mr. Tattersall had a terrier bitch which bred by a fox, and the produce again had whelps by dogs. The woodman of the manor of Mongewell, in Oxfordshire, had a bitch, the offspring of a tame dog-fox and a shepherd's cur; and she again had puppies by a dog. To these may be added the cross, produced from a tan terrier bitch by a dog fox, in the possession of Lord Cranley, at his lordship's seat near Guildford. This point, therefore, which has been questioned by naturalists, may now be said to be settled. Buffon denies the propagation of the wolf and the bitch; but it has been proved that a hybrid offspring may be thus obtained: Mr. Daniel informs us that Mr. Brook, who kept a menagerie in the New Road, turned a wolf to a Pomeranian bitch

at heat; that the congress was immediate; and that ten puppies were the produce. "I saw one of them," writes Mr. Pennant, "at Gordon Castle, strongly resembling the wolf, and in its nature similar."

HUNTING THE FOX is most fascinating and soul-stirring sport. To hunt a fox, you must draw about groves, thickets, and bushes near villages. When you find one, stop up his earth the night before you intend to hunt, about midnight; and while he is out to prey. This may be done by laying two white sticks across in his way, which he will imagine to be some trap laid for him; or it may be stopped up with black thorns and earth mixed. The pack should consist of twenty-five couple. The huntsman should throw in his hounds as quietly as he can, and let the two whippers-in keep wide of him on either hand; so that not a single hound may escape them: let them be attentive to his halloo. The fox ought on no account to be hallooed too soon, as in that case he would most certainly turn back, and spoil all the sport. Two things Mr. Beckford particularly recommends, viz. the keeping all the hounds steady, and making them all draw. "Many huntsmen," says he, "are fond of having them at their horse's heels; but they never can get so well or soon together as when they spread the cover; besides, I have often known, when there have been only a few finders, that they have found their fox gone down the wind, and been heard of no more that day. Much depends upon the first finding of your fox: for I look upon a fox well found to be half killed. People are generally in too great a hurry on this occasion. There are but few instances where sportsmen are not too noisy, and too fond of encouraging their hounds, which seldom do their business so well as when little is said to them. The huntsman ought to begin with his foremost hounds, and keep as close to them as he can. No hounds

can then slip down the wind and get out of his hearing; he will also see how far they carry the scent, a necessary requisite; for without it he never can make a cast with any certainty. You will find it not less necessary for your huntsman to be active in pressing his hounds forward when the scent is good, than to be prudent in not hurrying them beyond it when it is bad. It is his business to be ready at all times to lend them that assistance which they so frequently need, and which, when they are first at a fault, is the most critical. A hound at that time will exert himself most; he afterwards cools, and becomes more indifferent about his game. Those huntsmen who do not get forward enough to take advantage of this eagerness and impetuosity, and direct it properly, seldom know enough of hunting to be of much use to them afterwards. Though a huntsman cannot be too fond of hunting, a whipper-in easily may. His business will seldom allow him to be forward enough with the hounds to see much of the sport. His only thought, therefore, should be to keep the hounds together, and to contribute as much as he can to the killing of the fox: keeping the hounds together is the surest means to make them steady. When left to themselves, they seldom refuse any blood they can get; they become conceited; learn to tie upon the scent; and besides this, they frequently get a trick of hunting by themselves, and are seldom good for much afterwards. Every country is soon known; and nine foxes out of ten, with the wind in the same quarter, will follow the same track. It is easy, therefore, for the whipper-in to cut short and catch the hounds again. With a high scent you cannot push on hounds too much.—Screams keep the fox forward, at the same time that they keep the hounds together, or let in the tail hounds: they also enliven the sport, and if discreetly used, are always of

service; but in cover they should be given with the greatest caution. Halloos seldom do any hurt when running up the wind, for then none but the tail hounds can hear you: when running down the wind, you should halloo no more than may be necessary to bring the tail hounds forward; for a hound that knows his business seldom wants encouragement when he is upon a scent. Most foxhunters wish to see their hounds run in good style. A pack of harriers, if they have time, may kill a fox, but I defy them to kill him in the style in which he ought to be killed. If you intend to tire him out, you must expect to be tired also yourself; I never wish a chase to be less than one hour, or to exceed two: it is sufficiently long if properly followed; it will seldom be longer unless there be a fault somewhere, either in the day, the huntsman, or the hounds. Changing from the hunted fox to a fresh one is as bad an accident as can happen to a pack of fox-hounds, and requires all the ingenuity and observation that man is capable of to guard against it. Could a fox-hound distinguish a hunted fox as the deer-hound does the deer that is blown, fox-hunting would then be perfect. A huntsman should always listen to his hounds while they are running in cover; he should be particularly attentive to the headmost hounds, and he should be constantly on his guard against a skirter; for, if there be two scents, he must be wrong. Generally speaking, the best scent is least likely to be that of the hunted fox: and, as a fox seldom suffers hounds to run up to him as long as he is able to prevent it, so, nine times out of ten, when foxes are hallooed early in the day, they are all fresh foxes. The hounds most likely to be right are the hard running line-hunting ones; or such as the huntsman knows had the lead before there arose any doubt of changing. With regard to the fox, if he break over an open country, it

is no sign that he is hard run; for they seldom at any time will do that unless they are a great way before the hounds. Also, if he run up the wind; they seldom or never do that when they have been long hunted and grow weak; and when they run their foil, that also may direct him. All this requires a good ear and nice observation; and, indeed, in that consists the chief excellence of huntsmen. When the hounds divide in two parts, the whipper-in, stopping, must attend to the huntsman and wait for his halloo, before he attempts to stop either: for want of proper management in this, I have known the hounds stopped at both places, and both foxes lost. If they have many scents, and it is uncertain which is the hunted fox, let him stop those that are farthest down the wind; as they can hear the others, and will reach them soonest: in such a case there will be little use in stopping those that are up the wind. When hounds are at a check, let every one be silent and stand still. Whippers-in are frequently at this time coming on with the tail hounds. They should never halloo to them when the hounds are at fault; the least thing does them harm at such a time, but a halloo more than any other. The huntsman, at a check, had better let his hounds alone, or content himself with holding them forward, without taking them off their noses. Should they be at a fault, after having made their own cast (which the huntsman should always first encourage them to do), it is then his business to assist them farther; but, except in some particular instances, I never approve of their being cast as long as they are inclined to hunt. Gentlemen, when hounds are at fault, are too apt themselves to prolong it. They should always stop their horses some distance behind the hounds; and, if it be possible to remain silent, this is the time. They should be careful not to ride before the hounds or over the scent; nor should they

ever meet a hound in the face, unless to stop him. Should you at any time be before the hounds, turn your horse's head the way they are going, get out of their track, and let them pass by you. In dry weather, and particularly in heathy countries, foxes will run the roads. If gentlemen at such times will ride close upon the hounds, they may drive them miles without any scent. High mettled fox-hounds are seldom inclined to stop whilst horses are close at their heels. No one should ever ride in a direction which, if persisted in, would carry him amongst the hounds, unless he be at a great distance behind them. The first moment that hounds are at fault is a critical one. Those who look forward may perhaps see the fox; or the running of sheep, or the pursuit of crows, may give them some tidings of him. Those who listen may sometimes take a hint which way he is gone from the chattering of a magpie; or perhaps be at a certainty from a distant halloo: nothing that can give any intelligence at such a time ought to be neglected. Gentlemen are too apt to ride all together: were they to spread more, they might sometimes be of service; particularly those who, from a knowledge of the sport, keep down the wind: it would then be difficult for either hounds or fox to escape their observation. You should, however, be cautious how you go to a halloo. The halloo itself must in a great measure direct you; and though it afford no certain rule, yet you may frequently guess whether it can be depended upon or not. At the sowing time, when boys are keeping off the birds, you will sometimes be deceived by their halloo; so that it is best, when you are in doubt, to send a whipper-in to know the certainty of the matter. Hounds ought not to be cast as long as they are able to hunt. It is a common idea, that a hunted fox never stops; but Mr. Beckford informs us that he has known them stop even in wheel ruts

in the middle of a down, and get up in the middle of the hounds. The greatest danger of losing a fox is at the first finding him, and when he is sinking; at both which times he will frequently run short, and the eagerness of the hounds will frequently carry them beyond the scent. When the fox is first found, every one ought to keep behind the bounds till they are well settled to the scent; and, when the hounds are catching him, they ought to be as silent as possible; and eat him eagerly after he is caught. In some places they have a method of treeing him; that is, throwing him across the branch of a tree, and suffering the hounds to bay at him for some minutes before he is thrown among them: the intention of which is to make them more eager, and to let in the tail hounds; during this interval also they recover their wind, and are apt to eat him more readily. Our author, however, advises not to keep him too long, as he supposes that the hounds have not any appetite to eat him longer than while they are angry with him.

The following excellent remarks are from the pen of the late celebrated John Lockley, Esq. one of the first sportsmen of his day:—

“Anticipating a check, and making a judicious cast (when casting is necessary), is the most useful knowledge in fox-hunting.

“At a time when all the world run mad about fox-hunting, I am surprised so few gentlemen have learned to enjoy it rationally. The fashion of the present day is *hard riding*, and, at night, when over the convivial board, their only pleasure seems to be in relating the exploits or disasters of their own or their friends' horses,—not a word about the best or the worst hound in the pack, or any idea ever started to ascertain whether by *system* or *accident* they had contrived to carry a scent twenty miles over a country to kill a fox; and how so great an event has been achieved, few modern

sportsmen can, with any degree of accuracy, relate.

“Many years ago, I recollect a gentleman who kept ten horses in Leicestershire, and who had been riding near me, in a very fine run, in which two of the most beautiful and interesting things happened, that ever I remembered to have seen, and to whom I remarked them when the run was over. ‘Good God, sir’ (said he), ‘I saw nothing of it.’ This was a hard rider, who, from his own account, saw *nothing*, while riding his horse as hard as he could go, and as near the tail of the hounds as he could possibly get. And how should he? for a man behind the hounds cannot be a judge of what is going on in front, and is the first person (by pressing upon them) to bring them to a check.

“A good sportsman will, as often as possible, ride parallel with the pack,—not after them, unless, by short turns, he is obliged to do otherwise; by which means he can see every thing that is going on, and anticipate the probable cause of hounds coming to a fault; and I believe a good huntsman and a minute observer will, twice out of three times, discover the object in the line of the hounds that caused it; and, as soon as he suspects it, pull up his horse. For instance, a church, a village, a farm-house, team at plough, men at work, sheep, and, above all, *cattle*, are the things most likely to impede the scent (be it remembered that the breath of one cow will distract hounds more than a hundred sheep): when any of these objects presents itself in the face of hounds, you may then anticipate a stop, and by pulling up your horse, and observing which way the pack inclined before the check, you will be able, without casting, to hold them to the right or left accordingly.

“If casting be necessary, you should be directed by the pace or degree of scent which you brought to the spot where the hounds threw

up: if you came quick, and your hounds are not blown (be sure to attend to that), you may make a quick cast in the direction in which the hounds were inclining, by forming a small circle first, and a larger circle afterwards, if you are not successful; but, if the hounds are blown, you should invariably cast them very quietly, and hold them back; for when hounds have run a long way hard, they lose their noses for want of wind, and run beyond the scent, especially if there is water in their view.

"In a fine country, and hounds in condition, it is my opinion that, if the above observations could be carried into effect, few foxes would escape. *Patience* is the best performer in the chase. All hounds in these times are well enough bred, and all hounds have power enough, if judiciously directed, to kill their fox."

By way of a wind-up, we throw out the subjoined hints to the consideration of all who feel interested in supporting and encouraging fox-hunting.

Besides the digging of foxes, whereby many cubs are taken and old ones destroyed, traps are often fatal to them: farmers for their lambs (which, by the way, foxes seldom kill); gentlemen for their game; and old women for their poultry, are their inveterate enemies: the best and only effectual mode to keep foxes, is to make satisfaction for the damage they do, either to the farmers or the good dame's poultry, and to encourage the neighbouring gamekeepers to preserve them by paying handsomely for every litter of cubs that they take care of.

Gentlemen who buy foxes do great injury to fox-hunting; they promote the robbing of neighbouring hunts, and the price by some persons paid for them might well encourage this theft from every hunt in the kingdom, their own not excepted; here, as in every other instance, the re-

ceiver is worse than the thief. In some hunts, people are employed to watch the earths at breeding time, to prevent this species of robbery. Furze covers cannot be too strongly recommended as breeding places, for there the cubs are safe: other advantages also attend them; they are certain spots to find in, foxes cannot break from them unseen, nor are hounds so likely to change as in other covers, for a fox when pressed will rarely go into a furze brake. Rabbits, which are the fox's favourite food, may be encouraged there, and yet do little mischief: once established in woods, they are difficult to be destroyed, and nothing is more prejudicial to the breeding of foxes than disturbing the woods late in the season to kill the rabbits.

FOX-HOUND. The breeding and training of this kind of dog is



attended to with so much care in this country, that they are superior in strength, agility, and swiftness, to those of every other part of the world. It is affirmed that the foxhounds reared in this country lose much of their native vigour, on being transported into any other climate. In choosing these animals, such as stand high and appear light in their make are deemed preferable. The foxhound is not limited to the pursuit of the fox only, but is instructed also to hunt the stag and other deer, and is found equal to the most arduous contests of the chase. A chase of six or eight hours has been sustained by these hounds on many occasions.

The particulars of the celebrated trial at Newmarket, between Mr.

Meynell and the Hon. Smith Barry, to determine the relative speed of their respective kennels, with the method adopted of training and feeding the two victorious hounds, by William Crane, who had the management of them, is so interesting, that we give the account at length:—

Bluecap was four, and *Wanton* three years old; they belonged to Mr. Barry. Crane wished for young hounds, who would with more certainty be taught to run a drag; however, the hounds were sent to Rivenhall in Essex, and, as Crane had suggested, at the first trials, they took no notice; at length, by dragging a fox along the ground, and then crossing the hounds upon the scent, taking care to let them kill, they became more handy, and took their exercise regularly three times a week, on Tiptree Heath: the ground chosen was turf, and the distance was from eight to ten miles. The training commenced August 1, 1763, and continued to Sept. 28; Sept. 30, the match was run. Their food consisted of oatmeal and milk, and sheep's trotters. The drag was drawn (on account of running up the wind, which was brisk) from the rubbing-house at Newmarket town end to the rubbing house at the starting post of the Beacon Course: the four hounds were then laid on the scent. Mr. Barry's *Bluecap* came in first; *Wanton*, very close to *Bluecap*, second: Mr. Meynell's *Richmond* was beat by upwards of one hundred yards, and the bitch did not run in. The ground was crossed in a few seconds more than eight minutes. Sixty horsemen started with the hounds. Cooper, Mr. Barry's huntsman, was the first up, but the mare that carried him was rode quite blind.—There were only twelve horses up out of the three score, and Will Crane, who rode a horse called *Rib*, was in the twelfth. The odds before starting were seven to four in favour of Mr. Meynell, whose

hounds, it is said, were fed, during the period of training, entirely with legs of mutton. The match was for 500 gs.

The speed of *Merkin*, a bitch belonging to Colonel Thornton, was still superior: she was challenged to run any hound of her year five miles over Newmarket, giving 220 yards, for 10,000 gs. or to give *Madcap* 100 yards, and run the same distance for 5000 gs. *Merkin* had run a trial of four miles, and performed it in seven minutes and half a second. This bitch was sold in 1795 for four hogsheads of claret, and the seller to have two couple of her whelps.

Madcap, at two years old, challenged all England for 500 guineas. *Lounger*, brother to *Madcap*, did the same at four years old; the challenge was accepted, and a bet made for 200 gs. to run Mr. Meynell's *Pillager*: the parties were also allowed by Colonel Thornton to start any other hound of Mr. Meynell's, and *Lounger* was to beat both; but upon *Lounger* being shown at Tattersall's, his bone and form were pronounced so capital by the first sportsmen, that it was deemed prudent to pay forfeit, which was done by giving Colonel Thornton a pair of gold couples.

FRANK CHASE. A liberty of free chase in a circuit adjoining to a forest, by which all men, though they have land of their own within that compass, are forbidden to cut down wood, &c. without the view of the forester.

FRAY. A deer is said to fray her head, when she rubs it against a tree to renew it, or cause the pills of her new horns to come off.

FREAM. A term used of a boar that makes a noise at rutting time.

FREE WARREN. The power of granting or denying licence to any to hunt or chase in such or such lands.

FRET. Synonymous with colic or gripes.

FROTH. See ACTION OF THE MOUTH.

FRUSH, or FROG (of a Horse). A tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, at some distance from the toe, and is divided into two branches that run forkwise towards the heel.

FRUSH (in Farriery). A disorder to which horses are liable. See SCATHED HEELS.

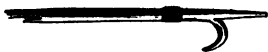
FULMART, or FUMER. A polecat, fitch, or fitchew.

FUMETS, FEWMETS. The ordure or dung of a hart.

G

GADWAL (*Anas strepera*). A bird of the order of Anseres, that frequents the British shores in the months of January and February. It is less than the wild duck, feeds in the night-time, and is so wary that the sportsman finds much difficulty in coming within shot; and so quick sighted, that they dive simultaneously with the flash of the pan.

GAFF. An instrument consisting of a hook, sometimes barbed, made fast to a strong handle. It is used



by the angler for landing his salmon, when he has brought him to shore, and by the poacher frequently for killing salmon in the water.

GALLINÆ (in Ornithology). The fifth order of birds, comprehending the peacock, turkey, pheasant, common cock, partridge, grouse, &c.

GALLING. Good horses are very liable to gall upon their backs, and the utmost care ought to be taken to prevent or cure it. In long journeys, when horses are subject to gall, it is always proper to take off the saddle immediately, and examine whether the back be at all pinched or pressed. It will be well to re-examine it after an hour or two; for often the part injured will not show it at first, but afterwards will swell very violently. In this case, where the skin is not fretted, but a swelling comes on, a coarse cloth bag filled with cow-dung should

be applied to the part affected: this will not only prevent it from getting worse, but will frequently take it quite down; or the swelling may be well rubbed with brandy and vinegar, laying on some rags soaked in it. If the skin be broken a plaster of mild salve must be applied.

Preventive. Take a hind's skin well furnished with hair, and fit it smoothly under the pannel of the saddle, placing the hairy side next to the horse. When the back is galled, take out a little of the stuffing of the pannel, immediately over the swelling, and sew a piece of soft white leather inside the pannel: anoint the sore part with salt butter, and every evening wipe it clean, rubbing it till it grows soft. Also, wash the swelling, every evening, with cold water and soap, and strew it with salt, which should be left on till the horse be saddled in the morning, when the hurt should be again greased.

GALLINULE. See WATER CRAKE.

GALLOP. A well known pace to which the horse is trained, and of which many kinds are enumerated, but two only worthy of notice, viz. the hand gallop and the full gallop; and even these distinctions are founded on the different degrees of velocity in which the animal is impelled, rather than on any peculiarity in the pace itself.

GALLOP, or Canterbury Rats. A pace intermediate between full speed and swift running.

GALLOPADE (in the Manège).

A hand gallop, in which a horse galloping upon one or two treads is well united, well coupled, and well set under him.

GALLOWAY. A hardy species of horse, not exceeding fourteen hands high: so called as coming originally from Galloway in Scotland.

Dr. Anderson thus describes the galloway: "There was once a breed of small elegant horses in Scotland, similar to those of Ireland and Sweden, and which were known by the name of Galloways; the best of which reached the height of fourteen hands and a half. One of this description I possessed, it having been bought for my use when a boy. In point of elegance of shape it was a perfect picture; in disposition, gentle and compliant. It moved almost with a wish, and never tired. I rode this little creature for twenty-five years, and twice in that time I rode it one hundred and fifty miles at a stretch, without stopping, except to bait, and that not for above an hour at a time. It came in at the last stage with as much ease and alacrity as it travelled the first. I could have undertaken to have performed on this beast, when it was in its prime, sixty miles a day for a twelvemonth, running without any extraordinary exertion."

GAME. Abstract of an act (passed Oct. 5, 1831) to amend the laws in England relative to Game, —1 and 2 William IV. chap. 32.

ACTS REPEALED BY THE NEW BILL.

So much of 13 Rich. II. st. 1. c. 13, as relates to such persons as shall not have or keep any greyhound, hound, or other dog to hunt, and shall not use any fyrets, heys, nets, hare-pipes, cords, or other engines to take or destroy hares, conies, or other gentlemen's game.

So much of 22 Edw. IV. c. 6, as relates to the having any mark or game of swans.

11 Hen. VII. c. 17, intituled, "An Act against taking of Feasaunts and Partridge."

19 Hen. VII. c. 11, intituled, "De Laqueis et Retibus Venantium."

14 and 25 Hen. VIII. c. 10, intituled, "An Act against tracing of Hares."

25 Hen. VIII. c. 11, intituled, "An Act against the Destruction of Wild Fowl."

33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, intituled, "An Act concerning Cross Bows and Hand Guns."

23 Eliz. c. 10, intituled "An Act for the Preservation of Pheasants and Partridges."

2 Jac. I. c. 27, intituled, "An Act for the better Execution of the intent and meaning of former Statutes made against shooting with Guns, and for the Preservation of the Game of Pheasants and Partridges, and against the destroying of Hares with Hair Pipes, and tracing Hares in the Snow."

7 Jac. I. c. 11, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Spoil of Corn and Grain by untimely hawking, and for the better Preservation of Pheasants and Partridges."

22 and 23 Car. II. c. 25, intituled, "An Act for the better Preservation of the Game, and for the securing Warrens not inclosed, and the several Fishings of this Realm."

4 W. and M. c. 23, intituled, "An Act for the more easy Discovery and Conviction of such as shall destroy the Game of this Kingdom."

5 Ann. c. 14, intituled, "An Act for the better Preservation of the Game."

9 Ann. c. 25, intituled, "An Act for making the Act of the fifth year of her Majesty's reign, for the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual."

8 Geo. I. c. 19, intituled, "An Act for the better Recovery of the Penalties inflicted upon Persons who destroy the Game."

10 Geo. II. c. 32, intituled, "An Act for continuing an Act for the more effectual Punishing wicked and evil-disposed Persons going armed in disguise, and doing Injuries and

Violences to the Persons and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, and for more speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice; and for continuing two clauses, to prevent the cutting down the bank of any river or sea bank, and to prevent the malicious cutting of hopbinds, contained in an act passed in the sixth year of his present Majesty's reign; and for the more effectual punishment of persons removing any materials used for securing marsh or sea walls or banks, and of persons maliciously setting on fire any mine, pit, or delph of coal or cannel coal, and of persons unlawfully hunting or taking any Red or Fallow Deer in forests or chases, or beating or wounding keepers or other officers in forests, chases, or parks: and the more effectually securing the breed of Wild Fowl."

26 Geo. II. c. 2, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act made in the eighth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the First, intituled, 'An Act for the better Recovery of the Penalties inflicted upon Persons who destroy Game,' by enlarging the Time within which Suits and Actions are to be brought by force of the said Act."

28 Geo. II. c. 12, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend a Clause in an Act made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Anne, intituled, 'An Act for the better Preservation of the Game, in relation to the Selling or offering to sale any Game.'"

2 Geo. III. c. 19, intituled, "An Act for the better Preservation of the Game in that part of Great Britain called England."

13 Geo. III. c. 55, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend the several Laws now in being, so far as the same relate to the Preservation of the Moor or Hill Game."

13 Geo. III. c. 80, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act made in the tenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the better Preservation of the Game within that part of Great

Britain called England,' and for making other Provisions in lieu thereof."

39 Geo. III. c. 34, intituled, "An Act for repealing two Acts passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, which limit the Time for killing Partridges in England and Scotland, and for amending so much of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty as relates to such Limitation within that part of Great Britain called England, by making other Provisions for that purpose."

43 Geo. III. c. 112, intituled, "An Act for the better Preservation of Heath Fowl, commonly called Black Game, in the New Forest in the county of Southampton."

48 Geo. III. c. 93, intituled, "An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the first year of King James the First as relates to the Penalties on shooting at Hares; and also to repeal an Act of the third year of King George the First, relating to Gamekeepers."

50 Geo. III. c. 67, intituled, "An Act for the better Preservation of Heath Fowl, commonly called Black Game, in the counties of Somerset and Devon."

58 Geo. III. c. 75, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual prevention of Offences connected with the unlawful Destruction and Sale of Game."

59 Geo. III. c. 102, intituled, "An Act for the further regulating the Appointment of Gamekeepers in Wales."

All acts continuing or perpetuating any of the acts or parts of acts hereinbefore referred to, so far only as relates to the continuing or perpetuating the same respectively, shall be and continue in force until and throughout the 31st day of October, 1831, and shall from and after that day be repealed (except so far as any of the said acts may repeal the whole or any part of any other acts, and except as to any offences

which may have been committed against any of the said acts before or upon the said 31st day, and as to any penalties which may have been incurred thereunder before or upon the said 31st day, which offences shall be dealt with and punished, and the penalties recovered, as if this act had not been made, and except as to any matters done by any persons under the authority of any of the said acts before or upon the said 31st day, with respect to whom every privilege and protection given by any of the said acts shall continue in force as if this act had not been made); and this act shall commence and take effect (except as hereinafter excepted) on the 1st day of November, 1831.

Act commences. Game, what so denominated.—Sect. 2. The word "Game" shall, for all the purposes of this act, be deemed to include hares, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards; and the words, "Lord of a manor, lordship, or royalty, or reputed manor, lordship, or royalty," shall throughout this act be deemed to include a lady of the same respectively.

When Game shall not be killed. Penalty for laying Poison.—Sect. 3. If any person shall kill or take any game, or use any dog, gun, net, or other engine or instrument for that purpose on a Sunday or Christmas day, such person shall, on conviction before two justices, forfeit for every such offence, such sum of money, not exceeding five pounds, as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction; and if any person shall kill or take any partridge, between the 1st of February and the 1st of September, in any year, or any pheasant between the 1st of February and the 1st of October, in any year, or any black game (except in the county of Somerset or Devon, or in the New Forest, in the county of Southampton), between the 10th of December in any year, and the

20th of August in the succeeding year, or in the county of Somerset or Devon, or in the New Forest aforesaid, between the 10th of December in any year, and the 1st of September in the succeeding year, or any grouse commonly called red game, between the 10th of December in any year, and the 12th of August in the succeeding year, or any bustard between the 1st of March and the 1st of September in any year, every such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before two justices, forfeit for every head of game so killed or taken, such sum of money, not exceeding one pound, as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with costs; and if any person with intent to destroy or injure any game, shall put any poison or poisonous ingredient on any ground, every such person shall, on conviction thereof before two justices, forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding ten pounds, as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

When Possession of Game is illegal.—Sect. 4. If any person licensed to deal in game, hereinafter mentioned, shall buy or sell, or knowingly have in his possession, any bird of game after the expiration of ten days (one inclusive and the other exclusive) from the respective days on which it shall become unlawful to kill or take such birds of game as aforesaid; or if any person not being licensed to deal in game as hereinafter mentioned, shall buy or sell any bird of game after the expiration of ten days (one inclusive and the other exclusive) from the respective days, on which it shall become unlawful to take or kill such birds of game as aforesaid, or shall knowingly have in his possession, any bird of game (except birds of game kept in a mew or breeding-place) after the expiration of forty days (one inclusive and the other exclusive) from the days on which it shall become unlawful to

kill or take such birds of game as aforesaid; every such person shall forfeit for every head of game so bought or sold, or found in his possession, such sum not exceeding 1*l.* as to the convicting justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Certificates not affected.—Sect. 5. This act is not to affect the existing laws respecting annual game certificates; and all regulations relative to game certificates for gamekeepers of manors, shall extend to all gamekeepers of land appointed under this act as fully as if they were gamekeepers of manors, and were expressly mentioned in and charged by such act or acts.

Subject to Law of Trespass. Gamekeepers.—Sect. 6. Every person who shall have obtained an annual game certificate shall be authorized to kill and take game, subject always to an action, or to such other proceedings as are hereinafter mentioned, for any trespass by him committed in search or pursuit of game; provided always, that no game certificate on which a less duty than 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* is chargeable, shall authorize any gamekeeper to kill or take any game, except within the limits included in his appointment as gamekeeper; but in any case where such gamekeeper shall kill or take any game, or use any dog, gun, net, or other engine or instrument for the purpose of killing or taking game, beyond such limits as aforesaid, he may be proceeded against in the same manner as if he had no game certificate whatsoever.

Provision where Landlords shall have Game.—Sect. 7. In all cases where any persons shall occupy any land under any lease or agreement made previously to the passing of this act, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, the landlord shall have the right of entering upon such land, or of authorizing any other person who shall have obtained an annual game certificate to enter upon such land, for the purpose of

killing or taking the game thereon; and no person occupying any land under any lease or agreement, made previously to the passing of this act, shall have the right to kill or take the game on such land, except where such has been expressly granted to such person by such agreement or lease, or except where upon the original granting or renewal of such lease or agreement a fine or fines shall have been taken, or except where in the case of a term for years such lease or agreement shall have been made for a term exceeding twenty-one years.

Not to affect Agreements, Rights of Manor, &c.—Sect. 8. This act not to affect any existing or future agreements between landlords and occupiers respecting game, nor any rights of manor, forest, chase, or warren.

King's Forests, &c.—Sect. 9. Nothing in this act contained shall in any way alter or affect the prerogative, rights, or privileges, of his majesty, his heirs or successors, nor the powers or authorities now vested in the commissioners of his majesty's woods, forests, and land revenues, in or relating to any of his majesty's forests, or the boundaries thereof.

Cattle-Gates and Common Rights.—Sect. 10. Nothing herein contained shall give to any owner of cattle-gates or rights of common upon or over any wastes or commons, any interest or privilege which such owner was not possessed of before the passing of this Act, nor to authorize such owner of cattle-gates or rights of common to pursue or kill the game found on such wastes or commons; and nothing herein contained shall defeat or diminish the rights or privileges which any lord of any manor, lordship, or royalty, or any steward of the crown of any manor, lordship, or royalty appertaining to his majesty, may, before the passing of this act, have exercised over such wastes or commons; and the lord or steward of the crown of every manor, lordship, or royalty, or reputed manor, lord-

ship, or royalty, shall have the right to pursue and kill the game upon the wastes or commons within such manor, lordship, or royalty, or reputed manor, lordship, or royalty, and to authorize any other person or persons who shall have obtained an annual game certificate to enter upon such wastes or commons for the purpose of pursuing and killing the game thereon.

Game on Wastes.—Sect. 11. Where the landlord shall have reserved to himself the right of killing the game upon any land, it shall be lawful for him to authorize any other person or persons who shall have obtained an annual game certificate to enter upon such land for the purpose of pursuing and killing game thereon.

Landlord's Authority. Landlord and Occupier.—Sect. 12. Where the right of killing the game upon any land is by this act given to any landlord, in exclusion of the occupier, or where such exclusive right hath been or shall be specially reserved to the lessor, landlord, or any person, then and in every such case, if the occupier shall pursue, kill, or take any game upon such land, or shall give permission to any other person so to do, without the authority of the lessor, landlord, or other person having the right of killing the game upon such land, such occupier shall, on conviction thereof before two justices, forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding two pounds, and for every head of game so killed or taken, such sum of money, not exceeding one pound, as to the convicting justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Gamekeepers and their Power.—Sect. 13. It shall be lawful for any lord of a manor, lordship, or royalty, or any steward of the crown of any manor, lordship, or royalty appertaining to his majesty, to appoint one or more gamekeeper or gamekeepers, and to authorize such gamekeeper or gamekeepers within the said limits to seize and to take for

the use of such lord or steward all such dogs, nets, and other engines and instruments for the killing or taking of game as shall be used within the said limits by any person not authorized to kill game for want of a game certificate.

Deputation.—Sect. 14. It shall be lawful for any lord of a manor, lordship, or royalty, to appoint and depute any person to be a gamekeeper for any such manor, lordship, or royalty, as such lord, or steward of the crown shall think fit.

Gamekeepers in Wales.—Sect. 15. It shall be lawful for every person who shall be entitled to kill the game in Wales of the clear annual value of 500*l.* whereof he shall be seised in fee or as of freehold, or to which he shall otherwise be beneficially entitled in his own right, if such lands shall not be within the bounds of any manor, lordship, or royalty, or if being within the same, they shall have been enfranchised or alienated therefrom, to appoint, by writing under his hand and seal, a gamekeeper or gamekeepers to preserve or kill the game upon such his lands, and also upon the lands in Wales, of any other person, who, being entitled to kill the game upon such last mentioned lands, shall by licence in writing authorize him to appoint a gamekeeper or gamekeepers to preserve or kill the game thereupon, such last-mentioned lands not being within the bounds of any manor, lordship, or royalty, or having been enfranchised or alienated therefrom; and the person so appointing a gamekeeper or gamekeepers may authorize him or them to seize and take, for the use of the person so appointing, upon the lands of which he or they shall be appointed gamekeeper or gamekeepers, all such dogs, nets, and other engines and instruments for the killing or taking game as shall be used upon the said lands, by any person authorized to kill game for want of a game certificate.

Gamekeepers to be registered.—

Sect. 16. No appointment or deputation of any person as a gamekeeper by virtue of this act shall be valid until it shall be registered with the clerk of the peace, and in case the appointment of any person as gamekeeper shall expire or be revoked, by dismissal or otherwise, all powers and authorities given to him by virtue of this act shall immediately cease and determine.

Who may sell to Licensed Dealers.

—Sect. 17. Every person who shall have obtained an annual game certificate shall have power to sell game to any person licensed to deal in game, according to the provisions hereinafter mentioned: provided always, that no game certificates on which a less duty than 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* is chargeable under the acts relating to game certificates shall authorize any gamekeeper to sell any game, except on the account and with the written authority of the master whose gamekeeper he is; but any such gamekeeper selling any game not on the account and with the written authority of such master may be proceeded against under this act in the same manner as if he had no game certificate whatsoever.

How Licences are to be obtained—

Dealers must put a Sign Board.—

Sect. 18. The justices of the peace of every county, riding, division, liberty, franchise, city, or town shall hold a special session in the division or district for which they usually act, in the present year, between the 15th and 30th of October, and in every succeeding year in the month of July, for granting licences to deal in game, of the holding of which session seven days notice shall be given to each of the justices acting for such division or district; and the majority of the justices assembled at such session, or at some adjournment thereof, not being less than two, are hereby authorized (if they shall think fit) to grant under their hands, to any person being a housekeeper or keeper of a shop or

stall within such division or district, and not being an innkeeper or victualler, or licensed to sell beer by retail, nor being the owner, guard, or driver of any mail coach, or other vehicle employed in the conveyance of the mails of letters, or of any stage coach, stage waggon, van, or other public conveyance, nor being a carrier or higgler, nor being in the employment of any of the above-named persons, a licence to buy game at any place from any person who may lawfully sell game by virtue of this act, and also to sell the same at one house, shop, or stall only, kept by him; provided that every person, while so licensed, shall affix to some part of the outside of the front of his house, shop, or stall, and shall there keep a board having thereon in clear and legible characters his Christian name and surname, together with the words "Licensed to deal in Game;" and every such licence granted in the present year shall begin to be in force on the 1st of November, in the present year, and shall continue in force for the period of one year next after the granting thereof.

Dealers to take out a Certificate.—

Sect. 19. Every person who shall have obtained any licence to deal in game under this act, shall annually, and before he shall be empowered to deal in game under such licence, obtain a certificate, on payment of the duty of 2*l.* to the collector of the assessed taxes for the place in which the person so licensed shall reside, in like manner as the duties on game certificates are payable; and such receipt shall be free of stamp duty, and shall be delivered to the person requiring the same on payment to the collector of 1*s.* and no more, over and above the said duty for the certificate; and such receipt shall be exchanged for a certificate, in like manner as receipts for the duty in respect of killing game are required to be exchanged for game certificates; and if any

person obtaining a licence under this act shall purchase or sell or otherwise deal in game, as a licensed dealer under this act, before he shall obtain a certificate in exchange for a receipt as herein directed, such person shall for every such offence forfeit the penalty of 20*l*.

Collectors to make out a List of Licensed Dealers.—Sect. 20. Every collector is to make out a list of persons who have obtained licences to deal in game, and shall at all seasonable hours produce such list to any person making verbal application to inspect the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for such inspection the sum of 1*s*.

Proviso as to Partners.—Sect. 21. Persons being in partnership and carrying on their business in one house, shop, or stall only, shall not be obliged to take out more than one licence in any one year to authorize them to deal in game at such house, shop, or stall.

Licences, when void.—Sect. 22. If any person licensed by virtue of this act to deal in game shall, during the period of such licence, be convicted of any offence against this act, such licence shall thereupon be null and void.

Penalty for killing Game, not having a Certificate.—Sect. 23. If any person shall kill or take any game, or use any dog, gun, or net, or other engine or instrument for the purpose of searching for or killing or taking game, such person not being authorized so to do for want of a game certificate, he shall, on conviction before two justices, forfeit for every such offence such sum of money, not exceeding 5*l*. as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction; provided always, that no person so convicted shall by reason thereof be exempted from any penalty under any statute relating to game certificates, but that the penalty imposed by this act shall be deemed to be a cumulative penalty.

Destroying Eggs, &c.—Sect. 24. If any person not having the right of killing the game upon any land, nor having permission from the person having such right, shall wilfully take out of the nest or destroy in the nest upon such land the eggs of any bird of game, or of any swan, wild duck, teal, or widgeon, or shall knowingly have in his possession, any such eggs so taken, every such person shall, on conviction before two justices, forfeit for every egg so taken or destroyed, or so found in his possession, such sum of money, not exceeding 5*s*. as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Selling Game, without Licence, &c. Sect. 25. If any person not having obtained a game certificate (except such person be licensed to deal in game according to this act) shall sell or offer for sale any game to any person whatsoever; or if any person authorized to sell game under this act by virtue of a game certificate, shall sell or offer for sale any game to any person whatsoever, except a person licensed to deal in game according to this act; every such offender shall, on conviction of any such offence before two justices, forfeit for every head of game so sold or offered for sale such sum of money, not exceeding 2*l*. as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Innkeepers.—Sect. 26. It shall be lawful for any innkeeper or tavernkeeper, without any such licence for dealing in game as aforesaid, to sell game for consumption in his own house, such game being procured from some person licensed to deal in game, and not otherwise.

Buying from unlicensed Persons.—Sect. 27. Any person, not being licensed to deal in game according to this act, buying game from any person, except from a person licensed to deal in game according to this act, or *bona fide* from a person affixing to the outside of the front

of his house, shop, or stall, a board purporting to be the board of a person licensed to deal in game, every such offender shall, on conviction before two justices, forfeit for every head of game so bought such sum of money, not exceeding 5*l.* as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Dealers buying from uncertificated Persons.—Sect. 28. Any person being licensed to deal in game buying or obtaining game from any person not authorized to sell game for want of a game certificate, or want of a licence to deal in game; or any person, being licensed to deal in game according to this act, selling or offering for sale any game at his house, shop, or stall, without such board being affixed to some part of the outside of the front of such house, shop, or stall, or shall affix such board to more than one house, shop, or stall, or sell any game at any other place than his house, shop, or stall where such board shall have been affixed; or any person not being licensed to deal in game according to this act assuming or pretending, by affixing such board, or by exhibiting any certificate, or by any other device or pretence, to be a person licensed to deal in game; every such offender, being convicted thereof before two justices, shall forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding 10*l.* as to the said justices shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Servants of Licensed Dealers.—Sect. 29. Provided always, that the buying and selling of game by any person employed on the behalf of any licensed dealer in game, and acting in the usual course of his employment, and upon the premises where such dealing is carried on, shall be deemed to be a lawful buying and selling in every case where the same would have been lawful if transacted by such licensed dealer himself; provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any

licensed dealer in game from selling any game which shall have been sent to him to be sold on account of any other licensed dealer in game.

Trespassing in the Day-time.—Sect.

30. Any person committing any trespass by entering or being in the day-time, upon any land in search or pursuit of game, such person shall, on conviction thereof before a justice, forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding 2*l.* with the costs of the conviction; and any five or more persons committing together any trespass, by entering or being, in the day-time upon any land in search or pursuit of game, each shall, upon conviction thereof before a justice, forfeit not exceeding 5*l.* together with the costs of the conviction: provided always, that any person, charged with any such trespass shall be at liberty to prove, by way of defence, any matter which would have been a defence to an action at law for such trespass; save and except that the leave of the occupier of the land shall not be a sufficient defence where the landlord or other person shall have the right of killing the game upon such land; but such landlord, or other person shall be deemed to be the legal occupier of such land, and that the lord or steward of the crown of any manor, lordship, or royalty, shall be deemed to be the legal occupier of the land of the wastes or commons within such manor, lordship, or royalty, or deputed manor, lordship, or royalty.

Trespassers to quit the Land, &c.—

Sect. 31. Where any person shall be found on any land, or upon any of his Majesty's forests, parks, chases, or warrens, in the day-time, in search or pursuit of game, it shall be lawful for any person having a right of killing the game upon such land, or for the occupier of the land, or for any gamekeeper or servant of either of them, or for any person authorized by either of them, or for the warden, ranger, verderer, forester, master-

keeper, under-keeper, or other officer of such forest, park, chase, or warren, to require the person so found forthwith to quit the land, and also to tell his Christian name, surname, and place of abode; and in case such person shall offend by refusing to tell his real name or place of abode, or by wilfully continuing or returning upon the land, it shall be lawful for the party so requiring as aforesaid, and also for any person acting by his order and in his aid, to apprehend such offender, and to convey him before a justice, and such offender (whether so apprehended or not), upon being convicted of any such offence before a justice, shall forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding 5*l.* as to the convicting justice shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction: provided always, that no person so apprehended shall, on any pretence whatsoever, be detained for a longer period than twelve hours from the time of his apprehension until he shall be brought before some justice; and if he cannot be brought before a justice within such time, he shall be discharged, but may nevertheless be proceeded against for his offence by summons or warrant, according to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, as if no such apprehension had taken place.

Penalty for using Violence.—Sect. 32. Where five or more persons shall be found together on any land, or in any of his Majesty's forests, parks, chases, or warrens, in the day-time, in search or pursuit of game, any of such persons being armed with a gun, and such persons or any of them shall, by violence, intimidation, or menace, prevent or endeavour to prevent any person authorized as hereinbefore mentioned from approaching, for the purpose of requiring them to quit the land whereon they shall be so found or to tell their Christian name, surname, or place of abode respectively, as herein-before mentioned, every

person so offending shall, upon being convicted thereof before two justices, forfeit not exceeding 5*l.* together with the costs of the conviction; which said penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty to which any such person may be liable for any other offence against this act.

Trespass in the King's Forests.—Sect. 33. Any person committing any trespass, by entering or being, in the day-time, upon any of his Majesty's forests, parks, chases, or warrens, in search or pursuit of game, without being first duly authorized so to do, such person shall, on conviction thereof before a justice, forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding 2*l.* as to the justice shall seem meet, together with the costs of the conviction.

Day-time.—Sect. 34. For the purposes of this act, the day-time shall be deemed to commence at the beginning of the last hour before sunrise, and to conclude at the expiration of the first hour after sunset.

Persons hunting.—Sect. 35. Provided always, that the aforesaid provisions against trespassers shall not extend to any person hunting or coursing with hounds or greyhounds, and being in fresh pursuit of any deer, hare, or fox already started, nor to any person *bona fide* claiming and exercising any right of free warren or free chase, nor to any gamekeeper within the limits of any free warren or free chase, nor to any lord or any steward of the crown of any manor, lordship, or royalty.

Game may be taken from Trespassers.—Sect. 36. When any person shall be found by day or by night upon any land, or in any of his Majesty's forests, parks, chases, or warrens, in search or pursuit of game, and shall have in his possession any game, which shall appear to have been recently killed, it shall be lawful for any person having the right of killing the game

upon such land, by virtue of any reservation or otherwise, as herein before mentioned, or for the occupier of such land, or for any game-keeper or servant of either of them, or for any officer as aforesaid of such forest, park, chase, or warren, or for any person acting by the order and in aid of any of the said several persons, to demand from the person so found such game in his possession, and in case such person shall not immediately deliver up such game, to seize and take the same from him, for the use of the person entitled to the game upon such land, forest, park, chase, or warren.

Penalties, application of.—Sect. 37. Every penalty for any offence against this act (the application of which has not been already provided for) shall be paid to the overseer of the poor, or to some other officer (as the convicting justice or justices may direct) to be paid over to the use of the general rate of the county, riding, or division in which the offence was committed.

Payment of Penalties, &c.—Sect. 38. The justice or justices by whom any person shall be summarily convicted and adjudged to pay any sum of money for any offence against this act, together with costs, may adjudge that such person shall pay the same either immediately or within such period as the said justice or justices shall think fit, and in default of payment at the time appointed, such person shall be imprisoned in the common goal or house of correction (with or without hard labour) as to the justice or justices shall seem meet, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount to be paid, exclusive of costs, shall not amount to 5*l.* and for any term not exceeding three calendar months in any other case; the imprisonment to cease upon payment of the amount and costs.

Witnesses.—Sect. 40. It shall be lawful for any justice to summons

any person to give evidence touching any offence against this act; and if any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed by such summons, and no reasonable excuse for his absence shall be proved, or if any person appearing shall refuse to be examined on oath touching any such offence by the justice or justices then and there present, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before the said justice or justices, or any other justice or justices of the peace, forfeit such sum of money, not exceeding 5*l.*, as to the convicting justice or justices shall seem meet.

Time for Proceedings, &c.—Sect. 41. The prosecution for every offence punishable upon summary conviction by virtue of this act, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the commission of the offence; and where any person shall be charged on the oath of a credible witness, with any such offence before a justice, the justice may summon the party charged to appear before himself, or any one or two justices of the peace; and if such party shall not appear accordingly, then (upon proof of the due service of the summons by delivering a copy thereof to the party, or by delivering such copy at the party's usual place of abode to some inmate thereat, and explaining the purport thereof to such inmate), the justice or justices may either proceed to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, or may issue his or their warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him or them, or the justice before whom the charge shall be made, may, if he shall have reason to suspect from information upon oath, that the party is likely to abscond, issue such warrant in the first instance, without any previous summons.

Prosecutor.—Sect. 42. In any proceeding against any person under this act, it shall not be necessary to

negative by evidence any certificate, licence, consent, authority, or other matter of exception or defence; but the party seeking to avail himself of any such certificate, licence, consent, authority, or other matter of exception or defence, shall be bound to prove the same.

Sessions.—Sect. 43. The justice or justices before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence punishable upon summary conviction under this act, shall transmit every such conviction to the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace, there to be kept by the proper officer among the records of the court.

Appeal.—Sect. 44. Any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any summary conviction in pursuance of this act may appeal to the next general or quarter sessions, not less than twelve days after such conviction, provided that such person shall give to the complainant a written notice of such appeal, and of the cause and matter thereof, within three days after such conviction, and seven clear days at the least before such sessions, and shall also either remain in custody until the sessions, or within such three days enter into recognizance with a sufficient surety, before a justice of the peace, conditioned personally to appear at the said sessions, and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court hereupon, and to pay such costs as shall be by the court awarded; and upon such notice being given, and such recognizance being entered into, the justice before whom the same shall be entered into shall liberate such person, if in custody: and the court at such sessions shall determine the matter of the appeal, and shall make such order therein, with or without costs to either party, as to the court shall deem meet, and in case of the dismissal of the appeal, or the affirmation of the conviction, shall order and adjudge the offender to be dealt with and punished according

to the conviction, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded, and shall, if necessary, issue process for enforcing such judgment.

Want of Form, &c.—Sect. 45. No summary conviction in pursuance of this act, or adjudication made on appeal therefrom, shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by certiorari or otherwise into any of his Majesty's superior courts of records; and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein, provided it be therein alleged that it is founded on a conviction, and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same.

Actions for Trespass, &c.—Sect. 46. But nothing in this act contained shall prevent any person from proceeding by way of civil action to recover damages for any trespass upon his land, whether committed in pursuit of game or otherwise, save and except that where any proceedings shall have been instituted under the provisions of this act against any person for any trespass, no action at law shall be maintainable for the same trespass by any person at whose instance or with whose concurrence or assent such proceedings shall have been instituted, but such proceedings shall be a bar to any such action and may be given in evidence under the general issue.

Venue in Proceedings, &c.—Sect. 47. All actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act shall be laid and tried in the county where the fact was committed, and shall be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not otherwise: and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter

in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into the court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant.

Scotland and Ireland.—Sect. 48. That nothing in this act contained shall extend to Scotland or Ireland.

SCHEDULE (A.) FORM OF LICENCE.

—At a special session of the justices of the peace of the county of (or riding, &c., as the case may be,) acting for the division of (or otherwise as the case may be,) in the said county,

holden at in the said

on the day of in the year We being

justices acting for the said assembled at the said special session, do hereby authorize and empower A. B. of

(here insert the name, description, and place of residence, and if more than one in partnership, say, C. D. of &c. and E. F. of, &c. being partners,) being a householder (or householders, or keeper, or keepers of a shop or stall, as the case may be,) to buy game from any person authorized to sell game by virtue of an act passed in the second year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws in England relative to Game;" and we do also authorize and empower the said A. B. (or C. D. and E. F. being partners) to sell at his or their house, shop, or stall, any game so bought, provided that the said A. B. (or C. D. and E. F. being partners) shall affix to some part of the outside of the front of his or their house, shop, or stall, and shall there keep, a board having thereon in clear and legible characters his christian name and surname, or their christian names and surnames, together with the following words, "Licensed to deal in Game."

This licence will expire on

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace.

Justice of the Peace.

SCHEDULE (B.)—FORM OF CERTIFICATE to be issued by clerks of commissioners of assessed taxes to every person licensed to deal in game.

Received from A. B. (or C. D. and E. F. being partners,) residing at (parish, township, or place) in the county of (in exchange for this certificate,) a receipt under the hand of G. H. one of the collectors of assessed taxes for the said (parish, &c.) for the sum of being the duty chargeable on the said A. B. (or C. D. and E. F. being partners,) in respect of his or their licence to deal in game.

Certified this day of in the year in pursuance of an act passed in the second year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws in England relative to Game."

This certificate will expire on

(Signed)

Clerk to the Commissioner of Assessed Taxes, for the Division of in the County of

GAME. Any sport or amusement which affords a subject of contest, and a display of skill or superiority.

GAMECOCK. See Cock-fighting.

GAMEKEEPERS. Were first introduced by the act 22 and 23 Car. II. ch. 25, which authorizes lords of manors to appoint, under their hands and seals, gamekeepers who shall have power, within the manor, to seize guns, dogs, nets, and engines, kept by unqualified persons to destroy game. A mistaken opinion appears to have been prevalent among gamekeepers that they had a right to carry and use fire-arms for the capture of poachers and other unqualified persons. This error was distinctly refuted by Mr.

Justice Bailey (Lancaster Assizes, March, 1827) who expressly stated that no gamekeeper had a right to carry fire-arms for any such purpose, nor to fire at any poacher whatever. No proprietor of game had any earthly power to give such authority to his keeper, who might certainly take into custody any poacher, but it was at his peril to use fire-arms. See **GAME**.

GAMING. The art of playing or practising any game, particularly those of hazard: as cards, dice, tables, &c.

GANACHE (*Ganache*, Fr.) In Farriery. Two bones on each side of the hinder part of a horse's head, opposite the neck, which form the lower jaw and give it motion.

GANNET, or **SOLAN GOOSE**. (*Pelecanus Bassanus*. Linn. This species weighs about seven pounds; the



length is three feet two inches. The bill is six inches long, straight almost to the point, where it inclines down; and the sides are irregularly jagged, that it may hold its prey with more security: about an inch from the base of the upper mandible is a sharp process pointing forward; it has no nostrils, but in their place a long furrow, that reaches almost to the end of the bill; the whole is of a dirty white, tinged with ash colour. The tongue is very small, and placed low in the mouth; a naked skin of a fine blue surrounds the eyes, which are of a pale yellow

and are full of vivacity: this bird is remarkable for the quickness of its sight. Martin tells us that Solan is derived from an Irish word expressive of that quality. From the corner of the mouth is a narrow slip of black bare skin, that extends to the hind part of the head; beneath the chin is another that, like the pouch of the pelican, is dilatable, and of size sufficient to contain six entire herrings; which in the breeding season it carries at once to its mate or young. The young birds, during the first year differ greatly in colour from the old ones; being of a dusky hue, speckled with numerous triangular white spots; and at that time resemble in colours the speckled diver. Each bird, if left undisturbed, would only lay one egg in the year, but if that be taken away they will lay another, if that is also taken, then a third, but never more that season. Their egg is white and rather less than that of the common goose; the nest is large, and formed of any thing the bird finds floating on the water, such as grass, sea-plants, shavings, &c. These birds frequent the isle of Ailsa, in the Firth of Clyde; the rocks adjacent to St. Kilda; the Stalks of Soulliskerry, near the Orkneys; the Skelig Isles, off the coasts of Kerry, Ireland; and the Bass Isles, in the Firth of Forth. The multitudes that inhabit these places are prodigious, and darken the air by the vastness of the flocks that rise from the nests as you approach the rocks. These birds are well known on many parts of the coasts of England, not, however by the name of solan geese. In Cornwall and Ireland they are called gannets; by the Welsh gan. We are uncertain whether the gannet breeds in any other parts of Europe besides our own islands: except, as Mr. Ray suspects, the Sula of Brisson (described in Clusius's Exotics, which breeds in Zeroe Isles) be the same bird. In winter the gannet

migrates to the southward and appears upon the coast of Portugal.

GARGANEY (*Anas querquedula*. Linn.) The bill of the garganey is of a deep lead colour; the crown of the head dusky, with oblong streaks; a white line extends from the corner of each eye to the back of the neck, the upper part of which is of a pale purple, marked with minute oblong lines of white, pointing downwards; the breast of a light brown, with semicircular bars of black; the belly, white; the lower part and vent, varied with specks and bars of a dusky hue; the coverts of the wings, gray; the first quill feathers, ash coloured; the scapulars, long and narrow, beautifully striped with white, ash colour, and black; the tail, dusky; legs, ash colour. The head, coverts of the wings, and scapulars of the female, are of a brownish ash colour; the breast, white, dusky, and orange; the space round the eyes, dark. As regards size, the garganey is larger than the teal, and smaller than the widigeon. It frequents the fresh waters of Europe, and in many places is called the summer teal.

GARTH or **FISH-GARTH**. A wear or dam in a river for the catching of fish.

GARTHMAN (in old statutes). One that owns an open wear where fish are taken.

GAZE-HOUND, or **GAST HOUND**. A dog that pursues game with courage and fleetness, relying more upon his sight than his scent.—This species was formerly in much request in the north of England, but is now nearly lost. Gordon's famous hounds, mentioned in the Sporting Magazine, have a close affinity to the old English gaze-hound.

GELDING. A horse that has been castrated. See **CASTRATION**.

GENNET. A name applied to a species of small horse, common in Spain.—Also a small animal, native of Spain, somewhat larger than the weasel, which it much resembles.

GENTLE. A particular kind of worm or maggot used as a bait in angling. They may be bred from coarse fish or from a liver, and fed or cleansed for after use.

GER or **GYR-FALCON**, **White** (*Falco cundicans*). This species is very common in Iceland; is found in Lapland and Norway, but rarely in the Orkneys or North Britain. In Asia it dwells in the highest points of the Uralian and other Siberian mountains, and dares the coldest climates throughout the year. This bird is pre-eminent in courage as well as beauty, and is the terror of other hawks. It was flown at all kinds of fowl, how great soever, but its chief game was herons and cranes. The white gyr-falcon of Pennant has legs and cere of a bluish ash, the bill bluish and greatly hooked; the eye dark blue, the throat of a pure white; the body, wings, and tail of the same colour, most elegantly marked with dusky bars, lines, or spots, leaving the white the far prevailing colour. There are instances, though rare, of its being found entirely white. In some the whole tail is crossed by remote bars of black or brown; in others, they appear only very faintly on the middle feathers: the feathers of the thighs are very long and unspotted: the legs strong and of a light blue. It weighs forty-five ounces troy; length nearly two feet; extent four feet two inches. This species, with the Iceland (brown) and Greenland falcons, are reserved for the kings of Denmark, who send a falconer with attendants, annually, into Iceland to purchase them. They are caught by the natives, a certain number of whom in every district are licensed for that purpose.

GESTURE. The action and due position of all the parts of the body; of the head, the shoulders; the body or trunk; of the arms, hands, fingers; of the lower limbs, and of the feet. The fundamental principles

upon which oratorical gesture and most of the scientific gymnastic movements depend, may be understood from the following analysis and illustration. Let a figure stand in an erect position, with arms and hands unrestrained and at rest (as

FIG. 1.



in Fig. 1). From this position let the arm be raised as high as it can be, the extremity of the fingers will sweep, in a vertical direction, a semicircle, terminating in the zenith ($R d h e z$), at the interval of about forty-five degrees (as in

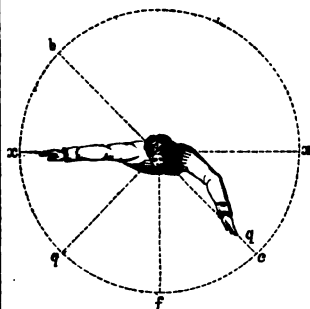
FIG. 2.



Fig. 2). The centre of this is the shoulder, and the radius a line equal to the sum of the arm, the wrist, and the hand. If in the transverse direction the arm be extended across the body, as far as conve-

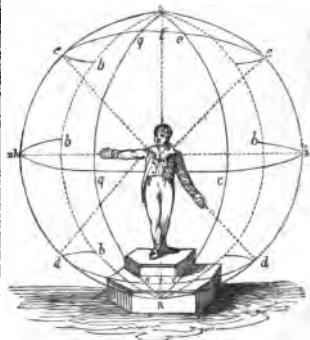
nience will permit, and then swept horizontally round and outwards,

FIG. 3.



without turning the back (as in Fig. 3), in this case also, the extremity of the fingers will describe a curve which may be considered as a semicircle ($e f q x b$). Next, let a sphere be described according to the stereographic projection, consisting of the primitive circle ($z h R h$), the right circle ($z R$) and

FIG. 4.



two oblique circles ($z q R - z c R$) in an angle of forty-five degrees, at each side between the right and primitive circles. The circles are in the hemisphere next the eye.—In the other hemisphere let two other oblique circles ($z b R$ and $z b R$) be described, also distant forty-five

degrees from the primitive circle. — These circles are distinguished by dotted lines and placed near the primitive. — All these circles are intersected by three others: by one great circle (h f h) passing through the projecting point, and here called the horizontal circle, and by two lesser circles (e f e and d f d) parallel to it above and below at the distance of forty-five degrees.

The human figure, as in fig. 1, is supposed to be so placed within this artificial sphere, that the centre of the breast shall coincide with the centre of the sphere, and that the diameter of the horizontal circle, perpendicular to a radius drawn to the projecting point, shall pass through the shoulders; then, any position, motion, and attitude of the arms of the actor may be referred to, determined, and regulated systematically, by these circles and their intersections.

GIG. A common term for a light one horse chaise.

GIGS or BLADDERS, or FLAPS (in Farriery). Small pustules with black heads, that grow inside the lips of a horse under his great jaw teeth, and cause much pain. They should be opened with a knife, and the wounds washed with salt and water.

GINs. Devices, such as horse-hair and wire nooses, springes, dulls, &c. to take birds, fish, and the smaller quadrupeds by the neck or legs, or both.

GIRLE (among Hunters). A roe-buck of two years old.

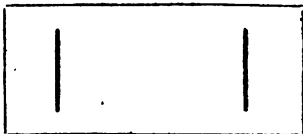
GIRTHS (of a Saddle). Strong bands of canvass or web brought under a horse's belly, and buckled at each end to the saddle, to retain it in its proper place. The patent elastic Indian-rubber girth prevents the saddle from shifting forward, and does not break in-leaping.

GIRTH-WEB. The name of the strong cloth of which saddle-girths are made.

GIVE-AND-TAKE PLATES, where horses, &c. carried a certain

weight according to their height, regulated by a graduated scale:— thus, horses measuring fourteen hands, to carry nine stone; above or below which height, to carry seven pounds more or less, for every inch higher or lower than the fourteen hands fixed as the criterion.

Example.— A horse measuring fourteen hands one inch and a half (four inches making one hand), will carry nine stone, ten pounds, eight ounces: a horse measuring thirteen hands two inches and a half, will carry only eight stone, three pounds, eight ounces; the former being one inch and a half above the fourteen hands, the other one inch and a half below it; the weight is therefore added or diminished by the eighth of every inch, higher or lower, weight in proportion. The horses were measured on a flat stone, about six feet long and three feet broad.



The two broad lines on the stone are five feet distant from each other, the space allowed between the animal's fore and hind feet; and the length of each line is two feet, the space allowed between the two fore feet, as also the same between the two hind feet.

It was a practice to make the horse shrink down when touched on his withers; and thus, when they felt the standard, they, from use, would crouch a little, which of course made them appear less than they really were, and entitled them to carry a less weight than they ought in the race.

GLANDERS. The transition is ready from a highly inflamed state to ulcerating condition, whence we can account for the mutation of the farcy into glanders. The general symptoms of glanders, are, a dis-

charge, mostly from the left nostril, seldom from the right, and sometimes from both. The running at first is inconsiderable, and in substance resembles the white of an egg. The membrane within the nostril is unusually red; the swelling of the glands or kernels under the jaw, and between the parts of the lower jaw, is almost invariably observable on the same side as the infected nostril. In other respects, the animal exhibits every appearance of soundness, as regard its appetite, condition, spirits, &c. The urine is generally crude and transparent. Glanders are not unfrequently accompanied by a cutaneous disease, of a scorbutic character, called farcin or farcy. Glanders may be divided into two stages, namely; 1. the acute, or rapid violent stage; and, 2. the chronic, or slow mild stage. The acute glanders are frequently accompanied by acute farcy; in that case, large painful tumours in various parts, ulcers about the face, neck, or lips appear; also inflammation and ulceration of the fore or hind legs, testicles, and sheath. In short, when the disease has arrived at this frightful stage, all hopes of cure are gone, and it would be an act of humanity to destroy the suffering animal at once, and release him from torture. It would also be the wisest plan, in order to prevent farther contagion amongst other horses.—Chronic glanders are of an opposite character, and in the early stages, so mild in their progress, that the health, condition, or appetite of the horse is not at all affected. If the animal be well kept, and moderately worked, he may continue a useful servant to his owner many years. The symptoms of chronic glanders, in their advanced stages, are ulcers inside the nostrils, which, if too high up to be visible, may be known to exist from the suppurated running that drops from the nose; sometimes it exudes in such quantities, and is of so sticky and thick a substance, that

it adheres to the orifice of the nostrils and upper lip, so as frequently to impede free nasal respiration, and cause the animal to snuffle and snore. Sometimes the matter has a sanguineous appearance, and if the animal be overworked, in this advanced stage of the disorder, he will often bleed profusely from the nose. If, in the mild or early stage of chronic glanders, blood flow from the nose, or the matter have a foul smell, it is a sure signal of the second stage coming on; consequently, the running flows more copiously, and becomes more offensive; the glands under the jaw increase in size and hardness, and adhere close to the jaw-bone. Matter appears also in the inner corners of the eyes. The horse falls off in condition, has a constant inclination to stool, coughs violently, and in a short time death closes the sufferings of the poor animal.

GLEAD. See KITE.

GODOLPHIN ARABIAN. It may be confidently asserted, that this famous stallion contributed more to the improvement of our native breed than any other horse, before or since his day—all our present first-raters partaking of his valuable blood. Unlike the majority of foreign horses, no pedigree was brought over with him; indeed, it is altogether conjectural whence he originally came. All we know with certainty is that Mr. Coke obtained him in Paris, where it is said he was employed in drawing a cart. The general opinion, however, was that he had been stolen, and smuggled into France. Mr. Coke parted with him to Mr. Williams, proprietor of the St. James's Coffee-house, and the latter gentleman presented him to the Earl of Godolphin, in whose stud he died in December, 1753, at Gogmagog, Cambridgeshire, aged twenty-nine.

In 1730 and 1731, the Godolphin Arabian was teaser to Hobgoblin (a son of Aleppo by the Darley Arabian), and on the latter refusing to

cover Roxana, she was put to the Arabian, and that cover produced Lath, admitted by judges to have been one of the finest and best horses that had appeared on the turf since the days of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This accidental circumstance, as it must be deemed, brought the Godolphin Arabian into repute, and the best mares were sent to him, happily for those interested in the breed of an animal which, says Buffon, "declines no service; exerts all his strength; and, that his obedience may be complete, will strain every nerve, till he even expires under his generous efforts."

A faithful portrait of the Arabian was taken by Stubbs, who has introduced the cat towards whom this extraordinary stallion evinced so strong an attachment, from constantly living in the stable with him; and this affection the horse manifested in a remarkable degree on the death of his favourite. It would occupy too much space to enumerate all his get: he was sire of Babraham, Bajazet, Blank, Cade, Matchless, Mirza, Old England, Regulus, &c.—The Godolphin was a bay horse, about fifteen hands high, with some white on the off hind pastern.

GODWIT, The (*Scolopax agricephala*, Lin.), is nearly as large as the woodcock; arrives in small flocks in September, and continues with us the whole winter. Its bill is four inches long, bending a little upwards, black at the point, and of a pale purple towards the base; a whitish streak passes from the bill to the eye; the head, neck, and upper parts, of a dingy reddish brown; each feather marked down the middle with a dark spot; the fore part of the breast streaked with black. In the female, the throat and neck are gray or ash-coloured. The godwit walks like the curlew, and feeds on worms and insects. When the weather becomes severe, it quits the fens, where it rears its young, and seeks the sea-shore or salt marshes.

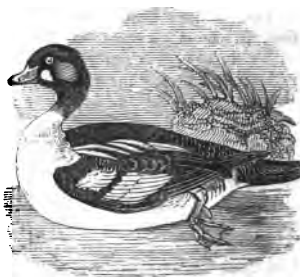
It is caught in nets in the same way and at the same season as the ruff.



and reeves. The godwit is reckoned a great delicacy, and, when fattened, sells for five shillings, and frequently more, in the markets.

GODWIT, The Red. This bird is not only larger, but is distinguished from the common godwit by the reddishness of its plumage. The bill is nearly four inches long, slightly turned upwards, dark at the tip, and of a dull yellowish red at the base. Its general appearance, however, and habits, are nearly the same as those of the godwit. It is not very common in this country: the flesh is said to be most grateful to the palate.

GOLDEN EYE (*Anas clangula*, Lin.). A species of wild duck rarely



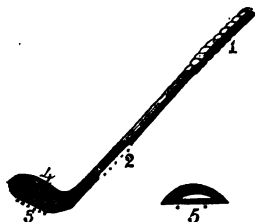
found on the British coasts. It is variegated with black, white, and blackish green feathers. It has a

white spot near the mouth, and the eyes are of a shining gold colour.

GOLDFINDER was got by Snap, dam by Blank, grandam by Regulus. (Blank and Regulus were both sons of the Godolphin Arabian.) Goldfinder was a horse of great speed and power; was never beaten, and never paid forfeit. He won upwards of 5,200*l.* and the Newmarket cup twice: the day after walking over for the cup, in the first October meeting, he broke down in his exercise, otherwise it was intended to have started him for the king's plate against Eclipse. He was sold at Mr. Shafto's sale, in October, 1771, to Sir C. Sedley for 1350 guineas.—He covered at Nut-hall Temple, near Nottingham, at twenty guineas, in 1774; in 1777, the charge was twenty-five guineas; in 1779, he was removed to Mitcham in Surrey, and covered at ten guineas; in 1782, at the same place, for five guineas, at which price he continued till his death, which occurred in 1789. Goldfinder was foaled in 1764.

GOLF (pronounced *Gouf*). A game much practised in Scotland, and said to be peculiar to that country. So early as 1457, it was prohibited by statute, lest it should interfere with the sport of archery. Some derive the name from a Dutch game called Kolf, in some respects similar, being played with clubs.

The club is from three to four feet in length, according to the



height and length of arm of the player.

At No. 1. it is covered round

with list, as far down from the top as is necessary for the two hands, when striking. The upper part above No. 2, is generally of some very pliant tough wood, as hickory, and is joined slantingly to the head by strong glue, and strengthened by well resined cord. The head, from the joining at No. 2, is of hard wood, such as beech, and tapered off, according to the grain of the wood, so as not to be liable to split when striking the ball. A want of due attention to this will render the head liable to split and fly off at the first hard stroke. The face of the club is secured by a piece of hard bone, let in at the bottom at No. 3, extending as far as the lines, about three quarters of an inch broad, and half an inch thick. No. 4 shows the reverse of the club head, which slopes off from the flat front, and shows a half oval reverse. The opening left in the figure (5) is filled with about six ounces of lead, to give additional weight to the head.

The ball, which is about the size of an egg, is made of leather, previously boiled, and afterwards stuffed with feathers; the sewing is turned inwards, leaving a small opening for inserting the feathers, which is then closed with about two stitches. It afterwards receives several coats of white paint, and, when dry, is fit for use.

The game is played by two or more, an equal number on each side, and two balls are used, one of each party striking in turn; but if the last striker does not drive his ball so far on as that of his opponent, one of his party must then strike *one* or perhaps *two* more, and the game is thus marked by calling out *one*, *two*, or *three* more, as the case may be. If more than two are playing, the same person does not strike twice in succession: a miss is counted one. The party who puts the ball into the hole at the fewest strokes wins the game.

The grounds for this amusement

vary in different parts of Scotland. Some are nearly square; in which case there is a hole at each corner; and, if irregular, there is one at each angle: so that the party go quite round to the spot whence they started. Generally there is a quarter of a mile between each hole. Besides the club described, there are occasionally eight or nine, carried by the attendant or caddy, of different shapes, as well of wood as of iron, to strike the ball in whatever situation it may chance to be found by the player. These are called *putters*—being short and heavy, of the same form, but larger in the head, for making a steady and direct stroke when near the hole; or for making a hit out of a rut, or on a hard road, where the first club would be in danger of breaking. When a ball falls into a hole or rut, from which it is impossible to *strike* it, the party is allowed to take it out with his hand, and throw it up in a line with the spot, which is accounted as *one*, and he then strikes from where it chances to rest. According to the rules of some societies, however, the player is not allowed to touch his ball till holed.

This game can be played on sands at any season when the weather is favourable; but, when the grass is long, the balls are impeded, and not easily found again when struck to any distance. A good player will strike his ball over the tallest tree; but if there be an opening sufficient to allow it to go through clear of branches below, he will send the ball farther, by striking it so as it may not rise higher than thirty feet. The holes made in the sand or turf are generally about seven to eight inches in diameter.

This is a very healthful but not laborious amusement, as some time is allowed for conversation between each stroke, which, if they are good players, impels the ball upwards of two hundred yards, and several minutes elapse ere the party come up to where the balls have rested.—

When more than one party appear on the ground, the first that starts is allowed to go on two strokes a-head before the other party strikes off. This prevents confusion.

The chief places where this game is played are—at Edinburgh, on a fine green to the south of the city called the Links; on the Links at Leith; at St. Andrew's, in Fife-shire; the Green, near Glasgow; and on the Inches, north and south of Perth. It may be added, that every Saturday in the season it is practised at Blackheath, near London, where there is a golf club of very old standing; one has recently been established at Manchester.

To encourage this amusement, the city of Edinburgh, in 1744, gave to the company of golfers a silver club, to be played for annually by the members, the victor to append a gold or silver piece to the prize. For their better accommodation, twenty-two of the members subscribed 30*l.* each in 1768, for building a club-house. The spot chosen for this purpose was the south-west corner of Leith Links, where an area was feued from the magistrates of Edinburgh, and a commodious club-house and hotel erected upon it.

GOOSE, The *BARNACLE*, is smaller than the common wild goose, weighing about five pounds; the bill black



and very short; the head, small; the forehead and cheeks, white; a black line runs from the bill to the eyes; the hind part of the head, the whole neck, and upper part of the breast and back, of a deep black; the un-

der side of the body and coverts of the tail, white; the back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, beautifully barred with black, gray, and white; the rump, tail, and legs, black. Barnacle geese appear in flocks, during the winter, on the north-west coasts of this kingdom, and in the Western Isles of Scotland: they visit the south only when the season is most inclement. Those taken on the shores of Wexford Haven, in Ireland, are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flavour. They are very shy and wild, but soon become familiar. It is hardly necessary to combat the idle error of this bird being bred from a shell sticking to the bottoms of ships. It is well known to be hatched from an egg in the ordinary manner, and to differ in few particulars from the rest of its kind.

Goose, The *Brent*, is not larger than a Muscovy duck, except that the body is longer. The bill, the



head, the neck, and upper part of the breast and legs, are black; on each side the slenderest part of the neck is a white spot; the lower part of the breast, the scapulars, and coverts of the wings, are ash-coloured, clouded with a deeper shade; the feathers above and below the tail, white; the tail and quill feathers, black. They are much esteemed for their delicacy.

These varieties agree in one common character of feeding upon vegetables, and being remarkable for their fecundity; but the tame goose

is most fruitful. Leading a more secure life, and partaking of plenty, its prolific powers increase in proportion to its ease; and though the wild goose seldom lays more than eight eggs, the tame bird frequently lays above twenty.

The Goose, in its wild state, always retains the same marks: the whole upper part is ash-coloured; the breast and belly, of a dirty white; the bill large and elevated, of a flesh-colour, tinged with yellow, black at the tip; the legs of a saffron colour; and the claws black. The wild goose is smaller than the tame. In the tame state, geese, as well as other domestic animals, vary almost infinitely in their marks; but these birds invariably retain the white ring round their tail, a proof that both are descended from one original. They are said to be very long lived. The wild goose breeds in the northern parts of Europe; and, in the beginning of winter, visits the more temperate regions: they have also been known to breed in the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. They are often seen in flocks of from fifty to a hundred, flying at very great heights. Their cry is heard when at an imperceptible distance above us; and this seems bandied from one to another, as among hounds in pursuit. On coming to the ground by day, they range themselves in line, and appear rather to have descended for rest than refreshment. After continuing in this form for an hour or two, one of them, with a loud long note, sounds a charge; to which the rest attend, and they all pursue their journey with renewed alacrity.— Their flight is regularly arranged; they either go in a line abreast, or in two lines, joining in an angle in the middle. Their track is generally so high, that it is very difficult to reach them with a fowling-piece: in long and severe frosts, however, they fly much lower, and at such times afford good sport to the gunner. The common gray wild goose

forms an excellent dish for the table.

GORGE (in Falconry). That part of a hawk which first receives the meat, and is called the *craw* in all other fowl.

GOSHAWK (*Falco palumbarius*, Ray), with black cere, edged with yellow; legs yellow; body brown; the prime feathers of the tail marked with pale streaks, and the eyebrows white. It was once in high esteem among falconers, being flown at cranes, geese, partridges, and pheasants. It breeds in Scotland, and builds its nest in trees. It is very destructive to game, and dashes through the woods with vast impetuosity; but if it cannot catch the object of its pursuit almost immediately, desists, and perches on a bough till some new game appears. This species is common in Muscovy and Siberia: they extend to the river Amur; and are used by the emperor of China in his sporting excursions, attended by his grand falconer and one thousand of the



subordinates. Every bird has a silver plate fastened to its leg, with the name of the falconer who has the charge of it, that in case it be lost it may be brought to the proper owner.

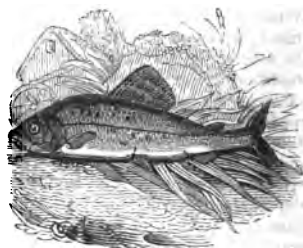
GRAINING. See **DACE**.

GRASS. A well known vegetable food for cattle of all sorts. The grasses are a very numerous family, though all are not equally beneficial in their culture.

GRAVITATING STOP. A con-

trivance invented by Manton to diminish the hazard of loading your piece at full cock, as well as the risk of carrying your gun through rough grounds with both barrels cocked.

GRAYLING (The), or **UMMER**, spawns in May, and is in the best condition about the month of November. They will greedily take all the baits that a trout does, except the minnow, and commonly frequent the same streams. They must be angled for with very fine tackle, as they are a timid fish, and when hooked must be managed with care,



as the hold in the mouth easily gives way; in which case, however, they speedily return to the bait. They are, on an average, from sixteen to eighteen inches long, delicious to the palate, and said to have the fragrant smell of the plant thymalus. The jug-tail worm is one of the best baits for grayling.

GREASE, so termed from the similitude which the discharge bears to that animal secretion called by the same name. This very frequent disease is a discharge from the skin of the part immediately above the hoof, sometimes attended with cracks and swellings extending higher up. It is caused by weakness of the parts, occasioned by long standing in a stable, or by cold from repeated washing of the legs without rubbing them dry, or from moisture constantly under the feet. Grease may be sometimes owing to constitutional debility, particularly in young horses, brought on suddenly by changes in

their diet, &c. and the want of exercise. The hind legs are oftener attacked than the fore; perhaps, because they are usually not so well rubbed and dried; and, perhaps, from the stretch which is kept upon them in stalls which slant downwards. Although a horse may be fat, and apparently in good condition, still the disease may be caused by this very fulness, producing a partial debility in the feet. Grease may be either a simple discharge, or be connected with cracks and swelled legs. The treatment, therefore, must be adapted to the different degrees of the complaint. In the first instance, when the complaint is mild, the feet should be bathed in warm water, and, having been dried, the following astringent lotion should be applied, by tying a rag wetted with it on the parts, and repeating the application twice a day, with gentle exercise, and green food if possible, mashes, opening medicines, and nitre:—Take of sulphate of zinc two drachms, decoction of oak bark a pint; mix. If cracks begin to show themselves, with an ichorous discharge of a thin and greenish nature, we must not use the above lotion, but first poultice the parts with warm linseed poultice or mashed turnips, bathing the parts occasionally with warm water. These applications are to be continued for eight or ten days, until a healthy discharge comes on, when the above astringent may be safely applied.

If, however, the cracks become large, and swelling of the legs follow, the above poulticing and fomenting plan must be mainly assisted by constitutional means, such as occasional diuretic balls and alterative medicines; and the following may be used after the astringent lotion is tried:—Take of verdigrise, half an ounce; prepared calamine-stone, one ounce; chalk powdered, two drachms; tar, a quarter of a pound; mix. Anoint the parts daily with this. Confirmed grease, notwithstanding all our efforts, will

often follow; and this is when the cracks become ulcers and discharge a foul and peculiarly stinking fluid; horny or thick nobs will also form, called, by the farriers, grapes. Then we must, in addition to warm fomentations, use the fermenting poultice, which is flour moistened and leavened into a state of fermentation by yeast. This will be found to correct the discharge in a few days. The discharge, however, ought not to be too suddenly dried up, when the complaint has gone to such lengths, but rowels or setons should be applied in the thighs, and allowed to discharge several days first. Then the following astringents may be applied to dry up the discharge:—Take equal parts of verdigrise, white vitriol, alum, and sugar of lead, half an ounce. Dissolve them in half a pint of water, or of oil of vitriol half an ounce, water half a pint; mix. Or of corrosive sublimate two drachms, dissolved in a little spirit of wine, and added to half a pint of water. When the discharge is stopped, and the disease apparently removed, let the horse be turned to grass, or into a straw-yard; and, in a week or two, fire the parts, so as to cause the skin to contract, and so establish a permanent pressure on the parts.

GREAT, GREEN, GRAY, and GOLDEN PLOVER. See PLOVER.

GREBE (*Podiceps*, Temm.), The Lesser, DABCHICK, or SPIDER DIVER (*Colymbus minutus*, Lin.) The weight of this species is from six to seven ounces; the length to the rump, ten inches; the top of the head and upper side of the body, neck, and breast are of a deep brown tinged with red: the belly is ash-coloured, mixed with a silvery white, and some red; the legs, of a dirty green. The wings of this species, as of all the others, are small, and the legs placed far behind; they walk with difficulty, and seldom fly, trusting to their safety by diving, which they do with great swiftness, and con-

tinue long under water. Their food is fish and water-plants.



They regularly breed in all parts of the kingdom, on still and stagnant waters, whether lakes or slow rivers. The nest is made of a prodigious quantity of weeds, about a foot wide, and very thick, on the water, among flags or other aquatic plants; and, from its weight, often sinks so far into the water that the eggs are wetted. The birds begin to make their nest the latter end of April, and lay generally from four to six eggs of a dirty white colour, and of oblong shape, rather larger than the blackbird. The reason the nest is not oftener found, is, its having the appearance of a heap of weeds on the water, which it always carefully covers when it quits. The birds are very shy, so that it is only with very great caution that they can be seen on the nest; the young follow the mother as soon as they are hatched. Some little time before, and about the time of their beginning to build, they may be seen continually flying short distances along the water, making a shrill chattering noise, as the male is very busy in pursuit of the other sex. When this is heard, you may be sure there is a nest at no great distance. This is the least and most plentiful of six other species of

grebe, all of which breed in this country.

GREYHOUND. A well bred greyhound is characterized by a symmetry of form superior to any other known dog. His general appearance bespeaks great swiftness in running, which is rendered more evident by a minute examination of those different points by which sportsmen form a judgment previously to trial. If we take the hare for a model, a greyhound will be found to assimilate with her in some peculiarities of shape, as, in the nearness of the shoulder-blades upwards; the depth of the chest; the length, muscle, and sweep of the thighs, and the formation of the hind legs and feet: and these are allowed to be the points of speed.



The greyhound, also, has a long neck and fine sharpened head and nose, with small ears; is rather low and thin at the shoulder, and short between the knee and the fore foot, the latter being round and close like a cat's. The lowness in front affords a facility in picking up or killing at speed, while the short joints and round feet give strength, which enables the animal to stop and turn with the hare in a small compass. The best winded dogs are observed to be well hooped in the ribs; by which they are more capable of sustaining a long or severe course, as the action of the lungs is less confined or restricted than in animals which are flat-sided. Broad and muscular loins are, also, essential

to support and give effect to the strong impelling power of the hinder legs and thighs. The thigh bones, upwards, are wide apart and prominent; and the tail is fine and long, and shows itself low from its insertion, so as to allow a greater degree of freedom in the action of the haunches in running. These points in a greyhound should be always preferred, because they are not only proofs of good breeding, but it is notorious that dogs so formed have obtained the highest celebrity from their performances in the field. With respect to colour, it is quite a matter of fancy, and, consequently, not worth attention.—Good dogs have been produced of all complexions, and every gentleman may indulge his taste in this particular without prejudice to his kennel.

Breeding.—To breed greyhounds with success requires considerable judgment. A kennel may be easily filled, but it is extremely difficult to procure a convenient number of good dogs. A considerable knowledge of the subject of breeding, and great attention, aided by peculiar facilities, are scarcely sufficient to insure the possession of a superior dog; as, notwithstanding the numbers that are bred from the best blood, few prove beyond mediocrity in qualifications. To reduce this risk as much as possible, a dog and bitch should be selected with a good pedigree, both of which can or have run well, of a fine and perfect symmetry, with good constitutions, and free from disease; if the bitch be aged, take a dog of three years old; but if the dog be aged, select a bitch of two or three years old.

In the choice of puppies, when very young, there is not any criterion by which we can judge, as the points cannot be discovered at so early a period; a bitch should not be allowed to bring up more than four, or she will be inclined to wean them too soon. Puppies whelped between the middle of February and

the middle of April, thrive better than at any other time of the year; as they obtain strength before the heat of summer can affect them; and, from being bred early, they are more capable of bearing, and, consequently, less liable to be injured by the cold in winter.

A greyhound dog may be considered equal to his most powerful performances at three years old: some published opinions state “the best age to be four years;” but, at three, he is unquestionably in the greatest perfection as to speed, strength, courage, and activity; and, therefore, can never be able to support a course with more effect than at that age, provided his owner has previously done him full justice in training, &c. Bitches are generally more forward, and may be considered as reaching their meridian at two years and a half old: some examples may be selected not exactly favourable to these opinions; but they are confined to particular cases, and relate to extraordinary dogs who ran their most celebrated courses after that age. These instances, however, may have been entirely accidental, and are by no means to be regarded as proofs of superiority in the animal at a more advanced period. A practical observation of general or frequent results will produce the most advantageous conclusions for the formation of a correct judgment.

Proper Age to enter Greyhounds.—Puppies should not be entered before they are fifteen months old, either dog or bitch; and special care should be taken (if they prove worth preserving) to treat them with great lenity during the first season; otherwise, they are liable to contract injuries, from which ligamentary enlargements may arise that destroy all future expectation of excellence.

Running false, or cunning.—It is well known that all greyhounds, after having been much used, acquire a habit of *waiting to kill*, without using

their best exertions in speed; this lurching is termed "running cunning," and, according to the regulations of coursing is always discountenanced. Cunning rarely occurs in young dogs, but is usually the result of experience, and is often brought on earlier by injudicious working: a greyhound may, occasionally, run two courses in one day; but such practices should not be frequent when the courses are severe. Great attention must be paid to valuable dogs, as they may be often preserved for an additional season with proper caution in this particular: frequent change of field is also desirable; by constantly running over the same ground, dogs obtain a knowledge of the direction in which hares will go, and frequently make for the covert instead of pursuing the animal in a direct line, which is another trick of "cunning" practised by them. Whenever such propensities are observed in a greyhound (let his former excellence have been ever so great), he is never to be depended upon afterwards in running matches.

GREYHOUND, IRISH (*Canis gratus Hibernicus*). This is the largest of the dog kind, and in its appearance the most beautiful and majestic. The breed is peculiar to Ireland, where it was formerly of great service in destroying the wolves with which that country was infested, but is now extremely rare. These dogs are generally of a white or cinnamon colour, and more robust than the common greyhound, their aspect mild, and their disposition gentle and peaceable. They are superior in strength to the mastiff or bulldog, and uniformly seize their antagonists by the back and shake them to death.

GREYHOUND, ITALIAN (*Canis gratus Italianus*). This species has the body arched, the snout tapering, and the hair smooth, and is only half the size of the common greyhound. It is a beautiful and delicate animal, not commonly met in Eng-

land, the climate not being congenial to its constitution.

GRICE. A young wild boar.

GRIG. The smallest kind of eel. See **EEL**.

GROGGINESS. Stiffness produced in the foot of a horse by battering the hoof on hard ground.—Swelling of the leg and contraction of the sinews often succeed.

GROOM. A servant whose duty consists in tending horses and taking care of the stable. Mr. Lawrence states the duties of a groom to consist in "dressing, dieting, exercising, and administering physic" to them. He should demean himself after so gentle and kind a manner towards his horses as to cause them to love him; for horses are much attached to man, and in every respect most docile and obedient to his will.

GROUND ANGLING. Fishing under water without a float, and with a bullet or plummet of lead. This method is advisable in cold weather, as the fish then swim very low.

GROUND BAIT, boiled corn, grains steeped in blood, snails, chopped worms, guts of fowl, &c. thrown into rivers and ponds at the accustomed fishing places.

GROUSE. See **BLACK COCK**, **PTARMIGAN**, **RED GROUSE**, and **WOOD GROUSE**.

GROUSE SHOOTING. See **SHOOTING**.

GROVELLING. Deer are said to feed grovelling when they eat lying upon their belly.

GRUBBING A COCK. Cutting away the feathers from beneath his wings: this is contrary to the laws of the cockpit.

GUDGEON, famous both for its



flavour and the sport it affords, is a very simple fish, and easily allured

with small red worms, or indeed almost any kind of bait. It is fond of gentle streams with a gravelly bottom; and measures generally from five to six inches in length. Before angling for gudgeon, the bottom should be well stirred up, to rouse them and collect them in shoals together. Gudgeon should not be struck on the first motion of the float, as they commonly nibble the bait before they swallow it. Gudgeon will take a bait from March to October, but are in the greatest perfection in the spring.

"Writers on the natural history of fish say," observes Mr. Salter, "that gudgeons spawn two or three times in the year, but I believe only once, and that happens at different periods in different waters. As, for instance, gudgeons arrive in the river Lea, and go a few miles up it, from the Thames, in the spring, and spawn in May, but the native gudgeon of the Lea do not spawn till after midsummer, which leads to the mistake alluded to above."

It is a curious fact that the small fish, gudgeon, roach, dace, and perch, of the rivers tributary to the Yare, disappear altogether about the month of October, and are seldom to be seen or to be caught till the May following. They are even then few in number and small in size; about June they increase, and by August the rivers are crowded with full and frequent shoals.

GUNPOWDER. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed together. The invention of gunpowder is usually ascribed to Bartholdus Schwartz, a German monk, who discovered it about the year 1320; it is said to have been first used in war by the Venetians against the Genoese in 1380. This destructive powder is composed of seventy-five parts nitre, ten sulphur, and fifteen charcoal in the hundred. The best is small-grained, hard to crumble between the finger and thumb, and of a bluish colour.

GUNS. It is unnecessary, in a

work like this, to enter minutely into a history of the gun, tracing it through all its improvements, additions, and alterations, up from the time it was first known to the present period; suffice it to say, guns were first known and used in the reign of our fourth Edward, at which time they were of course, in accordance with the rudeness of the age, of extremely rude manufacture.—They, like every thing else, have gradually improved, till they have arrived almost at that pitch where improvement can go no farther; a perfection which, it is said, we owe to the use of percussion powder as primers, and which, as a recent introduction, most persons will remember. The Spaniards have for ages been considered the best manufacturers of fowling-piece barrels, and many old sportsmen pride themselves not a little in possessing an article of Madrid manufacture. Their fame seems to have originated in the notion, that the iron used for them must become so thoroughly hardened by the rough journeys it takes on the feet of the mules, over the steep and difficult mountains of Spain; but, for my own part, I see no such great superiority in the Spanish guns; on the contrary, consider them rough, uncouth looking things, no more to be compared to a true London made gun, than their *vin ordinaire* (*vinegar ordinaire* it might be called) is to a pot of Whitebread's brown stout. In London, a gun passes through as many hands almost as a pin, before it is completed; while in Spain, one person, a jack of all trades (and probably in some cases master of none), does the whole thing, from stem to stern. It is not surprising, therefore, that they should be deficient in workmanship and beauty of appearance. Their guns are longer in the barrel, and not well poised, and want the *sine qua non* so necessary for quick and strong shooting, the *patent breech*. Great and various have been the improvements in guns

within these last twenty years; indeed, they are now made with such care, expense, and neatness in London, that I think we may challenge the whole world to produce their equals. A gun, being at the best of times, and in the most careful hands, a dangerous weapon, a person should be careful in selecting one with a substantial firm barrel; I mean rather a heavy barrel than otherwise, since it is better to bear a little extra weight on the arm, than to lessen your load at the risk of your life. The chief point of strength is about a foot from the breech, which part receives the main shock; the other part of the barrel answers as a mere conductor. In buying a gun, it is advisable to select a barrel that has few flaws or specks (*greys* they are technically termed) in it, as no gun is perfectly safe that has them. The London forged ones have more by far than the Birmingham, owing I imagine to the difference of the coals used at the two places. There are several sorts of barrels; the Damascus, for instance, which from the twistings of the iron and steel, have a pretty appearance, but which I think is more likely to bulge than any other; besides which, a higher price is asked for this sort of barrel. Most gunsmiths have ceased making Damascus barrels now, finding a sale of them very precarious; but Mr. Smith, of Princes Street, stuck a long while to them, and I believe still manufactures many. The wire twisted stub has also a neat appearance, and was at one time much in fashion; but for strength and general use, there is none I am convinced equal to the common stub, when well made. As I have observed, caution should be paramount to every other feeling in the purchase of a gun; I will here guard my readers against purchasing the second-hand guns which we see daily advertised for sale, and in every pawnbroker's window; which nine times out of ten are made from inferior materials, having the name

of a London maker emblazoned on the breech; or if really of town make, are full of defects. If you do go to such a market, take especial care that your gun is properly and fairly proved, as many a barrel has been known to go, after passing the usual ordeal of proof. Many plans are recommended for proving a barrel; but none I think so much to be depended on as proof by water, which, when poured into barrels, and the ends properly closed, will make its way out of the smallest aperture; and particularly through the greys, which, on passing your hand over the barrel, will be detected (if there are any) by their dampness. I am not an advocate for the force that is generally used in proving a gun, and feel confident many a one has been made unsound by such unnecessary pressure on the barrel. It is worthy of remark, that old Mr. Baker, a very clever and sound practical man, observes, in an excellent work of his, that he has proved many barrels which had burst after passing the London proof-house. He says (and properly too) that "percussion guns should be tried by percussion principles; for the quickness of ignition is so great, that the force of the former is far above the common flint principles of proof," or words to this effect; an observation which I consider most true and sensible. As for barrels, I prefer the best made Brummagems, that are made for our first rate town smiths; who order a great quantity, and when any are found deficient in regularity and quality, they are exchanged for better ones. It suits the Birmingham forger to get up the very best articles for such customers; as he gets more from them, for the barrels alone, than he can obtain at Birmingham for a gun complete; and it is also very palpable, that where so many are made, they must be good. It is rather an odd thing, that in such an extensive place as London, there is but one which may be called a ma-

nufactory, and that is Mr. Fuller's at Clerkenwell, who certainly has sent out excellent barrels; but I suppose is now so warm in the pocket that he does not attend so particularly to his article as hitherto, at least so says the world. It is also strange that the town gunsmiths, who are so often at a loss for good barrels, do not unite in getting up a first rate workman from Birmingham to make for them on the spot. Surely the London trade could well support such an establishment, which would I think be of the highest benefit to all parties. With respect to the length of the barrel, I should advise it, if a double gun, not to exceed two feet four or six inches; and if a single one, not to exceed two inches of this length; though I prefer eight-and-twenty inches to any length made. A well made barrel of the length I have mentioned, would kill, I am sure, quite as far as one of three feet or more in length; and nothing can be more injudicious or mistaken, than to choose such long ones, as they encumber a man excessively, and don't afford him one jot more sport. I question, indeed, whether the duck guns, which are now made so very long, shoot a bit farther than the common woodcock missile; but that their destructive power originates in the calibre being so much larger, and consequently holding a greater charge. I prefer a small bored gun, such as an eighteen for instance, for a good shot, as I am certain it shoots sharper and stronger. The objection stated against these is, that, on account of the friction, they require more cleaning; but every gun wants cleaning after several shots, and I never could find this sized calibre requires more than any other. For the beginner, perhaps a fourteen calibre would do better, as it would contain more pellets, and consequently give him additional chances; but below this, I never would advise. Much philosophical reasoning might be brought

forward to my recommendation of short barrels; but as my object is to advise from experience alone, I will not load such advice with puzzling disquisitions on that or any other head. Before you determine on a purchase, examine well the barrels, as every thing depends upon that part. Take them out of the stock, and endeavour to look down them against the light, which will infallibly prove whether they are bored regularly or not. This is a necessary precaution, buy when you will, as I have known guns turned out from good makers, that have not only been deficient in this respect, but warped so dreadfully in some part or other, as to render it necessary to have them rebored, &c. in order to shoot strong and well. Indeed, the gun's shooting depends quite as much upon its boring, as the regularity of a clock does upon the pendulum; and neither will be worth a farthing, unless the greatest care is taken on these important points. I have seen bell-mouthed barrels, elongated ones, those enlarged a little before the breech, so as to permit the shot to slide easily down, and many other newfangled things, but be assured, such inventions are all moonshine; and that no gun will shoot so well, as when there is one uniformity of bore from the top of the breeching to the point of the muzzle. Having thus descanted on the barrel, I will proceed to the breech, the principal and moving point of the whole instrument. First, then, this must be very strong; and I advise the parabolic principle, with the aperture from the chamber into the barrel, not too narrow; in order that as free a vent may be given to the whole ignited mass of powder on the shot as possible; having Golding's improvement, the nipple on the centre, which strikes its fire centrally, thereby giving a greater chance of igniting the whole charge of powder. Various have been the schemes and inventions of manufac-

turers on this head, and there is not one who has not produced his *rara avis*; few of which, however, have lived to attain any popularity.—Henry Nock's patent breech was an invention worthy of that skilful mechanic, and has done more good for the trade than any other patent ever sealed. It is truly surprising what ingenious clap-traps have been put forth in the production of guns for public approval; amongst others, the celebrated counter-parabolic breech, and the elevated rib, a piece of iron descending gradually from the breech to the point of the muzzle, having the sight affixed on it. This latter was said to remedy the evil of shooting under the object, which it may in some cases have done; but if the purchaser of a gun understands the sort of stock necessary for his neck and length of arm, or the maker is honest enough (as in duty bound) to attend to this point himself, this appendage would be quite unnecessary; nay more, a useless burthen to the gunner, who could always shoot much better without it. If a young shot begins on this method, he will assuredly spoil his hand for any other constructed gun. The stocking of a gun, as I have before stated, has not that attention either devoted to it, which is so essential for doing justice both to the barrel and the gunner. Persons not encumbered with too much neck, require a straight stock; and those whose arms are not lengthy, a short one, so that the fingers have the triggers fairly under command. Long necked persons should not have their stocks bent so much as is usual, although a greater curve is necessary for such than for those lower in stature. The stock should also be long enough for the cheek to rest on the full part, and not brought too far on the small part of the wood, so as to bring their eyes under the line of the sight. It is a great fault in guns, that in order to make them light and seemly to the eye, so much of the swell of the

stock is pared away, that the gunner is obliged to press his cheek in with force, to let it rest steadily on the stock; when in point of fact, this very swell should instantly meet the cheek, in order to give the eye an immediate level with the mark.—Another point of objection is the butt, which is made so narrow in its length, that its end rests on the top of your shoulder, completely out of its proper position; instead of which, it should be made deep in the butt, fitting in close to the shoulder, and thus giving you a fair and instantaneous view over the barrel, by which means you would hold it much firmer in your grasp, and prevent the recoil (which will happen with the best guns after much firing) annoying your shoulder. Again, I would have the heel, or butt-plate, laid on quite flat, so as to come bang against the hard part of your shoulder, and lie close thereon, instead of having it (as is usually the case) shaped into a curve. The stock should be of good well seasoned walnut, knotty throughout, or at least with as little straight grained wood as possible. The knots in the stock having a handsome appearance, it is the custom with some manufacturers to insert knots of wood in plain stocks, or straight grained wood. This should be looked to, as it often happens, that with wear and tear in shooting, these knots come out altogether, or become loose and unsightly. Very little gumption is necessary to detect this cheat, as the knots that are made and inserted must be much smoother and even than those which are natural to the wood. Stocks are often manufactured of cherry and maple wood, which, though very beautiful, are not serviceable, as the grain is so fine that the least scratch is seen, nor can it stand the shock of firing; the stock, therefore, becomes shaken, and the locks admit of damp, consequently none but an exquisite would purchase such a one. After the day's shooting, it is a good plan to rub a few drops of

linseed oil over the wood part of your gun; it keeps the grain in good condition, and prevents the wood-worm from destroying it.—Let us now look at the lock department. First, then, I recommend the back action with the springs not too long, but as smoothly put together as possible; having, when the sportsman works it up and down, a soft, oily, and feathery action in its movements. If there is the least jar on the finger, be assured there is something wrong, and this very thing will spoil the quickness of your shooting. I have seen no percussion locks (good as many makers turn them out) so neat, combined with such strength and evenness of touch, as Golding's newly invented convexed lock, which directs the cock to the centre of the breech, thus doing away with that zigzag train by which the charge in guns made by other eminent makers is fired, and consequently igniting the whole charge instantaneously. In fact the gun altogether, as also the patent safety-guard, are such as entitle the maker to the patronage of all sportsmen, both old and young. Having said thus much of one manufacturer, let it not be supposed I do so to the prejudice of other highly respectable makers, such, for instance, as Forsyth, Nock, Manton, Baker, Purdey, Smith, Tatham, &c. who unquestionably turn out good and killing guns, if you will but hold them straight; but because I really feel Golding has struck out a new light in manufacturing this article. To return, then, the young sportsman at all events should never attempt to take his lock to pieces, although he may find an apparatus placed in his gun-case for so doing. My reason is, that the springs, though apparently sufficiently strong for the purposes designed, are nevertheless very delicate in this; and if the least bent in meddling with them, never work so well afterwards, and consequently are not so effectual in the field.

The removal from the plate is not so much the hazard, as the replacing them; to do which, none but one of the trade is equal. The removal of the parts of the lock frequently arises from a mistaken notion with young sportsmen that they need oiling; but permit me to inform them they are in error. A properly fitted back action, or in fact any other lock, needs no oil above three or four times a year, and that from a piece of linen just moistened, and well rubbed over the works. Three or four times a year, then, is full often enough to remove your locks. If you desire to shoot with a flint gun, I would certainly advise Mr. Smith's patent pan, as I consider it the very best, not only as to keeping the priming dry, but in its general construction. The triggers I would have rather short and rounded, the hinder one not so much lengthened as we generally see, and not curved or made flat for the finger; because I consider this rounded mode will enable the pull to be more sensitive, and if short, not so much chance of catching in briars, bushes, &c. The ramrod should not be too wide in the head, as it will then go up and down in the barrel without jarring or scratching it. Always wash your barrel out, first with cold and finish with warm water, never using tow in the operation, but a linen rag; and, moreover, see to it yourself, nor ever put down a scraper to unlead or smoothen the inside of your barrel, as the chances are you make it rough, if not so before.

GWYNIAD. A small Alpine fish found in Pimble Mere or Bala Lake, in North Wales: in Lough Neagh, Ireland, where they are called *pol-lans* and fresh-water herrings: and in Loch Mahon, Scotland, where *vangis* is their common appellation. They resemble large smelts; their scales are remarkably bright; they are much esteemed for their flavour, and supply a wholesome food.—They are shy and difficult to

hook, but readily captured with the net.

GYMNASTICS (from *γυμναστικός*). By this word are understood all bodily exercises, which may be divided into—1. Military exercises; 2. Exercises systematically adapted to develop the physical powers, and preserve them in perfection, which constitutes the art of gymnastics, properly so called; 3. Exercises for the sick, a most important branch, which has been very little attended to. The ancients divided their gymnastics into *gymnastica militaria*, *gymnastica medica* (including under this head our second and third divisions), and *gymnastica athletica*, or, as Galen calls them, *vitiosa*, which were practised by professional athletes at the gymnastic games, and were in bad repute in those times, on account of their injurious effects on the health and morals. The class of gymnastics enumerated under the second head, have their origin in the exercises of war and the chase. The preparation of youth for those occupations leads to the introduction of gymnastics; and the chase itself has been considered by many nations as a preparation for war; the Spartans and American Indians are instances. The ancients do not inform us precisely of the origin of gymnastics. They are first found in a systematic form among the Greeks, and the first gymnasium was established in Sparta. In Athens, gymnastics were refined from the rude military characters, which they bore among the Spartans, into an art; and the gymnasia became temples of the graces. In each gymnasium there was a place called *palaestra*, in which wrestling, boxing, running, leaping, throwing the discus, and other exercises of this kind, were taught. Gymnastics were afterwards divided into two principal branches—the *palaestic*, taking its name from the *palestra*, and the *orchestic*. The former embraced the whole class of athletic exercises;

the latter, dancing and the art of gesticulation. (See *GESTURE*.) The enthusiasm for athletic sports among the Greeks, their love of the beautiful, which was gratified in the gymnasia by the sight of the finest human forms in the prime of youth, and by the halls and colonnades adorned with statues and pictures, and occupied by teachers of wisdom and philosophy, rendered these places the favourite resorts of the old and young. Gymnastics even formed an essential part of the celebration of all the great festivals. The Greeks, as well as the Romans, set a very high value upon the art of swimming. In Sparta, even the young women swam in the Eurotas; and a common phrase of contempt, *μητε νηυ μητε γραμματα επισταθαι* (he can neither swim nor write), is well known. Running was also much esteemed, and the Olympiads were, for a long time, named from the victors in the race. Riding on horseback was deemed a liberal exercise. Dancing, by which we are not to understand the modern dancing of the two sexes intermingled, but the art of graceful motion, including oratorical gesture, *q. v.* together with certain formal dances performed at festivals, was likewise indispensable to an accomplished man. Wrestling was also much valued. With the decline of Greece, the gymnastic art naturally degenerated, and became gradually reduced to the exercises of professional athletes, which survived for a long time the ruin of the land of their birth. We may date their revival from the commencement of tournaments, the first of which were held in the ninth and tenth centuries in France, and may have had their origin in the military games of the Romans, aided by the martial spirit of the descendants of the German conquerors of France. They received, however, their full perfection from the spirit of chivalry.

At a later period, the character of these celebrations degenerated

so much, that they were finally prohibited by the pope and the emperor, as the Roman *ludi* had been several times prohibited by the emperors. With the superiority which, in the course of time, infantry began to acquire over cavalry, as it always does with the advance of civilization and scientific tactics, and the invention of gunpowder, the institutions of chivalry declined. The heavy steel coats were done away, and the art of skilful fencing began to be introduced. The first treatises upon this subject appeared in the sixteenth century. The Italians were the first teachers, and three different schools, the Italian, French, and German, were soon formed. We speak here of fencing with the small-sword; but the Germans also practised the art of fencing with a straight broadsword, perhaps owing to their neighbourhood to the Slavonian nations, who all prefer the cut to the thrust. The weapon of the Slavonians, however, is the crooked sabre. At the same time, vaulting began to be much practised. The Roman *desultores* (Livy, xxiii. 29, and Vegetius), indeed, lead us to suppose that the Romans knew something of this art; and it was no doubt also practised by the knights of the middle ages; but the present art of vaulting is modern in its character, and carried to the greatest perfection in France. Modern horsemanship had its origin in Italy. The first riding-school was established at Naples. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was introduced into England. Running, shooting, hurling, leaping, were not taught systematically; yet much importance was attached to proficiency in them, in many parts of Europe, on account of the numerous popular meetings, like those which still exist in Switzerland. Even at the present day, young women, with kilted coats, run races at a certain festival in Mecklenburg. Swimming, at this period, was not taught as an art. Where there were convenient places for bathing, children

naturally learned it. In the age of wigs, gymnastics declined, and effeminate pleasures took their place. Riding, fencing, vaulting and dancing alone remained, and even these were gradually neglected by the people, and confined to the nobility, on which account these exercises were sometimes called the *exercices of the nobles*; at least this was the case on the European continent. In England, where noble families never formed so distinct a caste as in other countries of Europe, those branches of gymnastics which still survived, were more generally practised. The Greeks had, besides the combats with the *caestus*, a contest of boxing, termed *spharomachia*, because the combatants had balls in their hands. *Boxing*, taught with caution, is an invigorating exercise, and the skilful boxer is always furnished with natural arms. The art of cudgeling is a useful exercise, as practised in France, where it is different from that which is practised in England.

Salzmann, a German clergyman, was the first instructor of youth, at whose institution in Thuringia bodily exercises were taught, in the latter part of the last century. These were principally running, leaping, swimming, climbing, balancing.—Guts-Muths wrote a treatise upon modern gymnastics, which, as the first, deserves much praise. The results of this system of exercise, aided by the healthy situation of Salzmann's school, are deserving of notice. In thirty-two years, three hundred and thirty-four scholars, from various nations, were educated at this establishment; and not one scholar died there. In some few existing establishments, this example was imitated; but the age was still too effeminate to allow gymnastics a place in education. Dr. Jahn established his first *turnplatz*, the German name for gymnasium, near Berlin, in 1811; and when the peace of Paris was concluded, the gymnasia, which had been closed during

the war, were reopened, and made use of to inspire the youths with an ardour for liberty. When the persecutions against liberals were renewed on the continent, in 1824, with greater violence, Mr. Völker, being compelled to seek an asylum in England, established the first gymnasium in London. At the same time, Captain Clias, a Swiss, established a gymnasium at Chelsea, in the royal military asylum, and soon after published his work on gymnastics. When the gymnasia were founded in London, *calisthenics*, or exercises for females, were first taught; but though we think that they should never be omitted, yet we consider those exercises which were taught as founded on erroneous principles. A system of healthy and graceful exercises for females may be established; but those which are now generally practised in English boarding-schools are wrong in principle.

Gymnastics, when they are taught as a regular branch of education, ought to be divided into two courses. The first should include walking and pedestrian excursions; elementary exercises of various sorts; running, 1. quick, 2. long continued; leaping in height, length, and depth; leaping with a pole, in length and height; vaulting; balancing; exercises on the single and parallel bars; climbing; throwing; dragging; pushing; lifting; carrying; wrestling; jumping, 1. with the hoop, 2. with the rope; exercises with the dumb-bells; various gymnastic games; skating;

dancing; some military exercises; swimming, which we include in the first course, because it can be easily taught to children. Some of these exercises, of course, are not suitable for very young children, and they should be distributed in a regular gradation, which caution and experience will teach. Gymnastics, properly so called, may be begun by a boy from six to eight years old. The second course consists of repetitions of some of the former exercises of vaulting, both on the wooden and the living horse, either standing or running in a circle; boxing, driving, riding on horseback, and fencing with the broad-sword and the small-sword. Fencing with the small-sword is the noblest of gymnastic exercises. Boxing, riding, and the various exercises on the living horse, should not be commenced much before the sixteenth year. As to *calisthenics*, or exercises for the female sex, they should be founded chiefly on balancing, which exercises the frame in a great variety of ways, affording the means of graceful motion, and being sufficiently strengthening for females. Those exercises which enlarge the hand, and make the muscles of the arm rigid, are not suitable for them. The chest may be developed in many ways without exercising the arms too much; an objection to which the exercises with the dumb-bells are liable.

GYRFALCON. See GERFALCON.

GYRLE. A roebuck, so called the first year.

H

HABIT. This term, when applied to the temper and disposition of horses, embraces those vicious propensities, acquired in the stable, or connected with riding and driving, some of which may be attributed to natural badness of temper, but the majority to mismanagement

in breaking, and which are very difficult to correct or get rid of, from whatever source they may originate: as the *habit* of crib-biting, wind-sucking, slipping the halter, pawing and scraping the litter, kicking, biting, shying, restiveness, &c. See VICE.

HACK, or HACKNEY. The general term for a road-horse; by no means implying inferiority, or referring exclusively to horses let for hire. A gentleman rides his hack to covert, where his hunter is in waiting. A man is in high good luck who introduces a real good hack into his stable; and, once there, no trifle should get him out again. See HORSE.

HADDOCK. A sea fish of the cod species, taken off the British coasts. Those brought into the London market are small, poor, and soft. The Irish haddock is large, hard (when in season), firm, and may be dressed the moment it is taken; which is not the case with other fish of the cod species.

HALLIER NET. An oblong net for catching quails, &c.

HALLOO! This word is traced back by Professor Wright, in his Killarney Guide, to the Irish *kulluloo*, the Latin *ululo*, Greek *hololuzo*, and Hebrew *huleuil*; while sportsmen contend that it is meant for *allons*, let us go; or *à lui*, to him; or *halon*, to the. In the language of the chase, it is used both as a term of encouragement to draw hounds, and also an exclamation of reproof.

HALTER (for a Horse). A headstall of leather, mounted with one, and sometimes two straps, with a second throat-band, if the horse is apt to unhalter himself.

HALTER CAST. An accident producing an excoriation of the pastern, occasioned by the halter being entangled about the foot upon the horse's endeavouring to rub his neck with one of his hinder feet.

HALTING (in a horse). An irregularity in the motion of a horse, arising from a lameness in the shoulder, leg, or foot, which makes him spare the part or use it timorously. Halting happens sometimes before and sometimes behind; if it be before, the hurt must of necessity be in the shoulder, knee, flank, pastern, or foot.

HAM, or HOUGH, of a horse.

The ply or bending part of the hind leg, comprehending also the point behind and opposite, called the hock.

The hams of a horse should be large, full, and not too much bent; nor overcharged with flesh, nervous, supple, and dry; otherwise they will be subject to many imperfections.

HAMBLING, or HAMELING, of Dogs (in the Forest Law). The same as expediting or lawing; properly, the hamstringing or cutting of dogs in the ham.

HAMSTRUNG. A term applied to a horse or other animal that has been lamed by a cutting or eruption of the tendon of the ham or hough.

HAND. The measure of a fist clenched, by which we compute the height of a horse: the French call it *paume*.

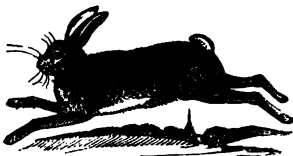
HAND-HIGH. A term used in horsemanship, and peculiar to the English nation, who measure the height of a horse by hands, beginning with the heel, and measuring upwards to the highest hair upon the withers. A hand is four inches.

HANDICAP. See RACING, *Rules concerning*.

HANDLING (with Cock-fighters). A term signifying the measuring the girth of them, which is done by griping one's hand and fingers about the cock's body.

HARBOUR (Hunting term). A hart is said to harbour when he goes to rest; and to unharbour a deer, is to dislodge him.

HARE. To enter into a minute description of an animal so well



known, would be deemed a work of supererogation. Being a most de-

fenceless and timorous creature, all its senses seem only given to regulate its flight, and it is perpetually attentive to every alarm. Its eyes are large and prominent, adapted to receive the rays of light on all sides, and which are never wholly closed; its ears are long and tubular, and, capable of being directed to every quarter, the remotest sounds are readily received; the hind legs are remarkably long, and furnished with strong muscles, which give the hare singular advantages in ascending steep places; and so sensible is the animal of this, that it always makes towards the rising ground: it is extremely swift, the pace is a sort of gallop, or rather a quick succession of leaps, unaccompanied by noise, the feet being covered both above and below with hair.

Foxes and dogs of all kinds pursue the hare by instinct; wild cats and weasels are continually lying in ambush, practising all their arts to seize it; birds of prey are still more dangerous enemies, as against them no swiftness can avail; and man, far more powerful than all, makes perpetual war against the hare, it constituting one of the numerous delicacies of his table. Thus persecuted, the race would long since have become extinct, did it not find a resource in its amazing fecundity: so various are its foes, that it is rarely allowed to reach even that short term to which it is limited by nature.

In general, the hare wants neither instinct sufficient for his own preservation, nor sagacity for escaping from his foes: he forms a *seat*, which he rarely leaves in the day, but in the night takes a circuit in search of food, choosing the most tender blades of grass, and quenching his thirst with the dew. This timid creature, also, lives upon fruit, grain, herbs, leaves, roots, preferring those plants which yield milky juices; and in winter will gnaw the bark indiscriminately from all trees, except that of the alder and lime. In plan-

tations and nurseries of young trees, hares commit dreadful havoc. The colour of the hare approaches nearly to that of the ground, which secures it more effectually from the sight. White hares are occasionally met with in this country. The hare never pairs, but in the rutting season, which begins in February; the male pursues and discovers the female through the means of its olfactory organs. From the first year of their existence, they are always in a condition for propagating; the female goes with young only thirty or thirty-one days; usually brings forth two, sometimes three, and very rarely four at a litter, and immediately after receives the male. The young are produced with their eyes open, the dam suckles them about twenty days, after which they leave her and provide for themselves; never removing, however, far from each other, nor from the place where they are littered. The hare lives about ten years.

In northern countries, where the ground for the greater part of the year is covered with snow, the fur of the hare becomes white at the same period, which, of course, prevents it from being easily distinguished. The Alpine hare, in order, it would seem, to assimilate it to its abode, is gray in summer, while in winter the whole body changes to a snowy whiteness. This animal lives on the highest hills in Scotland, Norway, Lapland, Russia, and Siberia; nor does it appear ever to descend from the mountains and mix with the common hare, although they abound in the valleys below: in fact, they seem to form a distinct variety, admirably calculated for their residence in the higher regions. Its hair is soft, its ears are shorter, and its legs more slender than the common hare, while its feet are more thickly clad with fur. It cannot run so fast, and therefore, when pursued, takes shelter in the clefts of the rocks. It is easily tamed, is very frolicsome, and

fond of honey and other sweets. It changes its colour in September, and resumes its gray livery in April; and it is extraordinary, that although this animal be brought into a house, and even kept in warm apartments, yet still the colour changes at the same periods that it does among its native mountains. In some parts of Siberia, herds of five or six hundred may be seen migrating in spring and returning in autumn. The Alpine hare at Hudson's Bay has one peculiarity, that, after coupling in the spring, many have been killed with the male part of generation hanging out and shrivelled up like the navel-string of young animals; but yet, upon examination, there was always found a passage for the urine. These hares delight most in rocky and stony places, near the borders of woods, though many of them brave the coldest winters in the most unsheltered situations.—They are, when full grown and in good condition, very large, many of them weighing fourteen or fifteen pounds, and are said to be good eating. In winter they feed on long rye-grass and the tops of dwarf-willows; but in summer on berries and different sorts of small herbage.

In the mountains of Tartary, which extend as far as the Lake Baikal, a variety of the Alpine hare is to be met with. These inhabit the middle region of the hills, among thick woods, and in moist places abounding with grass and herbage. They sometimes burrow between the rocks, but more frequently lodge in the crevices. They are generally found in pairs, but congregate in bad weather. In the autumn, by that wonderful instinct which Providence has bestowed upon many classes of his creatures, great numbers of them assemble, and collect vast quantities of the finest herbs, which, when dried, they form into pointed ricks of various sizes, some of them four or five feet in height and of proportionable bulk. These they place under the shelter of an overhanging

rock, or pile round the trunks of trees. By this means, these industrious animals lay up a store of winter food, and wisely provide against the rigour of those stormy regions; otherwise, being prevented by the snow from quitting their retreats, in quest of food, they must all inevitably perish.

HUNTING THE HARE. As of all chases the hare makes the greatest pastime, so it gives no little pleasure to see the craft of this small animal for her self-preservation. If it be rainy, the hare usually takes to the highways; and if she comes to the side of a young grove, or spring, she seldom enters, but squats down till the hounds have overshot her; and then she will return the way she came, for fear of the wet and dew that hangs on the boughs. In this case the huntsman ought to stay one hundred paces before he comes to the wood side, by which means he will perceive whether she return; if she do, he must halloo in his hounds, and call them back. The next thing to be observed is the place where the hare sits, and upon what wind she makes her form, either upon the north or south wind: she will not willingly run into the wind, but upon a side, or down the wind; but if she form in the water, have a special regard to the brook sides; for there and near plashees, she will make all her crossings, doublings, &c. Some hares are so crafty that as soon as they hear the sound of a horn they instantly start out of their form, though it were at the distance of a quarter of a mile, make for some pool through which they swim and rest upon a rush bed in the midst of it. Such will not stir thence till they hear the sound of the horn, and then they start out again, swim to land, and stand up before the hounds for hours before they can kill them, swimming and using all subtleties and crossings in the water. Nay, such is the subtlety of a hare, that sometimes,

after she has been hunted three hours, she will start a fresh hare, and squat in the same form. Others, after being hunted a considerable time, will creep under the door of a sheep-cot and hide themselves among the sheep; or, when they have been hard hunted, will run in among a flock of sheep, and will by no means be gotten out till the hounds are coupled up, and the sheep driven into their pens. Some will go up one side of the hedge and come down the other, the thickness of the hedge being the only distance between the coursers. A hare that has been hard pressed, has got upon a quickset hedge, and ran a good way upon the top, and then leaped off upon the ground; and they frequently betake themselves to furze bushes, and leap from one to the other, whereby the hounds are frequently in default. In winter, they seat in tufts of thorns and brambles, especially when the wind is northerly or southerly. According to the season and nature of the place where the hare is accustomed to seat, there beat with your hounds, and start her; which is better sport than trailing her from her relief to her form. After the hare has been started, and is on foot, step in where you saw her pass, and halloo in your hounds, until they have all undertaken it and go on with it in full cry, then recheat to them with your horn, following fair and softly at first, not making too much noise either with horn or voice, for at the first hounds are apt to overshoot the chase through too much heat. But when they have run an hour, and you see the hounds are well in, and stick well, then you may come in nearer with them because their heat will then be cooled, and they will hunt more soberly. But above all things mark the first doubling, which must be your direction for the whole day; for all the doublings that she will make afterwards will be like the former; and according to the policies that you shall see

her use, and the place where you hunt, you must make your compasses great or small, long or short, to help the defaults, always seeking a moist and commodious place for the hounds to scent in.

HARNESS. All the accoutrements of an armed horseman; also the various trappings, furniture, collars, &c. fitted to horses or other beasts for drawing.

HARNESS-GALLS. These may be considered as bruises, and when it can be done should be poulticed until the swelling has been dispersed or has suppurated.

HARRIER. Another of the hunting dogs, closely allied to the beagle, and like that kind comprehending several varieties. This is larger than the beagle, more nimble,



and better adapted to endure the labour of the chase. In the pursuit of the hare it evinces the warmest ardour, and frequently outstrips the speed of the fleetest sportsman. A hybrid breed between this and the terrier, is sometimes kept for hunting the otter.

HART. See RED DEER.

HART ROYAL. Antiently, in the days of forest law, when the king lost a stag, proclamation was made that no person should chase or kill him, and which on his return was styled a hart royal proclaimed. A Dorsetshire baron having destroyed a white hart under these circumstances in the reign of Henry III. a heavy fine was laid on his lands, which was paid into the exchequer as lately as the reign of Eli-

sabeth, under the denomination of White Hart Silver.

HAUNCH. The hip of a horse, or that part of the hind quarter which extends from the loins to the hough or ham.

HAW (*nictitans membrāna*) of the eye. A thin membrane situated in the inner corner of a horse's eye. Its use is to protect that organ from dust or flies, guard it from thorns, &c. for when the animal draws the eye obliquely inwards, the haw covers it. Also a gristle that grows between the eye-lid and the eye of a horse, which if not speedily removed will destroy that organ.

HAWK. This bird is distinguished into two kinds; the long-winged and short-winged hawk.

Of the first, there are:—the Gyrfalcon and its male, the Jerkin;—the Falcon and ditto, Tiercel Gentle;—the Lanner and ditto, Lanneret;—Bockerel and ditto, Bockeret;—the Saker and ditto, Sakeret;—the Merlin and its mate, the Jack Merlin;—the Hobby and ditto, Jack, or Robbin;—the Stelletto, of Spain;—the Blood Red Rook, of Turkey;—the Waskite from Virginia.

Of the short-winged hawks, there are:—the Eagle and its male, the Iron;—the Goshawk and ditto, Tiercel;—the Sparrow-Hawk and its male, the Musket;—the two sorts of French Pie.

Of the inferior sort:—the Styl-nel, or Ring-Tail;—the Raven and Buzzard;—the Forked Kite, and Bold Buzzard;—the Hen-driver, &c.

HAWKING. See FALCONRY.

HAY. Grass cut and dried for provender. The time of cutting grass for hay must be regulated according to its growth and ripeness; nothing being more prejudicial to the crop than mowing it too soon; because the sap is not then fully come out of the root, and, when made into hay, the grass shrinks away to nothing. It must not, however, be let stand too long, till it have shed its seeds. When the tops of the grass look brown, and

begin to bend down, the bottoms lose their verdure, and the red honey-suckle flowers begin to wither, it is ripe for mowing.

HAYS. Nets to take rabbits.

HAYWARD, or HAWARD. A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village, who is to look that they neither break nor crop the hedges of enclosed grounds, and is sworn in the lord's court for the performance of his office.

HAZARD. A game properly so called, as it speedily enriches or ruins a man. It is played with two dice only and without a special board, and as many may join in the game as there is room for round the table. In this game two things are chiefly to be observed, viz. main and chance: the latter belonging to the caster, and the former, or main, to the other gamesters. There can be no main thrown above 9 or under 5: so that the mains are limited to the number 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Chances and nicks are from 4 to 10; thus 4 is a chance to 9,—5 to 8,—6 to 7,—8 to 5: and 9 and 10 chances to 5, 6, 7, and 8; in short, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, are chances to any main, if any of these nick it not. Nicks are either when the chance is the same with the main, as 5, and 5, or the like: or 6 and 12, 7 and 12, 8 and 12. Observe here that 12 is out to 9, 7, and 5: 11 is out to 9, 8, 6, and 5: and ames-ace and deuce, are out to all mains whatsoever.

TO HEAD. See TO TAIL.

HEADS (amongst hunters). All those in deer that have double burs, or the antlers; royals and croches turned downwards, are properly termed heads.

Heads of so many croches: all heads of deer which do not bear above three or four, the croches being placed aloft, all of one height, in form of a cluster of nuts, generally go by this name.

HEARSE (among hunters). A hind of the second year of her age.

HEAT (in Racing). A pre-

scribed distance which a horse runs on the course: at Newmarket, all races are determined at one heat. See COURSES.

HEAVIER. A castrated stag.

HEEL OF A HORSE. The lower hind part of the foot, included between the quarters and opposite the toe. The heel of a horse should be high and large, one side of it not rising higher upon the pastern than the other.

HEINUSE (among hunters). A roe-buck of the fourth year.

HELPS (in the Manège). The aids necessary to be known in order to instruct a horse in his lesson. They are seven in number, the voice, whip, bitt or snaffle, the calves of the legs, the stirrups, the spur, and the ground.

A HERN AT SIEGE. Is a hern standing at the water-side, and watching for prey.

HERN-SHAW. } A place where
HERNERY. } herons breed.

HERON. The common heron or heronshaw (*Ardea Major*. Linn:) is remarkably light in proportion



to its bulk, scarcely weighing three pounds and a half, yet it expands a breadth of wing more than five feet from tip to tip; its bill is five inches from the point to the base; claws long and sharp, the middlemost toothed like a saw, for the better seizing and retaining its slippery prey. Of all other birds, this commits the greatest devastation in fresh waters; there is

scarcely a fish, however large, that he will not strike at, though unable to carry it away; but the smaller fry are his principal subsistence; these, pursued by their larger fellows of the deep, take refuge in shallows, where they find the heron a still more formidable enemy. He wades as far as he can go into the water, and patiently awaits the approach of his prey, which he darts upon with inevitable aim. His usual attitude in fishing is to sink his long neck between his shoulders, and keep his head turned on one side, as if to watch the water more intently.

To take herons: bait an eel-hook with a roach or small eel; lay the bait in the water where it is about six inches deep, taking the precaution to fasten the line securely to the side or on the bank of the stream.

With our ancestors, heron-hawking stood pre-eminent as a field sport; and laws were enacted for the preservation of the species; a penalty of 20s. was imposed on any person taking the eggs.

Not to know the hawk from the heronshaw, is an old proverb, originating from this diversion, but in course of time absurdly corrupted to "He does not know a *hawk* from a *hand-saw*." The heron, too, was regarded as one of the greatest dainties of the table, and although the sportsmen of the old school have handed down the fact, they have neglected to state the manner in which it was rendered so highly palatable. It was then said that the flesh of a heron was a dish for a king; at present, nothing about the house will touch it but a cat.

However numerous the heron tribe may be, all differing in size, figure, and plumage, they have but one character—cowardice, rapacity, indolence, yet insatiable hunger. Though the heron lives chiefly on the banks of rivers and in marshes, it builds its nest, made of sticks and lined with wool, on the tops

of the highest trees, and sometimes on cliffs overhanging the sea, in which the female deposits four large eggs of a pale green colour. Their depredations are committed in solitude and silence; but in the spring the heron becomes gregarious, and, like the rook, fearlessly approaches the habitations of man, building its nest in company with a number of its kind. When the young are excluded, the old ones are constantly upon the wing to provide them with food. It must be conceded, however, that, in wild and marshy districts, great numbers form their nests, and rear their young on the ground, among reeds, &c. Mr. Daniel says, "I have taken both the eggs and young herons from the very numerous nests formed among the reeds by the side of the fleets belonging to Mr. Bennet, at Tollesbury in Essex."

HIDE BOUND. When a horse's hide or skin sticks to his ribs, as it were, and cannot be drawn out or moved, as in the healthy state, he is said to be hide-bound. It indicates great weakness and poverty, and sometimes a diseased state of the mesenteric vessels, and consumption. It is generally occasioned by ill usage, and bad or insufficient food, and can only be removed by proper feeding and good treatment. A good piece of grass is the best remedy, especially in the early part of summer.

HIGHFLYER. This sire of a noble race was foaled in 1774; bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, and by him sold, when a yearling, to Lord Bolingbroke; was got by King Herod, out of Rachel (the dam of Mark Anthony), by Blank; granddam by Regulus; great granddam (dam of Danby Cade, Matchless, and South), by Soreheels (a son of Basto); great great granddam, Sir Ralph Milbanke's famous black mare (the dam of Hartley's blind horse), by Makeless, out of a D'Arcy Royal mare.

Highflyer was never beat, nor

ever paid forfeit, and was unquestionably the best horse of his time in the kingdom.

Owing to an error in the Index to the *Racing Calendar* for 1777, wherein Highflyer is confounded with a colt of the same year, also the property of Lord Bolingbroke, got by Herod out of Marotte, some persons have been led to deny this position. In the enumeration of "Races to come," First October Meeting 1777, as printed in the volumes for 1775, page 246; and 1776, page 258, mention is made of a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, h. ft. by three-year-olds; colts 3st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. Ditch-in; for which the entry stands, "Lord Bolingbroke's c. by Herod, out of Sir J. Moore's Marotte." Stronger proof, surely, cannot be required, even by those who originally raised the doubt. Farther, to save the reader trouble, he can refer to the first volume of the Stud Book, p. 156, Highflyer; and p. 379, b. c. by Herod, out of Marotte.

This first-rater never started after he was five years old, yet his winnings and forfeits received amounted to 8920 gs. In 1780 he covered at Ely for 15 gs., and remained at that price till 1788; the following season he was advanced to 25 gs.; 1790 and 1791, the fee was 30 gs.; 1792, "this certain foal-getting horse" was advertised at 50 gs.; and for the season of 1793, at the reduced sum of 30 gs. for each mare; on the 18th of October, however, of which year, this superior stallion and unconquered racer died, aged nineteen.

HIMANTOPUS, or STILT PLOVER. See PLOVER.

HIND. The female of the red deer, so called in the third year of her age; in her second she is a *hearse*, in her first a calf.

HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*). A hawk of the lure, not of the fist. The back of this bird is brown; the nape of the neck white; and the belly pale, with oblong brown spots.

It is a bird of passage, but breeds in this country, and migrates in October. Like the kestrel, the hobby was used in the humbler kind of



falconry, particularly in what was called *daring of larks*: the hawk was cast off; the larks, aware of their most inveterate enemy, were fixed to the ground through fear; by which means they became a ready prey to the fowler, by drawing a net over them.

Hobby is also used in some countries, Ireland and Scotland more particularly, for a small horse or pony, and thence is derived the name of the child's toy, since the time of Sterne used figuratively, but universally, for the ruling fancy of a man.

HOCK, or HOUGH. See **HAM.**

HOG-STEER (amongst Hunters).

A wild boar three years old.

HOODING A HAWK. Is to fit her with a large easy hood, which should be put on and taken off very frequently, with careful watching and gentle handling, until at length she takes no offence.

HOOF of a HORSE, or CRUST. The horny part which covers the foot, and defends the soft and moveable parts which compose it. It consists of the hoof or horn, the coffin, the frush, the sole, the frog, the lift, the heel, the toes, the pastern. See **HORSE.**

HOOK. See **ANGLING.**

HORSE. "The most noble conquest ever obtained by man," says

M. de Buffon, "was over this proud and spirited animal, which shares with him the fatigues of war and the glories of battle. Even in a domestic state, the horse is bold and fiery: not less intrepid than his master, he faces danger and defies it; he delights in the din of arms, and is animated with an ardour equal to that of man; on the course and in the chase, his eyes sparkle with emulation. Though bold and intrepid, he is docile and tractable: he knows how to govern and check the natural vivacity and fire of his temper. He not only yields to the hand, but seems to consult the inclination, of his rider. Constantly obedient to the impression he receives, his motions are entirely regulated by the will of his master. He, in some measure, resigns his very existence to the pleasure of man. He delivers up



his whole powers; he reserves nothing; he will rather die than disobey. Who could endure to see a character so noble abused? Who could be guilty of such gross cruelty? Yet this character, though natural to the animal, is in some measure the effect of education, which commences with the loss of liberty, and is finished by constraint."

The motions of the horse are chiefly regulated by the bit and the spur; the bit informs him how to direct his course, and the spur quickens his pace. The mouth of the horse is endowed with an amaz-

ing sensibility; the slightest motion or pressure of the bit gives him warning, and instantly determines his course.

The horse has not only a grandeur in his general appearance, but there is the greatest symmetry and proportion in the different parts of his body. The regularity and proportion of the different parts of the head give him an air of lightness, which is well supported by the strength and beauty of his chest. He erects his head as if willing to exalt himself above the condition of other quadrupeds: his eyes are open and lively; his ears are handsome and of a proper height; his mane adorns his neck, and gives him the appearance of strength and boldness.

The shape of the horse, unquestionably, surpasses that of all other domestic animals. The head should be small, and rather lean than fleshy: the ears small, erect, sprightly, thin, and pointed: the forehead, or brow, neither too broad nor too flat, and have a star or snip upon it: the nose should rise a little, and the nostrils be wide, that he may breathe more freely: the muzzle small, and the mouth neither too deep nor too shallow: the jaws thin, and not approach too near together at the throat, or too high upwards towards the onset, that the horse may have sufficient room to carry his head in an easy graceful posture. The eyes should be of a middle size, bright, lively, and full of fire: the tongue small, that it may not be too much pressed by the bit; and it is a good sign when his mouth is full of white froth, for it shows a wholesome moisture.

The neck should be arched towards the middle, growing smaller by degrees from the breast and shoulders to the head: the hair of the mane long, small, and fine; and if it be a little frizzled so much the better: the shoulders pretty long; the withers thin, and enlarged gradually from thence downwards,

but so as to render his breast neither too narrow nor too gross. A thick-shouldered horse soon tires, and trips and stumbles every minute, especially if he has a thick large neck at the same time. When the breast is so narrow that the fore thighs almost touch, they are never good for much. A horse of a middle size should have the distance of five or six inches between his fore thighs, and there should be less distance between his feet and his thighs near the shoulders when he stands upright.

The body or carcase of a horse should be of a middling size in proportion to his bulk, and the back should sink a little below the withers; but the other parts should be straight, and no higher behind than before. He should also be home-ribbed; but the short ribs should not approach too near the haunches, and then he will have room to fetch his breath. When a horse's back is short in proportion to his bulk, and yet otherwise well-limbed, he will hold out a journey, though he will travel slow. When he is tall, at the same time with very long legs, he is of little value.

The breed of horses in Britain is as mixed as that of its inhabitants: the frequent introduction of foreign horses has given us a variety that no single country can boast of: most other countries produce only one kind; while we, by a judicious mixture of the several species, by the happy difference of our soils, and by our superior skill in management, may triumph over the rest of Europe in having brought each quality of this noble animal to the highest perfection.

All our best horses, for the last century, have been either entirely derived from, or deeply imbued with, the blood of the Darley and Godolphin Arabians: these have produced stock of vast size, bone, and substance, and at the same time endowed with such extraordinary, and before unheard-of powers of

speed and continuance, as to render it probable that individuals of them have reached nature's goal, or the ultimate point of perfection. The descendants of these Arabians have rendered the English coursers superior to all others, not only in the race, where, indeed, they had long excelled, but as breeding stock; and this country has no longer any need of a foreign supply, the breed being fully established both in quality of blood and sufficiency of numbers. This cause has long operated against the many foreign horses subsequently introduced, and which have all, since the Godolphin Arabian, proved very inferior to our native stallions. In all probability, the greater part have been of mixed or spurious races; nor can the importation of such horses, at a risk possibly, present any fair chance of utility or profit at the present time. Yet, like the purchaser of a lottery ticket, who *may* hit upon the 20,000*l.* prize, even the importer of a horse from the Levant hopes to be the drawer of a Godolphin.

The keen avidity with which English horses are sought, by our continental neighbours, as well as the Americans, together with the number of entire horses sent by the company to the East India settlements; show at once the superiority, and evidently proves the preeminence we have attained in the breed of these noble animals, over all other countries in the world. Such is the persevering industry, and thirst of improvement inherent in Englishmen, that little is to be apprehended from our retrograding on this point—we may, indeed, be termed a nation of sportsmen—we have been called a nation of shopkeepers, by one who, when he first obtained power, exercised it in appropriating to his own use the stud of a German Prince, who had raised it, at a great expense, through a son of our Morwick Ball.

To account for the great difference that exists between France and

England, as regards their breed of horses, is impossible; unless we refer it to neglect, and ignorance in their method of breeding: we know of no particular distinctions, either in the soil or climate; nor does the climate of England approach more nearly to that of the primitive habitation of this animal than that of France. "The Old Forester," an anonymous correspondent in the "Sporting Magazine," says, "That if the French government laid out as many louis as it now does francs in the attempted improvements in horses, so long as the system at present adopted continues, and the great mass of the people remains the same, no danger of the English being out-done, as breeders of horses, is to be apprehended for the next five hundred years."

Several countries have claimed the honour of being famous for their breed of horses, but Tartary seems to be the indigenous one. They were great breeders also in Argolis, Cappadocia, and in Macedonia. In the latter country, we are told, that three hundred stallions and thirty thousand mares were kept in the royal stud. According to all that has been said on the subject, great attention was paid to preserve the breed pure. In Tartary a bad race-horse was immediately castrated; and among the Arabians, the certificate of leap and produce was delivered with all the forms and accuracy of a title-deed to an estate. They had three classes of horses in Arabia: first, noble; next, nearly so; and the third, common. These answer to our thorough-bred, half-bred, and cart-horse. To obtain possession of the first class has always been very difficult; and many interesting anecdotes are upon record of those whose necessities have compelled them to part with them. See ARABIAN HORSE.

For a RACER, we require that the greatest quantity possible of bone, muscle, and sinew should be

concentrated in the smallest bulk. Every part in such a horse should be, as it were, condensed, and each organ bear evident marks of capacity for quick and continued progression. In addition to great flexibility, and some length, the limbs should be strongly knit and symmetrically arranged: the chest should be deep and capacious, and the hinder extremities particularly furnished with strong muscles, operating on extended open angles.

The HUNTER should have more bulk, and greater extent of form, to



enable him to carry more weight, and to support it for a longer time. In other respects, as almost the same qualities are requisite, so nearly a similar form, but more extended, is necessary for a race-horse. For if it requires that the racer should be very powerfully formed behind, to propel him forward in the gallop, so it is equally necessary that the hunter should be well formed in his loins, and well let down in his thighs; that he may have strength to cover his leaps.

All our best hunters are now *thorough-bred horses*, or as nearly so as possible, and are far superior in every respect to the old English hunter. However, in the choice of a hunter, care should be taken that he is neither long-waisted nor leggy; he should have as much bone as possible, straight pastern-joints, and good feet; spreading haunches, and well-knit joints. He should be at least fifteen hands high, with a

lofty forehead, a good mouth, and a strong gallop.

In the HACKNEY we look with as much anxiety to his fore parts as we do to the hinder parts of the racer and hunter; in them the fore parts are rather subordinate to the hinder, but in the hackney, on the contrary, the hind parts may be regarded as of rather less consequence; for however speed is desirable, yet it is secondary to safety. The head should be small, and well placed, and well set on a neck of due length: the withers high, the shoulders muscular without being too heavy; and, above all, they should be deep and placed obliquely. The fore legs should be perfect throughout, standing straight and well under the horse: and, what in the hunter and racer is of less consequence, is here indispensable, viz. that the elbows should be turned well from the body. The feet, also, it is requisite, should be perfect, and the whole of the limbs free from stiffness. Height is not so essential; indeed, the best size of the hackney is from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$; he should also be square set, without being in the least clumsy; and when with this form, the more breeding he shows, short of full blood, the better.

Age of a Horse. The usual method of ascertaining the age of a horse is by examination of his teeth. Of these a horse has forty: twenty-four double teeth or grinders, called back or jaw teeth, twelve above and twelve below, by which he chews and grinds his provender, but as the animal becomes old they wear smoother; twelve fore-teeth or nippers; and four tushes or bit teeth. Mares have no tushes, or rarely ever short ones. It is, first, by the fore-teeth or nippers, and afterwards by the tushes, *not by the grinders*, that we calculate the age.

A colt is foaled without teeth: in a few days he puts out four, called pincers or nippers; soon after appear the four separators, next to the pincers; it is sometimes three

or four months before the next, called corner teeth, push forth. These twelve colt's teeth in the front of the mouth continue without alteration, till the colt is two years or two years and a half old ; which makes it difficult, without great care, to avoid being imposed on during that interval, if the seller find it his interest to make the colt pass for either younger or older than he really is: the only rule then to judge by is his coat, and the hairs of his mane and tail. A colt of one year has a supple rough coat resembling that of a water-spaniel, and the hair of his mane and tail feels like flax ; whereas a colt of two years has a flat coat and straight hairs like a grown horse. The first or foal teeth are round, short, not very solid, and are cast at different times to be replaced by others. At the age of two years and a half the four middle fore-teeth are cast, two in the upper jaw and two in the lower. In one year more four others drop out, one on each side of the former, which are already replaced. When he is about four years and a half old he sheds four others, and always next to those which have fallen out and been replaced. These four foal-teeth are replaced by four others, but are far from growing so fast as those which replaced the eight former, and are called the corner teeth : they replace the last four foal-teeth, and by these the age of a horse is discovered. They are easily known, being the third both above and below, counting from the middle of the jaw. They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. When the horse is four years and a half old they are scarcely visible above the gum, and the cavity is very sensible ; at six years and a half they begin to fill ; and the mark continually diminishes and contracts till seven or eight years, when the cavity is quite filled up and the black spot effaced. After eight years, these teeth ceasing to afford any knowledge of the age, it

is judged of by the tushes, which, like the grinders, are not preceded by any other teeth. The two in the lower jaw usually begin to shoot at three years and a half, and those of the upper jaw at four ; continuing very sharp-pointed till six. At ten the upper seem blunted, worn out, and long, the gum contracting itself as its years increase ; the barer therefore they are the older is the horse. From ten to thirteen or fourteen years little can be seen to indicate the age ; but at that time some hairs of the eyebrows begin to turn gray. This mark, however, is equivocal, horses from old stallions or mares having gray hairs in the eyebrows when they are not above nine or ten years old. In some horses the teeth are of such a hardness as not to wear, and in such the black mark is never effaced ; but the age of these horses, which the French term *bégus*, is easily known, the hollow of the tooth being filled up, and at the same time the tushes very long. The age of a horse may also be known, though less accurately, by the bars in his mouth, which shrink as he advances in years.

HORSEMANSHIP. The art of riding or managing horses.

"If you would mount with ease and safety, stand rather before the stirrup than behind it: then with left hand, take the bridle short, and the mane together, help yourself into the stirrup with your right, so that in mounting, your toe do not touch the horse. Your foot being in the stirrup, raise yourself till you face the side of the horse, and look directly across the saddle, then with your right hand lay hold of the hinder part of the saddle, and with your left, lift yourself into it.

"On getting off the horse's back hold the bridle and mane in the same manner as in mounting, hold the pommel of the saddle with the right hand ; to raise yourself, bring your right leg over the horse's back, let your right hand hold the hind part of the saddle, and stand a mo-

ment on your stirrup, just as when you mounted. But beware that in dismounting, you bend not your right knee, lest the horse should be touched by the spur. Grasp the reins with your hand, putting your little finger between them. Your hand must be perpendicular, your thumb uppermost upon the bridle.

"Suffer him not to finger the reins (the groom, in holding the horse) but only to meddle with that part of the headstall, which comes down the horse's cheek; to hold a horse by the curb, when he is to stand still, is very wrong, because it puts him to needless pain.

"When you are troubled with a horse that is vicious, which stops short, or by rising or kicking endeavours to throw you off, you must not bend your body forward, as is commonly practised in such cases: because that motion throws the breech backward, and moves you from your fork or twist, and casts you out of your seat: but the right way to keep your seat, or to recover it when lost, is, to advance the lower part of your body, and to bend back your shoulders and upper part. In *flying or standing* leaps, a horseman's best security is, the bending back of the body.

"The rising of the horse does not affect the rider's seat; he is chiefly to guard against the lash of the animal's hind legs; which is best done, by inclining the body backward. Observe farther, that your legs and thighs are not to be stiffened, and, as it were, braced up, but your loins should be lax and pliable, like the coachman's on his box. By sitting thus loosely, every rough motion of the horse will be eluded; but the usual method of fixing the knees, only serves, in great shocks, to assist the violence of the fall. To save yourself from being hurt, in this case, you must yield a little to the horse's motion; by which means you will recover your seat, when an unskilful horseman would be dismounted.

"Take, likewise, particular care

not to stretch out your legs before you, because, in so doing, you are pushed on the back of the saddle; nor must you gather up your knees, as if riding upon a pack, for then your thighs are thrown upwards. Let your legs hang *perpendicular*, and sit not on the thickest part of your thighs, but let them bear inward, that your knees and toes may *incline inwards likewise*." We have assigned a reason for the present practice of riding with the knee somewhat bent, and the toe turned in a small degree outward, and upward; and this small deviation will, by no means, affect the general utility of Hughes's system. He proceeds: "If you find your thighs are thrown upwards open your knees, whereby your fork will come lower on the horse. Let the hollow, or inner part of the thighs, grasp the saddle, yet so as to keep your body in a right poise. Let your heels hang straight down, for while your heels are in this position, there is no danger of falling."

The following is an excellent rule:—"If your horse grows unruly, take the reins separately, one in each hand, put your *arms* forward, and hold him short; but pull him not hard with your arms low; for, by lowering his head, he has the more liberty to throw out his heels; but if you raise his head as high as you can, this will prevent him from rising before or behind; nor while his head is in this position, can he make either of these motions.

"Is it not reasonable to imagine, that if a horse is forced towards a carriage which he has started at, he will think he is obliged to attack or run against it? Can it be imagined that the rider's spurring him on with his face directly to it, he should understand as a sign to pass it?"—These rational queries, are submitted to the serious consideration of such as are fond of always obliging their horses to touch those objects, at which they are, or affect to be, frightened.

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On the subject of Female Equitation, or Ladies Riding on Horseback, the following directions should be observed.

Method of Mounting.—A person should stand before the head of the horse, holding with each hand the upper part of the cheek of the bridle. Then the lady must lay her right hand on the near side of the pommel, and her left hand on the left shoulder of a gentleman, (or a servant) who will place both his hands together, the fingers and thumbs being interwoven with each other. This being done, let the lady put her left foot firm in the gentleman's hands; and giving a little spring, she will be vaulted into the saddle in a moment. When she is thus seated, let her rest the ball of her left foot firm in the stirrup; and to prevent accidents, she should wear Italian shoes, with very long quarters, and the heel of the shoe coming forward to the middle of the foot. Ladies' shoes, made in the common fashion, are dangerous, because the foot rests in the hollow, between the toes and the heel. Remember, that the pommel of the saddle should be made very low, that the lady's knee may not be thrown too high; and the stirrup should hang low; both which circumstances will help to give her a graceful figure, and add greatly to those charms which nature has bestowed on her. When she is thus placed, let her take her whip in her right hand, near the head, with her thumb upon it, and the fore-fingers under it, holding it obliquely, so that the small end of it may be some inches above the middle of the horse's hind leg. The arm that supports the whip is always to hang straight; but with a kind of negligent ease; nothing looks more awkward than a lady's holding the whip with her arm crooked at the elbow. A lady should hold her bridle moderately slack, with her little finger under the rein, and the other three fingers passing between the rein, on the top of which her thumb must be placed. Being thus

seated, she will please to walk her horse off gently, and put him into his other paces at her pleasure.

"The pommel of a lady's saddle should be always made with a turn-again screw, to take off in case the rain, wind, or sun, is troublesome—when a lady may ride on the contrary side of the horse."

HORSERACING. The first indication of this sport occurs in the Description of London, written by Fitzstephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II. Antecedently to the reign of James I. trials of speed were not practised as at the present day; nor were any horses kept solely for the purpose of running at stated seasons. It is, however, certain that this comparative mode of ascertaining the goodness of horses was not only, previously to this period, known, but that private matches were made between gentlemen who relying on their own skill rode themselves.

Sir Simon D'Ewes, in his Journal, speaks, of "a horse-race near Linton, in Cambridgeshire, in this monarch's reign; at which town most of the company slept on the night of the race." James built a house at Newmarket, to which his unfortunate successor, Charles I. was conveyed a prisoner, by the Parliamentarians, in 1647, where he remained about ten days.

Soon after the accession of this monarch, who was "inordinately attached to the sports of the chase," public races were established; and particular horses becoming known for their swiftness, their breed was cultivated, and their pedigrees recorded with the greatest exactness. Now it was that they were trained expressly for the purpose, attention being paid to the quantity and quality of the animal's food, physic, sweats, and clothing: the weights also, which seldom exceeded ten stone, were rigidly adjusted. Camden says that most of the celebrated races in the kingdom were called Bell Courses: hence originated the adage "He bears the bell." In this

reign the value of English horses began to be duly appreciated; many were purchased and exported to France.

Gatterley in Yorkshire; Croydon in Surrey; Theobald's on Enfield Chase, when the king was resident, were the spots where the races were run. It is imagined that at this period the winning of a race was attended with more honour than profit. This king bought an Arabian horse of Mr. Markham, the price 500*l*. He was the first of that country which had ever been seen in England. The duke of Newcastle mentions him, in his *Treatise on Horsemanship*, to have been of a bay colour, a little horse, and no rarity for shape.

Boucher, in his *Survey of the town of Stamford* (1625), informs us that a concourse of noblemen and gentlemen meet together in the vicinity of the town, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift running horses every Thursday in March.—The prize a silver-gilt cup and cover.

Races were held at Newmarket about the latter end of Charles the First's time (1640), although the Round Course was not made till 1666. In this reign races were run in Hyde Park, as appears from a comedy called *The Merry Beggars* (1641), "Shall we make a fling to London, and see how the spring appears in Spring Garden, and in Hyde Park to see the races horse and foot?"

At this epoch, however, the country was distracted by scenes which were brought too closely to the feelings and bosom of every man, to allow of attention being paid to subjects which can alone be prosecuted with effect in periods of tranquillity. It is deserving notice, however, that Old Noll, or not to speak lightly of dignities, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, had his stud-groom—Richard Place, and the White Turk will live long in Turf History.

On the restoration of Charles II. the great patron of the turf, this sport, so congenial with the habits and manners of a free people, revived. The glory of Newmarket, long obscured, again shone in meridian splendour. The Palace, as it is now called, erected by James I. and which had fallen to decay during the civil wars, was rebuilt for his better accommodation. The merry monarch personally attended, and not only gave public rewards, but kept and entered horses in his own name; shedding by his affability a lustre and dignity on the anxious pursuit over which he presided. When his majesty resided at Windsor, races were held on Datchet Mead; he also, occasionally, visited other places where horse-races were instituted—Burdord Downs in particular, as may be inferred from the following doggerel lines, written by Matthew Thomas Baskerville, about 1690:—

King Charles the Second I saw here,
But I've forgotten in what year;
The Duke of Monmouth here, also,
Made his horse to sweat and blow;
Lovelace, Pembroke, and other gallants
Have been venturing here their talents;
And Nicholas Bainton, on *Black Sloven*,
Got silver plate by labour and drudging.

To this monarch, also, we are indebted for the breed of our present race of running horses. With a view to the improvement of our native stock, the master of the horse (by some said to have been Sir Christopher Wyvil, and by others Sir John Fenwick) was sent into the Levant to procure horses and mares for breeding: the mares thus obtained, and also many of their produce, have been styled *Royal Mares*. Dodaworth, though foaled in England, was a natural barb: his dam, a barb mare, was imported at this period. She was sold by the studmaster after the king's death for forty guineas, when twenty years old, in foal (by the Helmsley Turk) with Vixen, dam of the Old Child Mare. Dodaworth covered several

well-bred mares, as appears by various pedigrees.

At this time, too, the prizes run for became more valuable: instead of bells, bowls, cups, or other pieces of plate were substituted, usually estimated at 100 gs. each; and upon these trophies of victory the pedigrees and performances of the successful horses were most commonly engraved, whence, perhaps, much curious information might be obtained.

William III. was also a patroniser of this pastime, and Queen Anne not only continued the bounty of her predecessors, but added several plates to the former donations. George I. (1720), discontinued the cups, and ordered 100 gs. in specie, to be paid to the successful competitors in lieu.

When John Cheny commenced his "Historical List of Horse Matches," in 1727, there were only eleven of these royal purses run for: at present there are thirty-three, exclusive of fifteen given in Ireland.

An act was passed in the 13th of George II. (1740), for suppressing races by ponies and other small and weak horses, &c. by which all matches for any prize under the value of 50*l.* are prohibited, under a penalty of 200*l.* to be paid by the owner of each horse running, and 100*l.* by such as advertise the plate. At Newmarket, and Black Hambleton, however, a race may be run for any sum less than 50*l.*

Previously to 1753, there were two meetings only in the year, at Newmarket, viz. in the Spring and October: at present there are seven, which are distinguished by the names of the *Craven Meeting*, commencing on Easter Monday, instituted 1771; the *First Spring Meeting*, on the Monday fortnight following; the *Second Spring Meeting*, a fortnight afterwards, instituted 1753; the *July Meeting*, early in that month, instituted 1765; the *First October Meeting*, on the first Monday in that month; the *Second*

October Meeting, on the Monday fortnight following, instituted 1762; the *Third October*, or *Houghton Meeting*, as it is generally denominated, a fortnight afterwards; this last, with which the diversion of the Turf is closed, originated in 1770, and usually occupies the whole week, particularly if the weather prove favourable.

HORSE SANDAL (Patent). An invention so contrived as to be put on, or taken off, in the space of a minute, and capable of being attached to the horse's foot by straps instead of nails. It is valuable to the huntsman as a substitute for a lost shoe, and useful to racers in travelling from one course to another.

HORSE-SHOE. See **PANTON'S PATTIN-SHOE.**

HORSE-SHOES. See **SHOKING.**

HOUND. A species of dog used for hunting. See **BEAGLE**, **HARRIER**, **STAG HOUND**, &c.

HOUND A STAG. To cast the dogs at him.

HUMBLES, UMBLES, OR NUMBLES. Part of the entrails of a deer.

HUMOURS. When a swelling happens on any part, the common phrase is, the humours are fallen there, thence endeavours are made to draw them away, or to repel them.

HUNTER. See **HORSE.**

HUNTING. The diversion of pursuing four-footed beasts of game. These are hunted in the fields, woods, and thickets, in various ways.—Among the earliest civilized nations, hunting made one of their amusements; and the wild and barbarous it supplied with food. The Roman jurisprudence established this legal maxim, that, as the natural right of things which have no master belongs to the first possessor, wild beasts, birds, and fish, are the property of those who can take them first. But the northern barbarians who overran the Roman empire, bringing with them a stronger taste for the diversion, and other and more easy means of subsistence being provided

from the lands and possessions of those they had vanquished, the chiefs began to monopolize the privilege of hunting; and, instead of a natural right, to make it a royal one.

The species of hunting adopted by the ancients resembled that now practised in pursuit of the rein-deer; which is seldom hunted at force, or with hounds, but only drawn with a blood-hound, and taken with nets and engines. Thus they did with all beasts; whence a dog is never commended by them for opening before he has discovered where the beast lies. Their huntsmen, indeed, were accustomed to shout and make a great noise, as Virgil observes in his *Georgics*,

Ingentem clamore preme ad retia cervum.

But this was only to bring the deer to the nets laid for him. Among the Sicilians of the middle ages, this sport was much indulged in. The hunters, when informed which way a herd of deer had passed, gave notice to one another, and every one brought with him a cross-bow, or long-bow, and a bundle of staves shod with iron, the heads bored, with a cord passing through them all: thus provided they came to the herd, and forming a large ring, surrounded the deer. Then each, taking his stand, unbound his faggot, set up his stake, and tied the end of his cord to that of his next neighbour, ten feet from each other. Then taking feathers dyed in crimson, and fastened on a thread, they tied them to the cord; so that with the least breath of wind they would whirl round. Those who kept the stands then withdrew, and hid themselves in the next covert. Then the chief ranger entering within the line, with hounds to draw after the herd, roused the game with their cry; which flying towards the line, were turned off; and still gazing on the shaking and shining feathers, wandered about as if kept in with a real wall. The ranger still pursued, and calling every person by name as he passed

by their stand, commanded him to shoot the first, third, or sixth as he pleased: and if any of them missed, or singled out another than that assigned him, it was counted disgrace. By these means, as they passed by the several stations, the whole herd was killed by the several hands.—Hunting formed the chief employment of the ancient Germans, and probably of the Britons also, when not engaged in war. Ancient historians tell us, that this was the case even so late as the third century, with those unconquered Britons who lived beyond Adrian's wall, and that they subsisted chiefly by the prey that they took in this way. The great attachment shown by all the Celtic nations to hunting, proceeded most probably from its being an useful preparation for war. By it their youth acquired that courage, strength, swiftness, and dexterity in handling their arms, which made them so formidable to their enemies. By it, too, they freed their country from those mischievous animals which abounded in the forests, and furnished themselves with materials for those feasts which seem to have constituted their greatest pleasure. So strong and universal was the passion for hunting among the ancient Britons, that even young ladies of the highest rank and greatest beauty devoted much of their time to the sports of the chase. The same weapons were employed in hunting as in war, viz. long spears, javelins, and bows and arrows; having also great numbers of dogs to assist them in finding and pursuing their game. These dogs were much admired amongst other nations, for their swiftness, strength, fierceness, and exquisite sense of smelling.

At what period the horse was introduced as an auxiliary in the chase does not appear, though a very little investigation will establish the point beyond contradiction. When Julius Cæsar invaded this island, horses were used in the war-chariots of the ancient Britons, but not at all in

hunting. The pursuit of the wolf, of the boar, the stag, &c. was followed on foot; and even long afterwards, when the Saxons became masters of the country, the same practice was continued. But as, at this period, they were well acquainted with that noble animal, the horse, it seems strange that his assistance should not have been called into action in a pursuit or pastime wherein his strength and speed have since proved so essentially serviceable. The horse entertains a natural antipathy to all fierce and savage animals; and, on this account, perhaps, he might be regarded as an obstacle rather than an advantage, at a period when the management of him must have been so little understood: a horse, it is well known, is terrified beyond measure at the sight of a bear;—he scents him at a distance, nor is it without considerable difficulty that he can be induced to come within sight of an animal so superlatively disgusting. To this it will be answered that the bear is not a native of Great Britain, and, therefore, could never constitute an object of the chase in this country; the horse would be equally alarmed at the sight of a wild boar, or, perhaps, of a wolf, and little doubt can be entertained that these two animals then constituted the principal objects of field diversions. It is true, the horse can be brought to endure the sight of a bear, or, perhaps, of a lion; but as civilization proceeded, the value of this noble quadruped became better understood, and his education studied accordingly.

No people, perhaps, ever cherished a passion for the chase so fondly as the Normans, or followed it with so much ardour and impetuosity; and the records of their conquest of this island are replete with details of their hunting establishments and equipages, in which we find the horse a distinguished object. From this period, therefore, we may date the introduction of the horse, which has become an indispensable

requisite in those departments of the chase where strength and persevering speed are called into action. In the time of the Normans, however, the chase presented a very different aspect from that more fascinating character it has since assumed, forcibly demonstrating two very different modes of accomplishing the same object. When William led his adventurous hordes to the English shores, what is now termed a blood horse was unknown; and the animal used in the chase was unquestionably a strong bony creature, common in Normandy, more remarkable for bulk than speed, and which, in a few centuries, became, what is now called the old English hunter. At that period no more than an ordinary degree of speed was required in the chase, as the object was roused and pursued by the dogs only, while the horsemen were placed in convenient situations, either to shoot or pierce it with their spears as it passed along.

The mode of hunting introduced into this country by the Normans continues to be practised at the present day on the continent, and particularly in France. In England, however, as well as in Ireland, the chase appears to have been kept up with the progressive improvements of succeeding generations, and has perhaps attained that point which bids defiance to further improvements.

From the time of the Normans, the horse has no doubt been considered as indispensable in the pursuit of the fox at least, if not equally so in that of the hare, and a century and a half ago, only a small portion of Arabian blood was infused into the veins of the English hunter. The horse then so highly valued was a large bony animal, well trained to leaping, and capable of enduring a long gallop: such a horse was, at that period, well calculated for the chase, as the hounds were then much heavier, and consequently slower, than those so highly es-

teamed at present. As more blood, however, was introduced into the hunter, the hounds were bred more fleet; till, ultimately, such is the speed which the latter have attained, that nothing but thorough blood, or nearly so, can lie by the side of them; and, however highly prized the old English hunter might be, such an animal would cut but a sorry figure at Melton-Mowbray. It has, in fact, been found that the thorough-bred horse is not only swifter, but capable of enduring more fatigue than the animal once so celebrated as the English hunter. At first view, the latter presents a more bulky appearance, but, on examination, it will be found that all the essentials of strength are better defined in the blood-horse, while, on the score of bone, the difference is not only very trifling, but will frequently be found to preponderate in the latter.

HUNTING. See **FOX, HARE, STAG, &c.**

HURLING (from Goth. *hurra*, to turn rapidly). A popular rustic game in Ireland and in Cornwall, played with crooked sticks and a ball, in the same manner and with similar laws as **BANDY** (which see) amongst the Welsh.

HUXING OF PIKE. A particular method for the catching of this sort of fish. For this use, take as large bladders as can be got; blow them up, and tie them close and strong; then at the mouth of each tie a line, longer or shorter according to the depth of water; at the end of each line fasten an armed hook artificially baited, and put them into the water, with the advantage of the wind, that they may gently move up and down the pond. Now, when one master pike has struck himself, it is a most pleasing diversion to see him bounce about in the water with a bladder. When you see him almost spent, take him up. See **PIKE**,

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JACK-SNIPE, or JUDCOCK. See **SNIPE.**

JAUNDICE. As the horse has no gall-bladder, but a simple duct, by which the bile is passed from the liver to the intestinal canal, the diseases of the biliary system are not frequent. Jaundice seldom or never arises as a disease in itself, but very often as symptomatic of other complaints. The symptoms are a yellowish tinge on the inner surface of the eyelids, eyeballs, nostrils, and mouth, costiveness, dry and hard dung, with debility, loss of appetite, thirst, and high-coloured urine. The object to attain, in the cure of jaundice, is to promote a good secretion of bile and urine: for this purpose, calomel and aloes, in the following proportions, must be given every other day:—Take of calomel, one drachm; of aloes, two drachms;

beat up into a ball, with a little mucilage of gum arabic. When this operates, it need not be repeated; but, if it do not, a dose of salts and gruel must be administered to assist its operation. On the succeeding day, give the following:—Take of squill pill, a drachm; of nitre, half a drachm; of calomel, a scruple; make into a ball with a little soap. Continue the alternate uses of the above medicines, assisted by mashes, warm ale, &c. until the dung becomes of a healthy appearance, and the yellowness abates, which will be in a few days, unless other diseases are connected with jaundice. Let the horse be walked about twice a day, and covered in the stable during the cure.

JESSES (in Falconry). Ribands that hang down from crowns or garlands; also short straps of leather

fastened to the hawk's legs, and so to the verucls.

INCUBATION. The process of a bird sitting upon eggs and hatching its young. The duration varies in different birds. Domestic fowl require three weeks; ducks, geese, and turkeys sit one month; pigeons, eighteen days, &c. In Egypt this process is accomplished by the artificial heat of a stove.

INNER AID. See **AID**.

INSTINCT. The sagacity or natural aptitude of animals, which supplies the place of reason, and leads them to do what is necessary for the preservation of the individual (see the habits of different animals) or the continuation of the kind.

INTERFERING. See **CUTTING**.

JOCKEY CLUB, RULES AND ORDERS OF THE.—At a meeting of the stewards and members of the Jockey Club, Newmarket, Nov. 1, 1831, it was stated that much uncertainty had prevailed with regard to the operation of the Rules and Orders of the Jockey Club, and therefore it was thought proper to declare that they apply to all races run at, and engagements made for, *Newmarket only*; the Jockey Club having no authority to extend their rules and orders to any other place; although they have, for the sake of greater uniformity and certainty, recommended the adoption of the same rules to the stewards of other races. And that the stewards of the Jockey Club will not receive any references of disputes from any places except those at which the rules and regulations of Newmarket shall have been declared to be in force in the printed articles of those races.

1. The former rules and orders of the Jockey Club were repealed from Dec. 31, 1828, and the following rules and orders, with such additions and alterations as may from time to time be made therein, are thence substituted and to be acted upon.

Respecting the Stewards.—2. The three members of the Jockey Club,

now acting as stewards, shall be continued in their office till the next annual meeting of the Jockey Club, when the senior steward (the one who has been the longest in office) shall quit his situation immediately after settling the accounts at that meeting; and shall then name a member of the Jockey Club to succeed him, subject to the approbation of the remaining stewards and of the members of the Jockey Club then present; and at every subsequent annual meeting the then senior steward shall in like manner retire and name his successor.

3. If any difference of opinion should arise on such nomination, it shall be decided by a majority of the members present; which majority must include one (at least) of the continuing stewards; if both the continuing stewards are in the minority, then there shall be a fresh nomination.

4. If any of the stewards should die or resign between the periods of the annual meetings, the surviving or continuing stewards may appoint a member of the club to succeed the deceased or declining steward, and to stand in his place in point of seniority; but such nomination shall be notified to the club at their next annual, or at any special meeting to be called for the purpose, and shall then be subject to the like approbation as in the case of a senior steward retiring at the expiration of his stewardship.

5. All disputes relating to racing at Newmarket, or bets on racing elsewhere, if any of the parties interested should request the interference of the stewards, shall be determined by the three stewards and two referees (who shall be members of the club), one to be chosen by each of the parties concerned, if either of them shall desire to have referees. If only two stewards be present, they shall fix upon a third person, being a member of the club, in lieu of the absent steward; but the stewards, if they think fit, may

call in any other members of the Jockey Club to their assistance; or may refer the case to a general meeting of the Jockey Club, if the importance or difficulty of the matter in dispute shall appear to them to require it.

6. If any dispute arising elsewhere than at Newmarket shall be referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club, and they shall think fit to take it into consideration, the matter must relate to horse racing, the facts or points of difference be reduced into writing, and be sent by or with the sanction of the stewards where the matter in question occurred, *and the parties must agree in writing to abide by the decision of the stewards of the Jockey Club.*

7. The three stewards, or any two of them, shall have full power to make such regulations as they may think proper in regard to the course and exercise ground.

8. The three stewards shall have the power of appointing such person or persons as they may choose, to keep the coffee-room, the match-book, receive the stakes, and collect the entrance money and all other funds belonging to the Jockey Club; and the stewards shall be responsible to the Jockey Club for all the money collected as belonging to the club. They shall also have the power to appoint the judge of the races, clerk of the course, and other servants of the club.

9. The stewards shall fix the hour of starting for each race by nine o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running; and notice of the time of starting is to be fixed up in the coffee-room immediately afterwards.

10. The stewards shall produce an account of the funds and disbursements of the Jockey Club at the annual meeting in each year.

Respecting the Admission of new Members, for the Jockey Club.—

11. The ballot for members of the Jockey Club shall be in the New Rooms at Newmarket, or in such

other place as the stewards shall appoint, on the Tuesday in the first Spring meeting and the Tuesday in the second October meeting of each year. Each candidate must be proposed by a member, and his christian and surname and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, put up in the dining and card rooms at Newmarket (or in such other place as the stewards shall appoint), on or before the Tuesday in the meeting preceding the ballot. Nine members (at the least) shall ballot; and two black balls shall exclude.

*For the New Rooms.—*12. The ballot for members of the New Rooms may be in any of the seven established meetings at Newmarket. Each candidate must be proposed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his christian and surname and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, put up in the dining and card rooms at Newmarket (or in such other place as the stewards shall appoint), on the day preceding the ballot. The ballot shall be in the morning between the hours of eleven and one, or in the afternoon between the hours of four and six. Members of the Jockey Club only shall be allowed to ballot. Nine members (at least) shall ballot, and two black balls shall exclude. If eighteen members ballot, there must be three black balls to exclude.

13. A member of any of the clubs in St. James's Street, known by the names of White's, Brookes's, and Boodle's, may be admitted a member of the New Rooms without ballot, on paying the same sum for his admission, and the same subscription, as are required of members chosen by ballot.

*For the Coffee Room.—*14. The ballot for members of the Coffee Room shall be in the Coffee Room at Newmarket (or at such other place as the stewards shall appoint) on any day in the present seven established meetings, between the hours

of eleven and one o'clock in the morning. Each candidate must be proposed by a member of the Jockey Club, and his christian and surname and usual place of abode, with the name of the member proposing him, be put up in the Coffee Room the day before the ballot. Members of the Jockey Club only can ballot. Twelve members (at least) must ballot, and two black balls shall exclude.

15. Any member of the New Rooms may become a member of the Coffee Room, on signifying his wish to be so to any of the stewards, or to the keeper of the Coffee Room, and paying for his admission and subscription, as members chosen by ballot are required to do.

16. A person, though chosen, shall not be considered as a member of any of these clubs until he shall have paid the usual sums for the admission and subscription of a new member. And the name of every member whose subscription shall be in arrear for one year shall be placed over the chimney-piece in the New Rooms and in the Coffee Room at Newmarket, in the Craven meeting of each year. And if such arrear be not paid by the end of the following second Spring meeting, he shall cease to be a member, and shall not be again admitted as a member until his arrears be paid, and until he be again chosen by ballot.

As to Nominations.—17. In all nominations and entrances for stakes, subscriptions, and plates of horses, &c. which have not started before the time of naming or entering, the sire, dam, and grandam of the horse, &c. named or entered, must be mentioned, if known, unless the dam has a name which is to be found in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar; in which case the name of the sire and dam will be sufficient. If the horse, &c. named or entered be own brother or sister to any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to name it as such.

If the dam or grandam be sister (but which sister must be specified, if there be more than one), or dam, or grandam of any horse, &c. having a name in the Stud Book or Racing Calendar, it will be sufficient to mention her as such. If the dam or grandam is not known, the sire of the horse, &c. must be mentioned, together with such other particulars as will be sufficient to identify the animal. If a horse has once appeared in the Racing Calendar by a name and his pedigree, it will be sufficient afterwards to mention him by his name only, even though he has never started. If the dam was covered by more than one stallion, the names of all of them must be mentioned.

18. If any horse, &c. shall be named or entered without being identified as before directed, he shall not be allowed to start in the race; but his owner shall be liable to pay the forfeit, or, if a play or pay race, the whole stake. All bets on a horse so disqualified for starting shall be void.

19. No person who has once subscribed a stake shall be allowed to withdraw his name, and no nomination shall be altered in any respect, after the time of closing, without the consent of all the parties in the race being first obtained.

20. In every sweepstakes in which there shall be any allowance of weight to the produce of untried horses or mares, such allowance shall be claimed on the article by each subscriber before the expiration of the time of naming; and if not so claimed, no allowance shall be made, even though the horse or mare should prove to have been untried at the time of naming.

Respecting Stakes and Bets.—21. All stakes for matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, shall be made before the hour of starting for the first race of the day, in cash, bank bills, or bankers' notes payable on demand, and be paid into the hands of the person appointed

by the stewards to receive the same: and in default thereof by any person, he shall pay the whole stake as a loser, whether his horse come in first or not, unless such person shall have previously obtained the consent of the party or parties with whom he is engaged, to his not staking. But this rule is not to extend to bets, which are to be paid and received as if no such omission had happened.

22. A day-book shall be kept by the person appointed by the stewards to receive the stakes; in which shall be entered an account of all matches, subscriptions, and sweepstakes, to be run for; and, as the different stakes are made, they shall be entered therein as paid.

23. Five pounds per cent. shall be allowed on all forfeits under 100*l.* declared to the keeper of the match-book at or before ten o'clock the evening before running; and if the forfeit amount to 100*l.* and upwards, 10*l.* per cent. shall be allowed. All forfeits shall be paid before twelve o'clock at night of the day fixed for the race, and on those forfeits which shall not be so paid, the deduction for the timely declaration of such forfeits shall not be allowed.

24. No person shall start any horse, &c. unless he shall have paid all former stakes and forfeits to the keeper of the match-book *before the time fixed for starting the first race of each day on which he intends to start his horse, &c.* And this rule is recommended to the consideration of the stewards of other races.

At the expiration of each meeting a list of all stakes and forfeits due at Newmarket shall be exhibited in the Coffee Room at Newmarket; and a similar list, and also a list of all stakes and forfeits due elsewhere, which the persons claiming them shall transmit (free of postage) shall be posted at Mr. Weatherby's office in Oxenden Street.

And where any person shall have bought a horse, with his engage-

ments, this rule, as to all the engagements subsisting at the time of the purchase, and to be run for subsequently thereto, shall be considered as extending to the purchaser, whether those engagements were entered into by the vendor or any other person; and such horse, in whosoever hands he may be, shall not be allowed to start for any race until all the stakes due for such engagements shall have been paid. But in default of payment by the purchaser, the original subscriber to such engagements shall not be exonerated from his liability to make them good.

25. If any bet shall be made from signal or indication, after the race has been determined, such bets shall be considered as fraudulent and void, and shall not be paid. And if any servant belonging to a member of this society shall be found to have betted from any such signal, or shall be concerned in making any such signal, he shall be dismissed from his service, and no farther employed by any member of this society.

26. All stakes and bets, whether expressed to be in guineas or pounds, shall be paid in pounds sterling.

27. All double bets shall be considered as play-or-pay bets.

28. All bets depending between any two horses shall be void if those horses become the property of the same person, or of his avowed confederate, subsequently to the bets being made.

29. All bets between particular horses shall be void if neither of them happens to be the winner, unless agreed by the parties to the contrary.

30. If a match or sweepstakes be made for any particular day in any race-week, and the parties agree to change the day to any other in the same week, all bets must stand; but if the parties agree to run the race in a different week, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

31. When the riders of any horses

brought out to run for any race are called upon, by the person appointed to start them, to take their places, for that purpose, the owner of every horse which comes up to the post shall be considered as liable to pay his whole stake; and all bets respecting such horses shall be considered as play-or-pay bets.

Trials.—32. No person shall try the horse, &c. of any other person than his declared confederate, without giving notice of such trial, by inscribing the name or proper description of the horse, &c. tried, and the name of his owner, in the trial book kept at the Coffee Room, Newmarket, within one hour after the trial has taken place; or by nine o'clock in the morning, in case the trial shall have taken place at an earlier hour; and the hour of running such trial, and also the hour of making the entry, shall be noted in the trial book. And in case any trial shall not be so entered, the groom having the care of the horse running with the trial horse, and being present at the trial, or if not present, then the owner of any horse running with such trial horse, shall forfeit and pay to the stewards of the Jockey Club the penalty or sum of 10*l.* for every such offence; but the stewards shall have the power to mitigate such penalty to not less than 5*l.* in case it shall fall upon any groom.

33. Every bet made upon or against any horse running in a trial, between the time of such trial and the entering it in the trial book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall be void.

34. Every engagement made with any horse, &c. running on a trial, between the time of such trial and the entering of it in the trial book, whether it be entered within the time prescribed or not, shall not be run, but the owner of such tried horse shall be considered as having declared forfeit, and be liable to pay the forfeit accordingly, unless

his opponents, or any of them, shall desire to hold him to his engagement. And in case any horse so tried shall have started for and won any race made subsequently to the trial, and before the entry of it in the trial book, his owner shall not be entitled to the stake so won; and, in case he shall have actually received it, he shall pay it back into the hands of the stake-holder, who shall pay it over to the owner of the second horse; or, in case of a match, shall pay it over to the owner of the beaten horse: but if such horse shall have lost such race, his owner shall not be entitled to claim or to be repaid his stake or deposit for such race; and in those cases such disqualification shall attach to the horse, without regard to any change of the property in him. And if, with respect to the disqualification, there shall be any difficulty in ascertaining the horse or horses tried, the owner of the horse or horses so tried shall be bound, on the request of the stewards, to declare to them which of his horses ran in such trial; and in case he shall decline so to do, the stewards shall have power to fix the disqualification upon any one or more of the horses of such owner, at their option.

35. No notice of trial shall be required where the trial is run at a greater distance than twenty-five miles from Newmarket.

36. The day, with respect to the engaging of the ground for trials, shall be divided into two periods; that is, previously to eight o'clock in the morning, and subsequently to two in the afternoon, from the first day of the Craven meeting to the end of the Houghton meeting; and previously to nine o'clock in the morning, and subsequently to two in the afternoon, during the rest of the year. No one stable-keeper shall engage the ground for both those periods on the same day, nor for more than two of those periods in the same week.

37. Notice for engaging the ground shall, at least one day before the day it is used, be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose at the Coffee Room in Newmarket. And no notice or warning shall be deemed sufficient unless given as before directed.

38. If any person shall be detected in watching a trial, or shall be proved to have employed any person to watch a trial, he shall be served with notice to keep off the Heath; and if in the employment of any member of the club, or of any groom or rider employed by any member of the club, he shall be dismissed from his service, and not again employed.

The Cup and Whip.—39. The cup may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in the first Spring meeting in each year: to be run for over the B. C. on Tuesday in the first October meeting following, by horses, &c. the property of members of the Jockey Club:—four-year-olds carrying 7st. 11lb.; five-year-olds, 8st. 8lb.; six-year-olds, 8st. 13lb.; and aged, 9st. Each person, at the time of challenging, is to subscribe his name to a paper to be hung up in the Coffee Room at Newmarket, and deliver to the keeper of the match-book the name or description of the horse, &c. sealed up, which shall be kept till six o'clock on the Saturday evening of that week; and if not accepted, or only one challenger, to be returned unopened: but if accepted, or if more than one challenger, to be then opened and declared a match or sweepstakes for 200 sov. each, play or pay. If the challenge be not accepted, the cup to be delivered to the keeper of the match-book, in the meeting ensuing the challenge, for the person who may become entitled to the same.

40. The whip may be challenged for on the Monday or Tuesday in the second Spring or second October meeting in each year; and the acceptance must be signified, or the

whip resigned, before the end of the same meeting. If challenged for and accepted in the Spring, to be run for on the Tuesday in the second October meeting following; and if in the October, on the Tuesday in the second Spring meeting following, B. C.; weight 10st. and to stake 200 sov. each, play-or-pay.

The 1l. per cent. Plates.—41. The stakeholder shall deduct 1l. per cent. upon all sums won at Newmarket, in sweepstakes or matches, where the clear sum to be received by the winner, over and above his own stake, shall amount to 100l. or more (unless the winner shall object to allowing such deduction to be made); and the money so raised shall be disposed of in the following manner; viz.

Two handicap plates of 100l. each, for four, five, six-years-old, and aged horses, shall be annually given to be run for; one in the second October meeting, A.F., and the other in the Houghton meeting, from the D. I. And if any horse-keeper shall object to contribute to the above fund, he will not be allowed to start a horse for either of those plates.

The Stakeholder at Newmarket.—42. The stakeholder at Newmarket shall be allowed to retain, out of the stakes in his hands, the following fees for his trouble; viz.

For every match, one pound.

For every plate, one pound.

For every subscription or sweepstakes, where the whole stake exceeds 100l. and does not amount to 1000l. two pounds.

For every sweepstakes, where the whole stake amounts to 1000l. or upwards, five pounds.

Relating to other Matters not before specified.—43. If for any plate, sweepstakes, or subscription, the first two horses shall come in so near together that the judges shall not be able to decide which won, those two horses shall run for such prize over again, half-an-hour after the last race on the same day: the

other horses which started shall be deemed losers, and be entitled to their respective places, as if the race had been finally determined the first time.

44. Every person who shall ride for a race at Newmarket shall be weighed immediately after the same, and shall be allowed 2lb. above the weight specified for his horse to carry, and no more, unless the weight he actually rode be declared as the weight he intended to ride, as hereinafter mentioned. The owner of every horse which shall be intended to carry more than 2lb. above his weight, shall, by himself or his servant, declare to one of the stewards, or to the keeper of the match-book, before ten o'clock on the morning of the day on which the race is run, what weight he intends his horse to carry, including the 2lb. allowed, which shall be immediately inserted in the list in the Coffee Room. And if any horse shall run a race, carrying more than 2lb. above his weight, without such declaration having been made, or, if after the race, on weighing the jockey, he shall not prove to have ridden the weight which it was declared the horse should carry, or shall have ridden more than 2lb. above the weight declared, then such horse shall not be considered the winner of the race, even though he should come in first, but shall be placed as the last horse in the race, and his owner shall pay the stake as for a beaten horse.

45. The persons appointed by the stewards to weigh the jockeys shall, immediately after each day's race, report to the keeper of the match-book how much each horse carried, where he carried more than 2lb. above the specified weight. And the keeper of the match-book is, as soon after as may be, to communicate such report to the stewards, or one of them. And the weight each horse actually carried, if more than 2lb. above his weight, shall be published in the first list

printed after the race, and also in the account published in the Racing Calendar.

46. Every groom shall have his horse at the post, ready to start, within five minutes of the time appointed by the stewards. And every jockey is to be there, ready to start, within the same time. And every groom and jockey making default herein shall forfeit 5*l.*, to be paid to the keeper of the match-book, and by him accounted for to the stewards.

47. The person appointed to start the horses shall mark in his list the time when the horses in each race actually started; and, if there have been any false starts, the first of them shall be considered as the time of starting for that race. And he shall make a report thereof to the keeper of the match-book in the afternoon of the day the races are run. And if any delay beyond the allowed time shall have taken place, he shall state by whom, or by what cause, the delay was occasioned. He shall regulate his watch by the Coffee-room clock, which shall be considered as the true time for this purpose.

New Rooms, Nov. 2, 1832—At a meeting of the Jockey Club,—It was resolved, that the person appointed to start the horses have authority to order the jockeys to draw up in a line as far behind the starting-post as he may think necessary; and that any jockey disobeying the orders of the starter, or taking any unfair advantage, shall be liable to be fined in such sum, not exceeding 5*l.* as the stewards of the jockey club may think fit to inflict.

48. If any horse, &c. intended to be entered for any plate or subscription where entrance is required, shall be engaged to run on the day of entrance, he shall not be obliged to show at the time of entrance; but if he have not before run at Newmarket, he shall show at the place of entrance within one hour

after his engagements are over. But no horse that has before run at Newmarket need be shown at the time of entrance, or afterwards.

49. When any match is made in which crossing and jostling are not mentioned, they shall be understood to be barred.

50. When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no weight mentioned, the horses shall carry 8st. 7lb. each. And if any weight is given, the highest weight shall be 8st. 7lb.

51. When any match or sweepstakes shall be made, and no course mentioned, the course shall be that which is usually run by horses of the same age as those engaged: viz.—If yearlings, the Yearling Course; if two years old, the Two Year Old Course; if three years old, Rowley's Mile; if four years old, Ditch In. And if five years old and upwards, Beacon Course. And if the horses should be of different ages, the course shall be fixed by the age of the youngest.

52. The keeper of the match-book shall charge the proprietors of such horses as receive forfeit, and shall be excused from appearing, with the same fees for weights and scales as if they had come over the course.

53. Towards defraying the expense of repairing the course and exercise-ground, one guinea annually shall be paid in respect of every race-horse that shall be trained or exercised, or that shall run any private trial or public race thereon. And the same shall be paid by the stable-keeper or servant having the care of such horse, and be charged by him to the owner of such horse. Every such stable-keeper or servant shall deliver a list to the keeper of the match-book of the horses which have been under his care liable to pay the said charge, on the Saturday before the Craven meeting in each year, and also on the Monday before the Houghton meeting, and shall at the

last mentioned time pay to the keeper of the match-book the money due for each horse. That for the future, if any such stable-keeper or servant shall fail to make a true return of the horses which have been under his care, he will be surcharged one guinea for each horse omitted in his list.

54. If in running for any race one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse and every horse belonging to the same owner, or in which he shall have a share, running in the same race, shall be disqualified for winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerving of the horse, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise; and where one horse crosses the track of another next behind him, it shall be deemed a sufficient cause of complaint, even though he be a clear length, or more, before the horse whose track he crosses: it being desirable, that, when once a jockey has taken his ground, he should not prevent any other jockey from coming up, either on his right or left hand. And if such cross or jostle shall be proved to have happened through the foul riding of the jockey, he shall be disqualified from again riding at Newmarket; or shall be punished by fine or suspension for a time, as the stewards shall think fit—it being absolutely necessary, as well for the safety of the jockeys themselves, as for the satisfaction of the public, that foul riding shall be punished by the severest penalties.

55. All complaints of foul riding must be made before or at the time the jockey complaining is weighed; and it may be made either by the owner, jockey, or groom of the horse, to one of the stewards, to the keeper of the match-book, to the judge of the race, to the clerk of the course, or to the person appointed to weigh the jockeys.

56. In naming or entering for any race where there shall be any par-

ticular conditions required as a qualification to start, it shall be sufficient if the horse were qualified at the expiration of the time allowed for naming or entering; and he shall not be disqualified by any thing which may happen after the expiration of that time, unless so specified in the article; and if any additional weight is to be carried by horses which have won one or more plates or races within the year, it shall be construed to mean the year of our Lord.

57. Where it is made a condition of any plate or subscription that the winner shall be sold for any given sum, the owner of the second horse being first entitled, &c. no other person than one who ran a horse in the race shall be entitled to claim. The horse claimed shall not be delivered till he is paid for; and he must be paid for on the day of the race, otherwise the party claiming shall not be entitled to demand the horse at any future period: but nevertheless the owner of the winning horse may insist upon the claimant taking and paying for the horse claimed.

58. When the qualification of any horse is objected to by ten o'clock in the morning of the day of starting, the owner must produce a certificate, or other proper document, to the steward, or clerk of the course, or to the keeper of the match-book, if the case happen at Newmarket, before the race is run, to prove the qualification of the horse; and if he shall start his horse without so doing, the prize shall be withheld for a period to be fixed upon by the stewards, on the expiration of which time, if the qualification be not proved to the satisfaction of the stewards, he shall not be entitled to the prize, though his horse shall have come in first, but it shall be given to the owner of the second horse. When the qualification of a horse is objected to after that time, the person making the objection must prove the disqualification.

59. It is expected that every member of the clubs at Newmarket, and every person running or training horses at Newmarket, shall consider themselves amenable to these rules, and such others as the stewards may from time to time think fit to adopt for the better regulation of racing at Newmarket. And all trainers, jockeys, grooms, and servants of such persons are strictly enjoined to observe the same. And if any trainer, jockey, groom, or servant, shall be proved to have been guilty of any infraction of these rules or orders, or of any of them, he will be punished by the stewards, to such extent as they may think the case requires, and in such manner as they may have the power to enforce.

60. All disputes referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club will be adjudged according to their published rules and orders, where any of them are applicable to the case submitted to them; and where not, according to the established rules of racing.

S. BATSON, }
LOWTHER, } Stewards.
RICHMOND, }

New Rooms, 25th of April 1833.
—At a meeting of the members of the Jockey Club, it was resolved that, in future, ballots for the Jockey Club shall take place in the Craven, 1st Spring, 2nd October, and Houghton meetings; the candidate to be proposed in a meeting previous to the ballot; or in case the ballot take place in the Craven meeting, that notice of his being a candidate shall be stated in the sheet Calendar published next preceding that meeting, and also put up in the Coffee Room on the Monday in that meeting; and notice to be given in writing, and put up in the Coffee Room, on what day the ballot will take place, at least one day before the time of balloting.

It was also resolved, that from and after the end of the year 1833, horses shall be considered at New-

market as taking their ages from the 1st of January, instead of the 1st of May.

And that, in future, no horse shall be considered to be struck out of his engagement, unless the owner, or some person authorized by him, shall give notice to the keeper of the match-book, or to his clerk; or to one of the stewards present.

Adjudged Cases.

Case 1. A, B, and C, run for a subscription, the best of heats. A wins the *first* heat, B the *second*—C's rider, after saving his distance the second heat, dismounts between the distance-post and the end, but remounts, rides past the ending-post, and weighs as usual; starts, and wins the *third* heat, and weighs, without any objection being made.

A, being second the third heat, in a short time afterwards demands the subscription (not knowing till then that C's rider had dismounted) and refuses to start for the *fourth* heat, which B and C run for, and C wins.

It was decided, that no objection having been made to C's starting for the third heat, he was entitled to the prize.

Case 2. The winner of a plate, whose horse had distanced all the others, applied for the stakes or entrance-money, which was advertised to be paid to the second-best horse that won a clear heat—one of the distanced horses had won the first heat.

It was decided, that the winning horse cannot be deemed the second horse, and therefore was not entitled to the stakes; and all the others being distanced, no other person could claim them.

Case 3. A gold cup, &c. for horses that never won.

A	-	-	-	1
B	-	-	-	2
C	-	-	-	3

The owner of B claimed on the ground of A's disqualification, he having the preceding year won a

clear heat at Chelmsford, to entitle him, according to their articles, to the stakes or entrance-money.

It was decided, that A was not disqualified, the term "winner" applying only to the horse that beats all the rest.

Case 4. Whether a horse, having won a sweepstakes of 23 gs. each (3 subscribers) is qualified to run for a 50*l.* plate, expressed to be for horses that never won plate, match, or sweepstakes, of that value?

It was decided, that it was the practice, in estimating winnings, to consider the clear sum gained only, and consequently to exempt the stake of the proprietor; the horse, therefore, which had won a sweepstakes of 46 gs. only, viz. two stakes of 23 gs. each, was not thereby disqualified for the 50*l.* plate above-mentioned.

Case 5. Mr. Baird having entered two horses for the king's plate at Newcastle, in 1793, and won it with Sans Culotte (his other horse not starting) the owner of the second horse objected to his receiving the plate, on the ground that he was disqualified by having entered two horses.

It was decided, that Mr. Baird was entitled to the plate.

Case 6. A betted B, that a mare should trot a mile in five minutes, in four minutes and a half, and in four minutes; all which, it was stated, she won with ease; but B measuring the distance after the races were over, found it was short of a mile by four yards.

It was decided, that as no objection was made to the measure of the course before starting, and the mare having performed the distance set out, and not objected to, A won all the bets.

Case 7. After the race for the Somersetshire stakes at Bath in 1829, it was discovered that the person in whose name Rasselas was entered, was dead before the race was run, and Mr. Day, the owner

of Liston, who came in second, claimed the stake. The matter was referred to the stewards of the Jockey Club. It was decided that Liston was entitled to the stake, because of all the horses *qualified to start for the stake*, he was the first; Rasselas being disqualified by the death of the person in whose name he was entered.

But the stewards thought that, in this case, as in that of a horse disqualified to start, from stakes not having been duly made, the bet should stand according as the horses came in.

Case 8. At Canterbury races 1829, for the 100*l.* given by the noblemen and gentlemen, Mr. Pearce's Guildford won the two first heats; but Mr. Mettam, the owner of Moor Buzzard, claimed the plate, alleging that Guildford was disqualified, his owner having run two horses for a prize for which heats were run.

It was contended on the part of Mr. Pearce, 1st, That this was not a plate: 2nd, That no objection was made till after the jockeys were weighed, and the horses led away.

The matter being submitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club, they were of opinion that Moor Buzzard was entitled to the prize; and referred to the rules of Racing section 6, as decisive. See RACING.—*Rules concerning Horseracing in general.*

Case 9. Blandford, 1829.—For the gold cup by subscribers of 10 *sov.* each, it was a condition that the surplus should be paid to the owner of the second horse, in specie. Brownlock walked over for the cup, so that there was no second horse. The opinion of the stewards of the Jockey Club was requested, as to who was entitled to the surplus. They gave it as their opinion, that there being no second horse, the surplus must be divided amongst the original subscribers to the cup.

It was determined on a case which arose at Chelmsford, so long ago as the year 1784, where the

winner distanced all the five horses, that the winner could not be deemed the second best horse, and therefore was not entitled to the stakes.

Case 10. The following nomination was made for a produce sweepstakes at Ascot:—Lord Tavistock's sister to Benedict, covered by Middleton. There being two sisters to Benedict, the nomination was incomplete, according to the 17th clause of the rules and orders. Lord Tavistock ascertained that the other sister to Benedict was sent abroad some time before the stake closed, and submitted that this circumstance sufficiently identified his nomination. The stewards of the Jockey Club declined to go into evidence of this nature, and decided that the nomination was invalid.

Case 11. For a race in the Houghton meeting at Newmarket, 1829, a filly turned round at starting, and was left behind. This start being disputed, the race was run over again, subject to an examination by the stewards, into the circumstances of the first start. When this inquiry took place, it was satisfactorily proved that the starter *gave the word "Off,"* and did not call to the riders to come back. It was therefore determined that the first race was decisive.

Case 12. For the stand cup at Liverpool races, in July 1829, Velocipede was saddled, mounted, and brought out; but on being cantered, the rider found him lame, and did not take him to the post to start. A question respecting the bets was submitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club, who decided that the case did not come within the provisions of the 31st clause of the rules and orders, and that the bets about Velocipede were not to be considered as play or pay.

Case 13. Two horses ran a dead heat at Newmarket. The owners requested permission of the stewards to run the race over again between two of the other races of the day. The stewards decided

that the rule 43 was imperative, and that the horses which had run the dead heat, must run again half-an-hour after the last race of the day.

Case 14. A bet of two to one was laid on Turquoise against Elinor for the Oaks—Elinor being improperly named, was not allowed to start. The question whether the bet was to stand or not was submitted to the stewards, who agreed to refer it to a general meeting of the Jockey Club, at which it was ultimately decided that the bet was void.

Case 15. A admitted that he had lost 100*l.* to B, but declined paying it because he intended paying it to C, who had a claim on B for 100*l.* The stewards decided that A must pay the 100*l.* to B forthwith, as no transfer could take place without the consent of both parties.

Case 16. For the Lansdown stakes, at Bath, Mrs. Day's Brother to Lusher, Mr. Sadler's Achilles, and Mr. Wieford's Wilna, had each won a heat; Wilna was then drawn; Mrs. Day and Mr. Sadler agreed to divide the stake, and Brother to Lusher walked over. Two questions were submitted to the stewards of the Jockey Club, who decided, 1st. That the bets should be put together and divided in the same proportion that had been agreed upon in respect to the stakes. 2nd. That Brother to Lusher must carry extra weight on future occasions, as the winner of this race.

Case 17. The opinion of the stewards of the Jockey Club was requested by the stewards of Rochester and Chatham races on the following case:—

"For the Chatham plate, the winner of a stake or plate, in 1825, was to carry 7*lb.* extra: and the question was, 'Whether a filly, who had won a plate *subsequently* to the entering for the Chatham plate, but *previously* to the running for it, was

to carry 7*lb.* extra?"—The stewards of the Jockey Club gave it as their opinion, 'That she was not obliged to carry 7*lb.* extra;' and they stated, they were aware that conflicting opinions had been given on this question; but on mature consideration, they thought the better rule was, that a horse, being duly qualified at the expiration of the time of naming or entering for a stake or plate, should not be affected, as to that stake or plate, by any subsequent event.

The present stewards have confirmed this decision by an opinion, given on a similar case, lately transmitted to them from the Royal Caledonian Hunt meeting.

JOHNNY, b. foaled in 1769, the property of Lord Clermont, never raced but at Newmarket, where he won in stakes and matches 7,113*l.* 15*s.* and received 787*l.* 10*s.* in forfeits and compromises. He was only beat five times, viz.—by Jemmy, Firetail, Enterprise, Shark, and Sweetwilliam. This valuable horse was got by Matchem; dam by Babraham. Matchem, as has been before noticed, was got by Cade; both Babraham and Cade were sons of the Godolphin Arabian. Johnny died early in the spring of the year 1777.

JUCKING. The loud and eager call of the cock-partridge, which it incessantly keeps up and with no small eagerness, until answered by the hen.

JUDCOCK, or JACK SNIPE (*Scelopax Gallinula*). See SNIPE.

JULIA. A brown mare, foaled 1799 (own sister to Eleanor), bred by Sir C. Bunbury.

Julia won the king's plate at Ipswich, Chelmsford, and Warwick; the July stakes at Newmarket; the Petworth stakes at Brighton; and 1000*l.* 15*s.* in specie. Julia was dam of Vexation by Waxy; and of Phantom by Walton. She died in 1818.

K

KEEPER. The person to whom the care of a walk in the forest is assigned. **KEEPER** is likewise used for **GAMEKEEPER**, which see.

KEEPER OF THE FOREST, or **CHIEF WARDEN OF THE FOREST.** An officer having the principal government of all matters relating to a royal forest.

KENNEL. A house or place for hounds: metaphorically, a pack of hounds. In hunting language, we say the fox *kennels*, speaking of his lodging; as the hare *seats* or *forms*. See **SPORTING TERMS**.

KESTREL. (*Falco Tinunculus*, Linn.) When falconry was in use in Great Britain, this species was trained for catching small birds and young partridges. It is easily distinguished from all other hawks by its colours. The crown of the head and the greater part of the tail are of a fine light gray; the back and coverts of the wing of a purplish red, elegantly spotted with black: the whole under side of the bird of a pale russet colour spotted with black. The male and female differ very much from each other, the female being more variegated, and richer in colour than the male, which weighs six ounces only, and the female eleven. The kestrel breeds in the hollows of trees, in the holes of high rocks, towers, and ruined buildings: it lays four or five eggs of a pale reddish colour: it feeds on small birds, field-mice, and insects. This is the hawk that we so often see in the air, fixed in one place; and, as it were, fanning it with its wings; at which time it is watching for its prey, on which it pounces with extraordinary rapidity. Bewick says, the kestrel is widely diffused throughout Europe, and is found in the more temperate parts of North America: it is a handsome bird; its sight is acute, and its flight easy and graceful.

KIDNEYS. See **REINS**.

KINDLE. To bring forth young, especially of rabbits.

KING CHARLES'S DOG. (*Canis brevipilus*, Linn.) A variety of the most elegant kind, and which is sufficiently known in this country under the appellation here given. The head is small and rounded, with the snout short, and the tail curved back; its ears are long, with the hair curled, and the feet are webbed. Its familiar name is derived from the partiality entertained for the species by King Charles II., who was always accompanied by several of these beautiful creatures.

KING HEROD. This remarkably fine bay horse, foaled in 1758, bred by His Royal Highness, William, Duke of Cumberland, was got by Tartar, out of Cypron, by Blaze (a son of Flying Childers); granddam, Selima, by Bethell's Arabian; great granddam by Graham's Champion (a son of the Harpun Arabian, out of a daughter of Old Haut-boy); great great granddam by the Darley Arabian (sire of Flying Childers), out of a daughter of Old Merlin.

KING'S PLATES. With a view to encourage the breed of horses in this country, free prizes were given by the different reigning monarchs, generally consisting of a bowl, cup, or other piece of plate, to be run for at certain places appointed for that purpose. In 1720, George the First ordered one hundred guineas to be paid in specie to the winner, and this practice has continued till now. Originally, with very few exceptions, the conditions were — four mile heats, each horse carrying twelve stone: various alterations, however, have been made from time to time, both in regard to weight, distance, and age of the horses entered for the royal bounty. We have given below, the last regulations:

ARTICLES.

[It is his Majesty's command, that these following Rules be observed by the owners and riders of all such horses, mares, or geldings, as shall run for his Majesty's Plates at Newmarket.]

1. Every horse, mare, or gelding, that runneth for the said plate, shall carry twelve stone, fourteen pounds to the stone, three heats*.

2. Every person that putteth in a horse, mare, or gelding, for the said plate, is to show such horse, mare, or gelding, with the marks, name, and name of the owner, to be entered at the king's stables in Newmarket, the day before they run; and shall then produce a certificate, under the hand of the breeder, that his horse, mare, or gelding, be no more than years old the grass before.

3. Every horse, mare, or gelding, that runneth, is to start between the hours of one and four in the afternoon; and to be allowed half an hour between each heat to rub.

4. Every horse, mare, or gelding, that runneth on the wrong side of the posts or flags, or is distanced in any of the heats, shall have no share of the said plates, nor be suffered to be run any more.

5. The horse, mare, or gelding, that winneth any two heats, winneth the plate; but if three several horses, mares, or geldings, win each of them a heat, then those three, and only they to run a fourth heat; and the horse, mare, or gelding, that winneth the fourth heat, shall have the plate.

6. And each horse, mare, or gelding's, &c. place, as he or they come in, by the ending-post, each heat, as first, second, or third, &c. shall be determined by such judges as shall

* By order, it is altered to one heat, and different weights are appointed.

In the country, the lord lieutenant, or the person appointed by him, decides where the horses are to be shown; and the rules for the king's plates at Newmarket are applicable to the country.

be appointed for that purpose, by the master of the horse. And in case any horse, mare, or gelding, shall be then, or after proved to be above the age of years the grass before, the owner or owners of such horse, mare, or gelding, shall be made incapable of ever running for any of the king's plates hereafter.

7. As many of the riders as shall cross, jostle, or strike, or use any other foul play, as shall be judged by such person or persons as shall be appointed by the master of the horse, such rider shall be made incapable of ever riding any horse mare, or gelding, for any of his majesty's plates hereafter; and such owner shall have no benefit of that plate; but such owner may be permitted to run any horse, mare, or gelding, for any other of his majesty's free plates hereafter.

8. Every rider shall, immediately after each heat be run, be obliged to come to the usual place of weighing, with his horse, mare, or gelding, then and there to alight, and not before, and there to weigh to the satisfaction of the judges appointed for that purpose.

9. And in case of neglect or refusal thereof, such owners and riders shall be immediately declared incapable of running or riding any more for this or any of his majesty's plates hereafter.

10. And in case any difference shall arise relating to their ages, or in their running, or to these his majesty's orders, &c. the same to be determined by such person or persons who shall be appointed by the aforesaid master of the horse.

* * These articles will continue in force for succeeding years, unless directed to the contrary by his majesty.

A slight alteration will be observed in the eighth rule, as to the place where the jockey is to dismount: this was made with the sanction of his grace the Duke of Leeds, when master of the horse to his majesty.

FORM OF A CERTIFICATE OF HAVING
WON A KING'S PLATE.

"These are to certify, that his majesty's plate of a hundred guineas, was won at the day of 183 , by 's called

A. B., Steward.

C. D., Clerk of the Course.

E*****,

Lord Lieutenant of the County*.

The Earl of Albemarle,

Master of the Horse to His Majesty."

[The signature of the lord lieutenant alone is sufficient, but that can seldom be obtained without first producing to him a certificate, signed by the steward and clerk of the course.]

N. B. The certificate, when properly signed, is payable at sight to the winner of the plate (or to any other person, if endorsed by the winner), at the office of the clerk of his majesty's stables, in the royal mews, Pimlico.

The plates at Chester, Hampton, Goodwood, Bedford, Shrewsbury, Leicester, Liverpool, Northampton, and the hunter's plate at Ascot, the 200 sovs. added to the Eclipse Foot at Ascot, and the 100 gs. added to the *Whip* at the Curragh (in Ireland), are given from a different fund, and the certificates are to be addressed to the keeper of the privy purse.

The Edinburgh and Caledonian hunt plates are paid at Edinburgh.

Since the alteration in the Act of Parliament respecting stamps for receipts, the clerk of the stables requires the person presenting a certificate for payment, to provide a receipt stamp of the proper value, which at present is two shillings and sixpence.

The following regulations respect-

* If the lord lieutenant be *officially* out of the kingdom, the signature of the vice-lieutenant is admissible. The certificates for the Ascot Heath plates must be signed by the master of his majesty's hounds, instead of the lord lieutenant.

ing the weights and distances of his majesty's plates are to remain in force till otherwise directed by his majesty.

The weights of the king's plates run for at Newmarket, shall be fixed by the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Chester. — Thrice round the course, rather more than three miles: three-year-olds to carry 7st. 2lb.; four, 9st. 2lb.; five, 10st.; six, and aged, 10st. 5lb.

Ascot Heath. — To start at the new mile starting-post, go once round and in: weights the same as at Chester. — N. B. This does not apply to the hunters' plate, of which the conditions are to be fixed by the master of the buck-hounds as formerly.

Manchester. — Three miles and a distance: weights the same as Chester.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. — Three miles: weights the same as Chester.

Chelmsford, Edinburgh, Guildford, Hampton, Ipswich, Liverpool, Winchester. — Three-year-olds to carry 7st. 5lb.; four, 9st. 1lb.; five, 9st. 11lb.; six, and aged, 10st. 2lb. Two-mile-heats.

Goodwood. — Three-year-olds, 7st. 4lb.; four, 9st. 2lb.; five, 9st. 13lb.; six, and aged, 10st. 4lb. About three miles and five furlongs.

York. — Three-year-olds to carry 8st.; four, 8st. 12lb.; five, 9st. 4lb.; six, 9st. 7lb.; and aged, 9st. 9lb. Two miles.

Canterbury, Lewes, Lichfield, Salisbury, Warwick, Weymouth. — Three-year-olds to carry 8st. 2lb.; four, 9st. 6lb.; five, 10st.; six, and aged, 10st. 3lb. Two-mile-heats.

Bedford, Leicester, Northampton, Shrewsbury. — Three-year-olds, 7st. 11lb.; four, 9st. 1lb.; five, 9st. 9lb.; six, and aged, 10st. Three miles.

Caledonian Hunt, Carlisle, Doncaster. — Three-year-olds, 7st. 9lb.; four, 9st.; five, 9st. 9lb.; six, and aged, 10st. Four miles.

Lincoln, Nottingham. — Three-year-olds, 8st. 2lb.; four, 9st. 4lb.; five, 9st. 11lb.; six, and aged, 10st. Two-mile-heats.

York and Richmond (alternate plate).—Four-year-olds, 8st. 7lb.; five, 9st. 1lb.; six, and aged, 9st. 5lb. Three miles.

The first Newmarket plate, the plates at Chelmsford and Lincoln, and that run for alternately at Richmond and York, are to be run for by MARES ONLY, as heretofore.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE,
Master of the Horse.

January, 1833.

KINK (in Angling). A term used in trolling, when the line is twisted between the top of the rod and the ring, through which it ought to run freely; or when part of the line twists about the other part that is coiled in the left hand. Silk lines are more apt to kink than hair lines.

KIPPER-TIME. The interval between the third and twelfth day of May, during which, salmon-fishing in the Thames, from Gravesend to Henley, was forbidden, by 50 Edw. III.

KITE. (*Aquila Milves*, Linn.) Generally breeds in large forests, or



wooded and mountainous countries; it lays two, or at most three eggs; which, like those of most other birds of prey, are rounded, and blunt at the smaller end; they are white, and spotted with a dirty yellow;

it is distinguished from other birds by its motion in the air, which is so smooth and even, as to be scarcely perceptible; sometimes it will remain apparently motionless for a time; at others, it glides through the sky without the least perceptible action of its wings; thence is derived the old names of Glead, or Glede, from the Saxon Glida. Lord Bacon observes, that when kites fly high, it portends fair and dry weather. Some have supposed them to have been birds of passage; but in England they certainly continue during the whole year.

The tail of this kind also distinguishes it from all other British birds of prey, being forked.

KNEE OF A HORSE. The joint of the fore-quarters, that joins the fore thigh to the shank.

KNOT (*Charadrius morinellus*). This bird may be considered rather as a visiter than an inhabitant of



our shores; they are more easily taken in nets than shot; the flesh is said to be most delicious. According to Camden, King Canute was inordinately fond of them, and that they derived their name from that monarch. The knots, if they remain in England when the fens are frozen, will sometimes repair to the coast. They are much easier of access than either the curlews or gray plovers.

L

LAIR. The place where deer harbour by day.

LAMENESS OF A HORSE.

May be ascertained by turning him, at the halter's end, swiftly and suddenly, upon a hard road; or by riding him till he becomes heated, shutting him up until he is cold, and then riding or leading him again.

LAMPAS, or LAMPERS. La Fosse was the first person who pointed out the absurdity of cauterising this swelling, since it accompanies the cutting of the grinding teeth, and merely points out to us that something ought to be done to humour a stomach rendered delicate by sympathising with the mouth.

LAMPREY (*Petromyzon*). 'A species of eel, held in high estimation as a table delicacy. It is in season in the months of March, April, and May: and is usually taken in nets with salmon, and sometimes in baskets at the bottom of the river. The sea-lamprey (*marinus*) is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds. It greatly resembles the eel in shape; but its body is larger, and its snout longer, narrower, and sharper at the termination: the skin is smooth, of a red-blackish colour, streaked with yellow. Mr. Salter says, "they come from the sea to spawn in fresh-water rivers in the month of March, and deposit their spawn in holes made in a gravelly sandy bottom." After leaving their spawn, they return to the ocean: some, however, not having strength sufficient for the voyage, remain. The lamprey is frequently caught near Gloucester while angling for perch, gudgeon, &c. with a worm. It is common in Worcestershire. The Severn lamprey perhaps excels. A lamprey pie is annually presented by the city of Gloucester to the king.

There are two other species: 1. The lampern (*Petromyzon bronchia-*

lis), sometimes found of the length of eight inches, and about the thickness of a swan's quill, but generally much smaller: they are frequent in the rivers near Oxford, particularly the Isis, but are not peculiar to that county. 2. The river, or lesser lamprey (*fluviatilis*): these are found in the Thames, Severn, and Dee, and sometimes grow to the length of ten inches: these are potted with the larger kind, and are by some preferred to it, as being milder tasted.

LANDING-HOOK. Made with a screw to fasten into a socket at the end of a pole, which, when a fish becomes entangled, is put into its mouth, and drawn to land. It is used chiefly for barbel, salmon, and other strong fish. See GAFF.

LANDING-NET. A small net



extended upon a ring or hoop, and fastened to a long pole, to assist in bringing fish to land.

LAND-RAIL. See CORN CRAKE and DAKER HEN.

LANNER (*Falco lanarius*). A Tunisian falcon. A species of hawk, common in many countries, especially in France, next in size to the buzzard, and much esteemed in falconry. It makes its eyrie in the loftiest trees of the forest, or in the high cliffs on the sea-shore.

LAPWING (*Tringa Vanellus*). Is about the size of a pigeon. Its bill is black; eyes, large and hazel; the top of the head black,

glossed with green; a tuft of long narrow feathers issues from the back part of the head, and turns upwards at the end; some of them four inches in length; the sides of the head and neck, of a dingy white, interrupted by a blackish streak above and below the eye: the back part of the neck, a pale brown; the fore part, as far as the breast, black: the back and the wing coverts, dark green, glossed with purple and green reflections; the quills black, the first four tipped with white; the breast and belly, of a pure white; the upper tail coverts and vent, pale chestnut; the tail, white at the base; the rest of it, black with pale tips; the outer feathers almost wholly white; the legs red; claws black; the hind claw very short.

The lapwing is a constant inhabitant of this country, and is mostly found on marshy and other cold lands: its food, chiefly insects and worms, until severe weather binds the surface of the earth, and then it is obliged to seek its food on the seashore. In spring, and during the time of incubation, it attracts notice from the peculiar and incessant cry it utters, plainly distinctive to the ear, from which it derives the name of *Pe-wit*. When seen on the ground, it is an active, elegant, and lively bird; and when in the air it sports and frolics in all directions. The female lays four eggs, of a dirty olive spotted with black, forming a slight nest, with a few bents, upon the ground, which, from the eggs being nearly in colour to the moorland, and like the plovers, are not easily discovered. The young, as soon as hatched, run like chickens.

The lapwing is a shy wary bird; and, when in flight, it is with difficulty the gunner can get a favourable shot; but during the breeding season they lose their usual caution, and will frequently fly within twenty yards of the person, making use of many stratagems to draw intruders from their nests.

LARK. See BIRD-CATCHING.

LEAD (in Angling). A cloven shot is best for this purpose; it should be closed exactly on the line, and the leads should be two inches from each other, and eight inches, the lowest of them, from the hook.

LEATHER-MOUTHED FISH. Those that have their teeth in their throat; as chub, barbel, gudgeon, carp, &c.

LEAM, or LIAM. A line to hold a dog in, otherwise called a leash.

LEAP. The usual sense of to leap is to spring over the fence of an enclosure, whether gate, stile, hedge, or ditch; and the place over which it is performed is called a leap, and the horse that excels in this important qualification is called a good leaper. Leaps are either standing or flying. In the first, which is chiefly used at a stile or gate, the horse should be brought up coolly to it, when a good hunter will rise and throw himself leisurely over. The flying leap is used at a hedge or ditch, or both, and the horse must be driven at it with spirit.

LEASH. A cord or leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk. The number three applied to partridges or other game which are killed. Leash of greyhounds, and of hares coursed, means three. No good sportsman, however, uses it for grouse, foxes, or even for hares hunted or shot: a brace and a half is the proper term.

LEDGER BAIT (in Angling). A bait that is made to rest in one place, during the absence of the angler.

LEVANTER. Any one who refuses to pay his bets. On the settling day those who make default are said to *levant*.

LEVERET. A young hare, so called in the first year of her age.

LEVINER, or LYEMER. A hound of a very singular scent, and incomparable swiftness: this is, as it were, a middle kind, betwixt a harrier and a greyhound, as well for his kind, as the form or shape of his body.

This dog, for the excellency of his condition, viz. his smelling and swift running, follows the game with more eagerness, and takes the prey with great quickness.

LIGHT - BELLIED HORSE.

One that commonly has flat, narrow, and contracted sides, which makes the flank turn up like that of a greyhound.

Such a horse has but a little flank, he is light-bellied, he travels and feeds but little, because he has too much mettle.

LIGHT UPON THE HAND.

A horse is said to be such, that has a good tractable mouth, and does not rest too heavy on the bit.

LIME-HOUND. A name for the bloodhound.

LINE. See **ANGLING**.

LINES FOR FISHING. See **ANGLING**, **SALMON**, **TROUT**, &c.

LION-DOG. An animal generally of small size, having the head and fore part of the body covered with shaggy hair, while the hind part is smooth, with the exception of a tuft at the end of the tail.

LITTLE DRIVER, was foaled in 1743; he is said to have been the strongest and best horse of his size that ever was bred: he was got by Great Driver, son of Old Snake; his dam was bred by the Duke of Devonshire, and got by Flying Children, out of a daughter of Grantham. From 1748 to 1755, he was winner of thirty 50*l.* plates; in 1749, he won the town plate at Newmarket, in 1750, he again bore off the same prize, carrying 12st. In 1754, Mr. Vernon sold Driver to Mr. Aaron Lamego, for 110 *gs.*, after which he started at Epsom against Mr. Rogers's Aaron, allowing him 9*lb.* in which he was beat by Aaron at three severe heats; the second being deemed a dead one. Driver afterwards won 50*l.* at Rumford, Essex, beating easy, Lord March's Wanton, and two others; and 50*l.* at Reading, beating easy, Mr. Rogers's Soldier. Driver travelled, the day before running, twenty-six miles

in very wet weather, purposely to enter at the post. He also won 50*l.* give-and-take, at Maidenhead, beating, at three heats, Mr. Rogers's Aaron: in the first heat, near the ending-post, Driver fell and threw his rider, as did Aaron on his knee, and threw his; both of which was occasioned by the crowd breaking in upon them, but the heat was given to Driver; the second heat Aaron won easy; the third was an exceeding good one, and won by about a length. Driver measured fourteen hands three quarters of an inch, and carried 9st. 5*lb.* 4oz., and Aaron measured thirteen hands, three inches, three quarters, and carried 8st. 12*lb.* 4oz. The odds at starting, were 6 to 4 on Driver; after the first heat, little betting; after the second heat, 2 to 1 on Aaron. There were a greater number of sportsmen attended this race, than was ever known on a like occasion.

Little Driver was the first produce of his dam; in colour, chestnut, and a small star in his face, and his off leg behind, white: he died in 1767, aged 24. Little Driver served mares in Berkshire at two guineas each.

LOACH (*Cobitis*). "A most dainty fish," says Isaac Walton; he feeds and breeds in little and clear swift brooks and rills, and lives



there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker

than is suitable to that length. This loach is not unlike the shape of the eel; he has a beard or wattels like the barbel. He has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail; he is dappled with many black or brown spots; his mouth is barbel-like under the nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner and other learned physicians commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons. He is to be fished for with a very small red worm at the bottom, for he very seldom or never rises above the gravel, on which he usually gets his living.

LOCKED JAW. A spasmodic affection, which prevents the action of the jaws. This melancholy disease may originate from various causes; viz. bungling operations in gelding, nicking, or docking, worms (called bots) in the entrails of the horse, over-working, wounds in the feet, &c. The principal antidotes at present used in the removal of this disorder by veterinarians are camphor and opium, which are injected into the stomach by clysters, if the medicine cannot be passed down by the mouth; the animal may also be supplied with nutritious clysters, until the jaws expand sufficiently to enable him to swallow his food. Wilkinson, who seems to have effected many successful cures in locked jaw, proposes the following treatment:—In the first place he recommends an emollient clyster and a purgative; unless the pulsation be very quick, he does not approve of blood-letting. The jaws and every other part spasmodically affected should be thoroughly well rubbed with liquid ammonia, mustard, olive-oil, and oil of turpentine, mixed up together. Then all the parts so affected should be covered with fresh sheep-skins, the fleshy sides of the skin to be kept inside: they must be changed as frequently as is requisite, in order to keep the parts in continual perspiration. When the purgative has operated,

a drench, composed of asafoetida, camphor, and opium, about one drachm each is given; and, at the same time, he serves the horse with a clyster of similar medicines, with the addition of a decoction of rue. Should the horse not improve, but appear costive, Mr. W. recommends the purgative and emollient clyster to be repeated, and the opiate to be discontinued, until the purgative has fully operated.

LODGE (To). A buck is said to lodge when he goes to rest.

LONG-BOW. See Bow.

LOOSENESS. Most animals are afflicted with this disease more frequently than the horse, yet veterinary surgeons who are in very extensive practice know that confirmed cases are not unfrequent. It will be produced from an increased secretion of bile, or from impaired action in the absorbent vessels, which prevents their taking up those fluid particles that enter into combination with the dung. The appearance of the stools is generally liquid, and they come from him in small quantities at every slight movement that he makes. In the cure of this disease apply a fresh sheepskin over the loins, keeping the body of the horse moderately warm by covering it with a rug, and exhibiting the following drink twice a day until the purging ceases:—take aniseeds and caraway seeds powdered, of each one ounce, prepared chalk two ounces, fine opium half a drachm; mix in a pint of linseed gruel, and administer. Should the purging continue three or four days after this drink has been given, it will be necessary to give the following astringent medicine three or four times a day:—Take of powdered ginger, Dover's powder, of each two drachms; prepared chalk in powder, pomegranate shell powdered, of each one ounce; tincture of catechu one drachm and a half. Let these be mixed in one pint of warm gruel, and administer twice a day.

LOW-BELL AND HAND-NET.

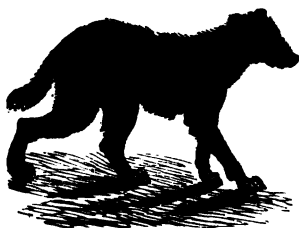
"With these instruments," says the author of the *Dictionarium Rusticum*, published in 1717, "birds are taken in champaign countries, as also in stubble fields, especially that of wheat, from the middle of October to the end of March, and after this manner:—About nine at night, in a mild air, and moonshine, take the low-bell, which should be of a deep hollow sound, and of such a reasonable size as may be well carried in one hand, which toll just as a wether sheep uses to do while he is feeding in pasture grounds: you must also have a box much like a lantern, about a foot and a half square, big enough for two or three great lights to be set in; let it be lined with tin, and one side open to send forth the light; this box fix to the breast to carry before you, and the light will cast at a great distance before you very broad; by which means you may see any thing that is on the ground, within the compass of the light, and consequently the birds that roost thereon. For the taking of them you have two men with you, one on each side, but a little after you, to the end they may not be within the reflection of the light that the lantern or box casts forth; and each of them should be provided with a hand-net about three or four feet square, which must be fixed to a long stick to carry in their hands; so that when either of them sees any birds on his side, he is to cast his net over them, and so take them up with as little noise as may be; and let him that carries the light and low-bell, be the foremost to take them up, without over-haste, for fear of raising others.

"The sound of the low-bell causes the birds to lie close, and not to stir while you lay the net over them, and the light is so terrible to them that it amazes them. If you would use this sport by yourself, carry the low-bell in one hand, as before directed, and in the other a hand-net about two feet broad, and three long, with a handle, which is to lay upon them as you espy them: but

there are some, who, instead of holding the light to their breast as aforesaid, tie the low-bell to their girdle, by a string that hangs to their knees, and their motion causes the bell to strike; then they carry the light in their hand, extending their arm before them; but the lantern or box must not be so large as that which you fix to the breast."

LOW-BELLER. One that goes a fowling with a light and a bell. This term is derived from the word low, which, in Saxon and old English, signifies a flame of fire.

LURCHER. The usual attendant on the poacher. A dog of smaller size than the greyhound, and stouter



in proportion; its hair rough, and commonly of a pale yellowish colour, and the aspect of its visage remarkable for its sullenness. As this dog possesses the advantage of a fine scent, it is most commonly employed in killing hares and rabbits during the night-time. When turned into the warren, it lurks about with the utmost precaution, and darts upon the rabbits while feeding, without barking or making the least noise; and then conveys his booty to his master in silence. A lurcher will often run down a hare at a stretch.

LURE. A device of leather, stuff, or wool, on which a bill, talons, and wings are fixed, baited with a piece of flesh, on which the hawk feeds, to call him back when at a considerable distance.

LURE. To bring a hawk to the lure; to allure or decoy to the line or bait.

M

MADNESS. See *Dogs, Diseases of.*

MALANDERS. See **MALLEN-
DERS.**

**MALLARD, or COMMON WILD
DRAKE.** The wild drake weighs from thirty-six to forty ounces, and measures twenty-three inches in length and thirty-five in breadth. The bill is of a yellowish-green colour, not very flat, about an inch broad, and two and a half long, from the corners of the mouth to the tip of the nail: the head and upper half of the neck are of a glossy deep changeable green, terminated in the middle of the neck by a white collar, with which it is nearly encircled: the lower part of the neck, breast, and shoulders are of a deep vinous chestnut: the covering scapular feathers are of a kind of silvery white, those underneath rufous; and both are prettily crossed with small waved threads of brown: wing coverts ash: quills brown, and between those intervenes the beauty-spot (common in the duck tribe), which crosses the closed wing in a transverse oblique direction; it is of a rich glossy purple, with violet or green reflections, and bordered by a double streak of black and white. The belly is of a pale gray, delicately pencilled, and crossed with numberless narrow waved dusky lines, which, on the sides and long feathers that reach over the thighs, are more strongly and distinctly marked: the upper and under tail coverts, lower part of the back and rump are black; the latter glossed with green: the four middle tail-feathers are also black, with purple reflections, and, like those of the domestic drake, are stiffly curled upwards; the rest are sharp-pointed, and fade off to the exterior sides, from a brown to a dull white: legs, toes, and webs red.

The plumage of the female is very

different from that of the male, and partakes of none of his beauties except the spot on the wings. All the other parts are plain brown, marked with black. She makes her nest, lays from ten to sixteen greenish-white eggs, and rears her young, generally in the most sequestered mosses or bogs, far from the haunts of man, and hidden from his sight among reeds and rushes.

We have known the wild duck to have bred on dry heaths, and three instances of their nests being found in trees: one in an old magpie's nest, situated in a Scotch fir growing on a heath; the two others on the crown of willow pollards near the margin of a stream. For richness and harmony of colour, the mallard can vie with any of the British birds. The cock pheasant, though splendid, looks artificial and tawdry when compared with it. The flavour is delicious to the epicure; and to the sportsman the sight of one springing from a reed bed is delightful. It requires both caution and skill to approach their haunts to get a successful shot, as the mallard is one of the most wary of birds, and delights in lonely and sequestered places; consequently awake to every sound of intrusion on its retirement. In the autumn these birds pass from north to south, and in spring again seek their northern abode. Franklin, in his "Narrative of an Overland Journey from Hudson's Bay, to discover a north-west passage," says, "In the spring vast flocks of wild ducks, &c. made their appearance in this northern latitude for the purpose of incubation." Many breed with us, and about March may be found in pairs,

"Calm on the bosom of some little lake,
Too closely screened for ruffian winds to
shake."

To the unsophisticated sportsman the pursuit of wild-fowl yields infi-

nite delight; to the clamorous *bat-tue* abortive; to the skilful decoyman it is profitable; and to a man seated in a punt, firing his swivel guns, it is cloying drudgery—profit there may be.

The last Game Act has a clause to prevent wild-fowl from being killed from the last day of March to the first of October: this will prevent those squabs called flappers being destroyed in a very unsporting-like sort of sport. The penalty will save the birds until they arrive at maturity.

MALLENDERS. This is a scurvy eruption at the back part of the knee, or bending of the joint. The affection, if allowed to remain, degenerates into a disagreeable discharge. By washing the parts with soap and water, and drying them with a soft cloth or sponge, and then anointing with the following ointment once a day, the disease will be removed:—take of mercurial ointment an ounce, sulphate of zinc a scruple; mix.

MALT WORM. A cankerous eruption about the hoof of a horse, just upon the coronet. If taken early, it may be cured by an application of snails and burdock-root, once every twenty-four hours.

MAMBRINO. A gray horse, foaled in 1768 (bred by John Atkinson, Esq. of Scholes, near Leeds, at whose death he became the property of Lord Grosvenor), was got by Engineer out of the Cade mare, the dam of Dulcinea; grandam by the Duke of Bolton's Little John, out of Mr. Durham's Favourite. Mambrino did not start until the Newmarket second spring meeting, 1773; during his career he won 5,600 gs. and the Jockey Club plate; he was beat four times only, viz. by Pyrrhus, Paymaster, Pumpkin, and Woodpecker; he paid forfeit, however, to Florizel, Pumpkin, Pulpé, Firetail, and Shark. In the spring of 1777 he was advertised as a stallion at Oxcroft Farm, near Balsham, Cambridgeshire, to cover thirty mares,

exclusive of those of his owner, at ten guineas. Mambrino was again trained for the Craven stakes at Newmarket, 1779, but broke down in running. He covered at the same place and price until 1781, when the charge was five guineas only. In 1784, he was advanced to fifteen guineas; in 1785, to twenty-five guineas; in 1786, the fee was fifteen guineas; in 1787 and 1788, ten guineas. Mambrino was sire of Carlo Khan, Grantham, Marcella, Rosaline, Amadis, Egbert, Gray Gawkey, Tatharantangtang, Chambooe, Messenger, Camel, Nutmeg, Eve, Dimple, Primrose, Forester, Guildford, and Fordham. Mambrino was likewise sire of a great many excellent hunters and strong useful road horses.

MANE. The hair that hangs down on a horse's neck, which should be long, thin, and fine.

MANEGE. A riding school. The term *manège* is also used for the exercise itself, or the art of riding, which teaches at once how to form the horseman and the horse.

MANGE. This is a well known disease, highly contagious. It, however, as frequently arises from debility as from contagion. The horse first begins to rub and scratch; the hair, then, at various parts, falls off, leaving bare patches; and, if the disease be suffered to continue, the animal pines away amazingly. The cure of mange is simple; common sulphur ointment rubbed well in, all over the animal, once a day, will cure it in a week. The following remedies are also effectual:—

Lotion. Take of tobacco and white hellebore, three ounces; and boil in two quarts of water to three pints; then add an equal portion of lime-water. Wash the horse all over with this every day.

Ointment. Arsenic, one drachm; sulphur, eight ounces; lard, a pound; train-oil, sufficient to improve its consistence. In curing the mange, the horse should have a purging ball first, and then in a day or two a dose

of nitre and cream of tartar. His food should be green if it can be obtained; or, if not, turnips, carrots, or speared corn.

MANGE. See *Dogs, Diseases of.*

MANGER. A trough, under the rack, out of which horses eat their corn.

MARES, the female of the horse kind, are chiefly considered here under the notion of breeding; therefore, such as are designed for this purpose ought to be as free from defects as possible, for the colts will take after them; but choice should be made of the best and ablest, the high spirited, best coloured, and finest shaped; and the natural defects that may be in the stallion should be amended in the mare, as well as that which is amiss in the mare should be repaired in the stallion.

MARK. A horse marks; that is, he shows his age by a black spot, called the bud or eye of a bean, which appears at about five years and a half, in the cavity of the corner teeth, and is gone when he is eight years old; then he ceases to mark, and we say, he has rased.

MARKS. The foot-prints and treadings of wild beasts.

MARSKE, br. foaled 1750, by Squirt, a chestnut horse, son of Bartlett's Childers (brother to Flying Childers), by the Darley Arabian; dam, the Ruby Mare, by Hutton's Blacklegs (a son of the Mulso Bay Turk, commonly called Mr. Hutton's Bay Barb)—Fox Club, Coneyskins, Hutton's Gray Barb, Hutton's Royal Colt, Byerley Turk, out of a Bustler mare. The Gray Barb was a present from King William to Mr. Hutton in 1700, and that gentleman also purchased the Royal Colt of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart. in the same year: he was got by the Helmsley Turk, out of a Sedbury royal mare. Marske was bred by Mr. Hutton, of Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire, who, in 1750, exchanged him for a chestnut Arabian with H. R. H. the Duke of

Cumberland. When four years old, he won the Jockey Club plate, beating Pytho by Crab, Brilliant by Crab, Ginger by Shock, and Beau by the Ancaster Starling. In October of the same year, he again beat Ginger a match over the B. C. for 300 gs. In 1755, he was beat by Brilliant, and Syphon by Squirt: in 1756, in two matches, by Snap; and he also paid forfeit to Spectator, by Crab. Marske was then taken out of training, and became a private stallion, till the death of his Royal Highness in 1765, when his stud was brought to the hammer, and Marske passed into the hands of a farmer at a low figure, being deemed at the time of no worth as a stallion; and he actually served mares in Dorsetshire, the season of 1766, at half a guinea each. Mr. Wildman, the purchaser of Eclipse, however, had the good fortune to obtain possession of the sire, at twenty guineas, the seller rejoicing at making so good a bargain. In 1767, he covered at three guineas in Hampshire; in 1769, at five guineas; and in 1770, at ten guineas; afterwards the charge advanced to thirty guineas; and from the extraordinary performances of his son Eclipse, he became the leading stallion of the day. In such high repute did he stand, that Mr. Wildman sold him to Lord Abingdon for 1000 gs. For the season of 1776 he was announced to cover at Rycot, near Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, the seat of his Lordship, thirty-two mares, including twelve the property of his noble owner, at *one hundred guineas each*. Marske was sire of many capital stallions, brood mares, and racers of the first class. In 1775 and 1776, forty-seven of his sons and daughters were the successful competitors of prizes amounting to 37,736*l.* 8*s.* in specie—exclusive of thirteen hogsheads of claret, by Shark; fifteen hogsheads of the same exhilarating juice, by Pontac, at Newmarket; and a gold cup at Ipswich, by Hephea-

tion. Marske died July, 1779, aged 29.

MARTIN, or MARTEN (*Mustela foina*). This is the most beautiful of the British beasts of prey; is of a blackish chestnut colour, with the throat and breast white; the head



and body measure eighteen inches, the tail ten. Martins inhabit Britain, France, Germany, and most parts of the south of Europe, and even the warmer parts of Russia. They live in woods, and go about during the night in quest of prey. Their movements are exceedingly nimble; they rather bound and leap than walk: they climb rough walls with ease and alacrity; enter dove-cotes or hen-houses, eat the eggs, fowls, &c. and the females kill great numbers and convey them to their young; they likewise seize mice, rats, moles, squirrels, rabbits, and birds in their nests; indeed there is scarcely an animal in our woods that will venture to oppose the martin; even the wild cat, though much stronger, is not a match for it. The younger females bring three or four at a birth; when older, they produce six or seven. They breed in hollows of trees; and, in winter, are often found in magpies' nests. The skin and excrements have a musky smell.

There is also a variety of this animal called the Yellow-breasted Martin, which differs from the former in the colour of the breast, and the body is darker. Its fur, too, is more valuable, beautiful, and glossy. The yellow-breasted martin is much more common in France than in England; and even there is much scarcer than that with the white breast.

Beckford says, in his Thoughts on

Hunting, "If you have martin-cats within your reach, as all hounds are fond of their scent, you will do well to enter your young hounds in covers which they frequent." It should be borne in mind, however, that the martin seldom dies without giving the dogs a receipt in full upon their noses. Mr. Beckford was aware of this: he adds, "I do not much approve of hunting them with the old hounds, as they scratch and tear hounds considerably."

MARTINGAL (*Martingale, Fr.*), in the Manège. A thong of leather fastened to one of the girths under the belly of a horse, and at the other end to the muzzroll, to hinder him from rearing or throwing up his head: for a hunter it is generally fastened to the reins by rings, and has no effect at a leap. When the rider gives his horse the head, this is called a *running martingale*.

MASH. A species of soft diet, sometimes given to cattle. It should consist of half a peck of ground malt, put into a pail, into which as much scalding water is poured as will convert it into the thickness of a poultice. Continue to stir it about till you find the taste as sweet as honey; let it stand till it be luke-warm before you give it to the horse. A mash is mostly recommended after a purge, to make it work the better; or after hard labour, or during sickness; generally, simple mashes are made with bran and hot water in the same manner.

MASTER OF THE HORSE has the charge and management of all the king's stables and horses; he has authority over the equerries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, farriers, smiths, saddlers, and all other trades connected with the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms in the king's pay, and wearing the royal livery. At all solemn cavalcades he rides next the king.

MASTIFF (*Canis Anglicanus*). This dog is the size of a wolf, very

robust in its form, and having the sides of the lips pendulous. His



aspect is sullen, his bark loud and terrific, and he appears every way formed for the important trust of guarding property committed to his care. As a house or yard dog, he may be perhaps more valuable than the Newfoundland breed, which is more commonly kept for this purpose. The mastiff, in its pure state is seldom met with. The generality of dogs, distinguished by that name, are crossed breeds between the mastiff and bulldog, or the bandog. The genuine thorough bred English mastiff may be seen at Wynnstay, in Denbighshire.

MASTIGADOUR (in the Manège). A smooth iron snaffle, mounted with a headstall and two reins. See **BR, BRIDLE, &c.**

MATCH (in Racing). An engagement entered into between the proprietors or representatives of two horses, to run a given distance, stipulating conditions as to weight, &c.

MATCHEM. This first-rate racer and successful stallion, a bay horse, (brother to Changeling), foaled in 1748, the property of Wm. Fenwick, Esq. of Bywell, Northumberland, was got by Cade (a son of the Godolphin Arabian), dam (sister to Miss Partner) by Partner; granddam by Makeless (a son of the Oglethorpe Arabian); great granddam, by Brimmer (son of the D'Arcy Yellow Turk); great great granddam, by Place's White Turk; great

great great grandam, by Dodsworth (a natural Barb), out of Mr. Layton's Violet Barb.

MAY-FLY. A fly valuable to the angler in the month of May. It is produced by the transformation of the water-cricket. Artificial flies after this kind are found very killing.

MELLIT (in Farriery). A dry scab growing on the heels of a horse's fore foot. It may be cured by the application of a mixture made as follows:—take of honey, half a pint, of black soap, quarter of a pound, mingle them together, adding four spoonsful of vinegar, and the same quantity of powdered alum, soaked in a hen's egg, with two spoonsful of fine flour. This compound is to be used as a plaster, and to remain on for five days.

MESHES. The openings, squares, lozenges, or vacuities enclosed by the threads of nets.

METTLE. A cant term used by horse-dealers to express a great deal of spirit, vigour, or heart, as they otherwise call it.

MEW. A receptacle for hawks changing their feathers: whence the stables called the Mews, that stood at Charing Cross, took that name, having been anciently full of mews, where the king's hawks were kept. Hence therefore our use of the term "Mews," applied to stables, coach-houses, and apartments for coachmen, &c. The principal squares and streets of the metropolis have their respective mews.

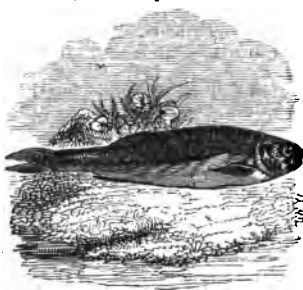
MEWING. A term used of a stag, &c. shedding his horns. This term is also applied to birds, and implies the casting off their feathers.

MILLER'S THUMB. See **BULL-HEAD**.

MINNOW (*Cyprinus*). One of the smallest of river fish, seldom exceeding two inches in length. They spawn in April, and crowd together in large shoals, chiefly in shallow waters, where, from their frequency in biting they are easily

taken, and serve as excellent baits for trout, pike, chub, perch, and many other kinds of fish.

Isaac Walton tells us, that the minnow, when in perfect season and



not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish. In the spring they make excellent minnow tansies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, they are fried with yolks of eggs, prim-roses, and tansey.

MOLTEN GREASE. This distressing complaint was formerly described by veterinarians as a melting down of the fat, occasioned by excessive heat, and a discharge of that fat by the anus, accompanied by purging; even now, farriers believe it to be the same thing, nay, some modern writers have thought it such. No man acquainted with the physiology of the horse can for a moment entertain so absurd an idea. The fact is, the disease is a constriction of parts of the intestines, accompanied with chronic inflammation of the inner coat, discharging a foetid matter and sloughing away in films, and in severe cases blood is discharged. The disease differs widely from the diarrhæa, both in nature and treatment, and therefore requires skill in the practitioner to distinguish, as the

treatment which applies to diarrhæa, if adopted in dysentery must kill the animal. Chalk, opium, and other astringents are necessary and salutary in the treatment of the former, but poison in the latter: the symptoms very clearly mark the difference in both diseases; in diarrhæa there is nothing but an excessive purging; but in dysentery there is a discharge of matter apparently mixed with fat, and often blood, generally accompanied with costiveness—little or no dung is discharged. Fever sometimes accompanies these symptoms, and sometimes the disease degenerates into inflammation of the bowels. The first thing to be done is to bleed the horse, then, the same day, administer the following:—castor oil four ounces, gruel two pints, ipecacuanha one drachm; mixed.

MOOR BUZZARD (*Falco æruginosus*). This is a very fierce and



voracious bird, and a great destroyer of rabbits, young wild ducks, and other water-fowl. It frequents moors, marshy places, and heaths, whence it has derived its name. Unlike other hawks, it never soars, but generally sits on the ground or on small bushes. It makes its nest in the midst of a tuft of grass or rushes, and lays three eggs. The characteristics of the moor buzzard are, legs of a yellowish colour, about five

inches in length, covered with feathers a little below the knees; the body rusty-brown; the top of the head and nape of the neck, a whitish tawny. Its general conformation is more long and slender than that of other birds of prey. The moor buzzard is a native of Europe, and, like the osprey, feeds on fish.

MOOR HEN, or COMMON WATER HEN. The male of this species weighs about fifteen ounces. Its length to the end of the tail fourteen inches;

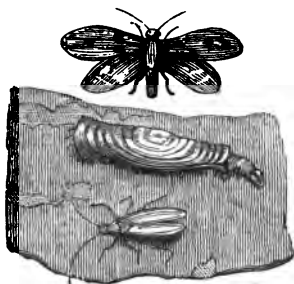


the breadth twenty-two. The plumage of the female is much less brilliant than that of the male; in size she is also inferior. Mr. Willoughby, in his description, takes no notice of the beautiful olive gloss of the moor fowl's plumage; nor that the bill assumes a fuller and brighter red in the courting season: his natural history of it in other respects, however, is very ample. The moor hen feeds on grassy banks and borders, near to fresh waters, and in the very waters, if they be weedy. It builds upon low trees and shrubs by the water side; breeding twice or thrice in the summer; and when the young are grown up, drives them away, to shift for themselves. They lay seven eggs, of a dirty white colour, thinly spotted with rust colour. It strikes with its bill like a hen; and in the spring has a shrill call. It may be observed, that the bottoms of its toes are so very flat and broad (enabling it to swim) that it seems the link that connects the

cloven-footed aquatics with the fin-toed.

MORWICK BALL. A chestnut horse, foaled 1762, bred by Mr. Vevers, of Morwick, near Leeds, was got by Regulus, dam (Yorkshire Jenny's dam) by Traveller; grandam by Hartley's Blind Horse. When in training, Morwick Ball was the winner of ten king's plates, viz. 1767, Carlisle, Newcastle, and Lichfield; 1768, Guildford, Salisbury, Winchester, Canterbury, Lewes, and Lincoln; 1769, Newmarket: to the above may be added a subscription purse of 316*l.* at York; and five 50*l.* plates in 1766, at Derby, Wakefield, Doncaster, and Stafford; in 1769, the ladies' plate at Lincoln. Seven times did this good horse sustain defeat. Morwick Ball was afterwards a stallion at Mr. Vevers', at Morwick, where he died January 4, 1787, aged 25.

MOTH. A small winged insect of the order lepidoptera. The species is divided into 1500, according to Linnæus. The angler is aware of



their value as a bait. See **ANGLING, TROUT, SALMON, &c.**

MOULTING. A periodical change of plumage in birds. This term is very appropriately used by Mr. Clark, of Edinburgh, to denote that natural process by which horses and other quadrupeds cast their hair.

MOUTH OF A HORSE, should be moderately cloven: when he has

too much, it is difficult to bitt him so that he may not, as it is termed, swallow the bitt; when he has too little, it is difficult to lodge the mouth of the bitt rightly in it. To ensure a good mouth, find a horse with a well raised neck, and if it be large and thick let it also be well turned, and let his reins, legs, and feet also be well shaped. A mouth is termed sensible, fine, tender, light, and loyal. See HORSE.

MULE. Mules are chiefly used in countries where there are rocky and stony ways, as amongst the Alps and Pyrenees, &c. Great numbers of them are kept in these places: they are usually black, and are strong, well limbed, and large, being mostly bred out of fine Spanish mares. Mules are sometimes fifteen



or sixteen hands high, and the best of them are worth from forty to fifty pounds a piece. No creatures are so proper for large burdens, nor any so sure footed. They are much stronger for draught than our horses, and are often as thick-set as our dray-horses, and will travel several months together, with six or eight hundred weight upon their backs. It is a wonder that these creatures are not more propagated in England, since they are so much hardier and stronger than horses, and less subject to diseases, and will live and work to twice the age of a horse. Mules bred in cold countries are more hardy, and better adapted to

labour than those of hot climates; and when light made, are more agreeable for riding than horses, both as to walking and trotting, but are apt to gallop rough. They take so much after the mares they are bred from, that they may be procured of any kind, light or strong, as the owner pleases. The general complaint we make against them is, that they kick and are stubborn: but this is only owing to our neglect in the breeding them, for they are as gentle as our horses in countries where they are bred with more care. Mules are of two kinds; the one between the horse and the she ass, the other between the jack ass and the mare. The first sort are the least valuable. They are commonly very dull, and partake of the ass in disposition and size; the other breed, therefore, is propagated chiefly in all countries where mules are used. The largest and finest jack ass must be procured for this breed; and in Spain, where mules are greatly esteemed, they give fifty or sixty pounds for a fine male ass, only to be kept as a stallion.

MULLET (*Mugil*). "This fish," says Mr. Salter, "is considered fine and delicious, being esteemed both by the moderns and ancients: in shape they are long and thick; head



square and flat; nose blunt; sides marked with dusky lines; the body is covered with larger scales than any other sea fish I know of; the

back is of a dusky blue and green; the scales are of a silvery white; the whole appearance is, I think, like an overgrown dace." The mullet is found in great plenty on several of the sandy coasts of our island, and haunts small bays that have influxes of fresh water. They arrive in great shoals in the beginning of summer, and continue till the end of August: they are very shy and cunning; and, when surrounded with a net, often escape by leaping over it; and if one does so, the others are sure to follow. In angling for mullet, strong tackle is indispensable, for they struggle very hard when they feel the hook: the best bait, probably, is the sand or

sea-worm; indeed mullet take nearly the same bait as the trout, and will rise to an artificial fly. They are found in the river Arun, about Chichester and Arundel, in Sussex, and Barnstaple in Devonshire.

MUTE. Hounds are said to run mute when they course along without opening or making any cry.

MUTE, or ORDURE. Dung, more especially of hawks.

MUZZLE. There are two descriptions of muzzles: 1. the dressing muzzle, applied to horses troublesome to clean, and which hinders them from biting the groom, or doing any other injury; and, 2. the setting muzzle, used in the training stables.

N

NAG. A horse of a low size. Nag, in some countries, is used generally for a riding-horse, in contradistinction to a draught horse.

NAIL. A small flat pin of iron, by means of which the farrier fastens a horse's shoe to his foot. Also the horny lamina or substance at the extremities of the fingers and toes.

NARES. The nostrils, the holes in a hawk's beak.

NEAR-SIDE. The left side. *Off-side*, the right side.

NECK OF A HORSE, should be lean, and but little flesh upon it; and to be well shaped, it should, at its going from the withers, rise with a slope upwards, diminishing by degrees toward the head.

In mares, it is a good quality to have their necks somewhat gross, and charged with flesh, because their necks are generally too fine and slender.

Deer-necks, or cock-thropped, are those in which the flesh that should be next the mane is set quite below and next the throat, which renders the neck ill-shaped and ugly.

A well-shaped neck contributes very much to the making him light or heavy of the hand, according as it is fine or coarse.

NEEDLE-WORMS. Small slender worms, about the size of the largest sewing needles, with flat heads, called *ascarides*, found in the bowels, especially in the rectum.

NEIGHING. The cry of a horse or mare, usually indicating the sexual propensities.

NEPHRITIS. This disorder may arise from peritonitis (inflammation of the bowels), excessive over-exercise, or from drawing weighty loads beyond the animal's physical strength, whereby the loins become seriously affected. The horse, in such cases, should be bled copiously, until the inflammatory appearances subside. A warm embrocation should be applied to the diseased parts, composed of oil of turpentine, hartshorn, and olive oil. The best embrocation, however, is the following:—oil of turpentine one ounce, liquor of ammonia two ounces, olive oil four ounces, spirits of camphor one ounce.

NERVE OPERATION. The

horse having been secured upon his side, an incision, about three inches above the most prominent part of the fetlock joint, that is the most prominent part when viewed sideways, and just within the back sinew. The incision is to be made quite through the skin to the cellular substance, and the instrument should be sharp, so that the first stroke of it may be sufficient to make the incision, and thus be the less painful to the animal as well as more creditable to the operator; however, care must be taken not to carry the incision down to the cellular substance, which will appear on opening the skin. This must then carefully be dissected away, and the nerve will appear, and immediately behind it a vein of a bluish colour. A crooked needle, armed with a small ligature, or twine, is now to be carefully passed under the nerve from within outward, and the operator must not touch the vein with the point, lest it be wounded, and so embarrass him with the blood which must consequently flow. To avoid this, the needle should be a little blunt at the point. When this is done, the needle is to be removed from the twine, and, the nerve having been gently drawn out by the ligature, the cellular substance underneath it is to be cautiously dissected away, taking care not to wound in the slightest degree the nerve itself. A curved bistoury is now to be passed under the nerve, as high up as can be admitted, and at one steady, clean, and well directed cut, it is to be divided. The bistoury must be as sharp as possible, and the cut to be drawn, and not by pressing the blade directly upwards, as the least laceration of the nerve is dangerous, as well as unnecessarily painful to the animal. The operation itself, of dividing the nerve, gives excessive and sudden pain, which causes the horse to struggle violently; this must be guarded against; but when the division is complete the pain is over.

The inferior portion of the nerve, or that which remains next the hoof, is to be drawn out by forceps, and cut out to the extent of from half an inch to an inch. The skin should then be closed, and one stitch applied, which concludes the operation. No dressing or bandage is necessary, and the wound will heal in about three weeks. It will be advisable to turn the horse out to grass a little before the wound is healed, and he should be kept there for about a fortnight or three weeks, or perhaps more.

NET. A device for catching fish fowl, and sometimes quadrupeds. It is formed by threads interlaced. For making nets, about a dozen wooden needles of various sorts, some round, others flat, will be requisite, a pair of round-pointed scissors, and a reel to wind off the thread. The packthread or strong cord must be the evenest that can be procured, and the size of the meshes depends upon the object for which the net is intended. See *HALLIER, BIRD-CATCHING, &c.*

NETS FOR FISHING. The principal are the drag-net, the flew, and the casting-net; for the *DRAG-NET*, see that article. The flew is of two kinds, the one for drawing, the other to be placed either as a stop to a drag-net, or to be set and left in a pond or river to intercept the fish. When fishing with flew, the common practice of disturbing the water by poles, &c. is very absurd. Pike, tench, and perch will strike the flew more readily when the water is quite still, and carp hide themselves under the banks at the least noise. The casting-net is thrown from a person's shoulder, and requires great skill and dexterity in the person who casts it, which can only be acquired by long practice; the great art is to spread it wide, and yet not throw it high in the air. If not thrown wide, so that the leads may form a large circle, few fish will be surrounded by it; and if thrown high, which is the

usual method employed by the unskilful to obtain a wide spread, the fish will be alarmed, and quit the place. If the pond is muddy, the net should be suffered to remain some minutes before it is drawn out, that the fish may rise; for carp, especially when first alarmed, are apt to strike into the mud. Mr. Daniel (from whose valuable work this article is extracted) observes, that a piece of crumb of bread, put into the stomach of either carp or tench, suspected to be tainted with mud, will absorb all the disagreeable taste, but should be taken out before they are sent to table.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG (*Canis sensilis*). A variety of large size, superior strength and sagacity, and



a docile disposition; his feet are more palmated than is usual in web-footed dogs, and he is remarkably partial to the water. The breed was originally brought from the island of Newfoundland, where they are extremely useful to the settlers on the coasts, and are employed in drawing wood from the interior of the country to the seaside; three or four of them yoked to a sledge will draw two or three hundred weight of wood, piled upon it, for several miles with great ease.

The *real* Newfoundland dog may be broken in to any kind of shooting; and without additional instruction is generally under such command that he may be safely kept in if required to be taken out with pointers. For finding wounded game of every description, there is not his equal in the canine race; and

he is a *sine qua non* in the general pursuit of wild-fowl.

NICKING. As this operation is seldom performed, we shall not occupy any space in describing a *modus operandi* of fanciful cruelty, in addition to what will be found in the article DOCKING.

NICKING. A term of great reproach, among Meltonians, to those who are so shabby as to cut across to the hounds, when it is esteemed so much more honourable to follow their very track; by which spirited line of conduct they may be pretty certain of never seeing them at all. — *Notes to Billesdon Coplow.*

NIDE. A brood: as a *nide* of pheasants.

NIGHT FISHING. Generally practised by poachers who are in some cases the lessees or takers of the rivers. The darkest night and the lowest period of flood are the most favourable to this destructive and illegal sport; and the torch or lantern is employed to attract or arrest the fish, while the poacher's gaff or spear is struck into them.

NIGHT HAWK (*Falco nocturnus*). A bird peculiar to North



America; it makes its appearance at evening time, and is seen high in the air in eager pursuit of insects; it is sometimes mistaken for the whip-poor-will.

NIGHT HOOKS. To set night hooks for eels; take a strong even cord of length sufficient to reach the bottom in the deepest places, on this, and at equal distances, tie five or six

lines about eighteen inches long, each with a slip-knot, to each of which fasten on a hook, baited with a minnow, loach, bullhead, or other suitable eel-bait; to one extremity of the principal line, append a heavy weight, which throw out into a silent and deep place, or at the tail of a deep stream, making fast the other end to a bough or stump on the water side, and let it remain till morning.

NIGHT-MARE. A malady incident to horses as well as human bodies, proceeding from the same causes; it will cause the horse to sweat more in the night than in the day, and thereby deprive him of his rest. You may discover it by observing it in the morning, whether he sweats on the flanks, neck, and short ribs, which are sure indications of it.

NIPPERS (in Farriery). Four teeth in the fore part of a horse's mouth, two in the under and two in the upper jaw, which he puts forth between the second and third years.

NIPPERS (in Farriery). An instrument with which the smith or farrier cuts off the points of the nails driven through the hoof, before he clinches or rivets them, and which he also uses in taking off a shoe.

NOSE-BAG. A bag made to contain part of the head of a horse, and is fastened by buckling behind the ears. It is used for giving chaff or other provender in.

NOSE-BAND, or MUSSROLL.—That part of a head-stall of a bridle that comes over a horse's nose.

NOSTRILS OF A HORSE, should be large and extended, so that the red within them may be perceived, especially when he sneezes; the wideness of the nostrils does not a little contribute to the easiness of breathing.

NUX VOMICA. A flat, compressed, round fruit, about the breadth of a shilling, that is brought from the East Indies. It is a certain poison for dogs and cats, &c. and is, illegally, infused into beer, to give it an intoxicating quality.

O

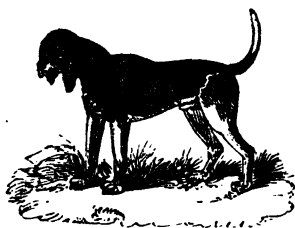
OATS. A well known grain, constituting a material part of the food of horses. Gibson reckons them to be of a middle nature between wheat and barley: they are so generally palatable to horses, that he never knew a foreign horse, accustomed to barley and other kinds of grain, refuse to eat them. Many of our horses will not relish barley unless it be scalded, or they are first suffered to be very hungry, and even then they do not care to eat it. Formerly wheat was given to race-horses, as more nourishing than oats; but now the latter form the chief food for all descriptions of horses. "Oats," says he, "are cleansing and opening, and horses seldom receive any damage from them, unless given with too liberal a hand, and then they are looked upon to be heating. Besides, when

horses have too many oats, they are apt to eat little or no hay. But this seldom happens, except where hay is scarce, or not good of its kind, and oats are plentiful; but horses that eat little hay, and many oats, though their flesh is generally firm, yet they seldom carry any belly, and, if they have not a great deal of exercise, are apt to fall into fevers." Mr. White observes, "New oats are difficult of digestion, and apt to cause flatulent cholick and diarrhæa. At whatever price good old oats may be sold they will always be found the cheapest." In confirmation of this opinion, we add the authority of Nimrod, who, in one of his admirable letters on the Condition of Hunters, thus counsels:—"Oats should be short and sweet, and should rattle as they are put in the bin, and if of the last year's

growth but one, they are to be preferred."

OILS. A class of fluid medicinal substances, obtained either by distillation or pressure from animals and vegetables, and are defined by modern chemists to be proper juices of a fat or unctuous nature, either solid or fluid, indissoluble in water, combustible with flame, and volatile in different degrees.

OLD ENGLISH HOUND. Distinguished by its great size and superior strength; the body is long, with a deep chest, the ears long and



sweeping, and the tone of its voice peculiarly deep and mellow. It possesses the most exquisite sense of smelling, and can often discover the scent an hour after the beagles have given it up. Dogs of this kind were formerly more common in Britain, and said to have attained a greater size than they do at present.

OLD PARTNER, was bred by Mr. Pelham, in 1718. He is allowed to have been as fine a stallion as any ever bred in this kingdom; he was a chestnut horse, with a blaze in his face, and both his hind legs white; he possessed great power and exquisite beauty. Old Partner was got by Jigg (son of the Byerly Turk); his dam (sister to Mixbay), by Curwen's Bay Barb; his grandam, by Old Spot; his great grandam, by the chestnut white-legged Lowther Barb, out of the old Vintner mare. On the 2nd of April, when rising five, he beat Sir Robert Fragg's Baxter, same age, and gave him 2st.; May 1, he beat Lord Drogheda's Tipler, same age, and

gave him half a stone. In May, 1724, he beat the Duke of Bolton's Sloven, and gave him 10lb. for the year. May 11, 1726, he beat the same horse, 8½ st. each. Partner was sire of Sedbury, Tartar, Cato, Traveller, Badger, Grisewood's Partner, Little John, Looby, Duke of Bolton's Little John, Barforth, the Widdrington Mare, Vane's Little Partner, Parker's Lady Thigh, Grisewood's Lady Thigh, Lodge's Roan Mare, &c. &c. He died in Mr. Croft's stud, at Barforth, Yorkshire, in 1747, aged 29.

OLFACTORY NERVES. The sense of smell is mostly connected with our enjoyment; occasionally, however, it is a source, perhaps a useful one, of inconvenience and annoyance. In the quadruped it is connected with life itself; it is that by which the animal is guided in the choice of wholesome food, and by which also he is chiefly led to the perpetuation of his species.

An acute sense of smell is necessary to the quadruped. Every plant has its peculiar scent, and probably a scent of a marked character as connected with nutrition or destruction. We find out something of this by experience; the brute learns it by mingled experience and instinct. Without instruction, and without experience the beast has generally some salutary warning to guide him to that which is nutritive, and to warn him from that which would be poisonous. He is however sometimes deceived; but that is only in the early part of the spring, when the scent of the infant plant is not developed. Horses at grass are frequently ill at that time, and cattle more seriously so, and, occasionally, they are actually poisoned. When the great Linnæus visited Tornea, the inhabitants complained of a distemper which killed many of their cattle, and especially when first turned out into the meadows in spring. He soon traced the disorder to the water hemlock (*cicuta*), which grew abundantly there, and which

in the spring the cattle did not know how to avoid. Instinct is not an unerring guide; it is a powerful principle, and was wisely and kindly given where reason is limited; it does not, however, always guide the animal when placed in an unnatural situation, or shield him from the consequences of our absurd management. When our calves and lambs are taken too soon from the dam, and turned with little or no experience into the pasture, they eat indiscriminately every herb that presents itself, and many of them are lost. Had they been suffered to browse a little while, or a little longer, with the mother, she would have taught them to distinguish the sweet and wholesome herbage from the deleterious and destructive. This is a point of agricultural economy not sufficiently attended to.

For the immediate and natural purposes of the animal, instinct is strong, but nature has made no provision for our folly. Galen once took a kid from the womb of its mother, and carried it into an adjoining room: he had previously prepared three dishes, containing various sweetened and tempting things, and one of corn, and one of simple milk. The little animal after having licked and cleaned itself for a while, got up and smelled at every dish, and began to lap the milk, and drank it up. Here instinct was as strong as the purposes of the creature required. Milk was destined to be his first food, and instinct led him immediately to that. But nature designed that he should be gradually accustomed to his after-food by the side and under the tuition of his dam. But if the farmer, from ignorance or caprice, or because he thinks he can rear a few more calves, or bring his lambs or their mothers earlier to market, separates the one from the other, and turns out his young stock to browse, inexperienced and untaught, why he must take the consequence of his folly and his avarice.

Here we cannot refrain from making an extract from Professor Youatt's Fifth Veterinary Lecture, delivered at the University of London. Speaking of the acuteness of smell in different animals, Mr. Youatt says, "Observe all our domesticated animals, how carefully they examine their food and their water, and judge of their good or bad qualities by the smell. They submit every stranger to the scrutiny of this sense and form their opinion of him, and even of his intentions, by the intelligence which they obtain through its medium.

"Passing by all other animals, we trace in the dog the triumph of olfactory power. How indistinct must be that scent which is communicated to, and lingers on the ground, by the momentary contact of the pricks of the hare, the ball of the fox, or the slot of the deer! Yet the hound of various breeds recognises it for hours, and some sportsmen have said for more than a day; and he can not only distinguish the scent of one species of animal from another, but that of different animals of the same species. The fox-hound, well broken in, will rarely challenge at the scent of the hare, nor will he be imposed upon when the crafty animal that he pursues has himself taken refuge in the earth, and thrust out a new victim before the pack. The bloodhound, too, gives interesting proof of almost incredible acuteness of smell."

OPHTHALMIA. When the complaint is the result of external injury, use a little of the following eye-water:—take Goulard's extract one ounce, rose-water one quart, shake together in a bottle. In all cases of inflammation of the eyes, a purging ball must be given; first, with a mash, and then on using the following eye-water:—Of sulphate zinc three drachms, of common water one pint, mix, and wash a little into the eye. This is the best possible collyrium for all sore eyes; the eyelids must be well bathed with this

water three or four times a day, fine linen rag must be used, and when you wish you can easily separate the lids and draw the rag over.

ORTOLAN (*Emberiza hortulana*). A small bird of the bunting and tribe, somewhat less than a lark. The bill, legs, and feet, are red, the wings varied with black and yellow; the neck, head, and belly, of an orange colour, and the breast yellow, with orange spots. It visits England in April and leaves it in September, and is in season during July and August. It is easily taken with a net, and is most delicious food.

OSCAR. A dark brown colt, foaled, 1795, bred by E. Turner, Esq. was got by Saltram (a son of Eclipse); dam, by Highflyer; grandam, by King Herod; great grandam, Miss Middleton, by Regulus; great great grandam, Camilla, by a son of Bay Bolton—Bartlett's Children—Honeywood's Arabian—dam of the two True Blues. He afterwards became a stallion, and covered at Walthamstow, near London, at six guineas; he was sold by Messrs. Tattersall, at the hammer, for three hundred and ten guineas, and exported to America. Oscar was beat five times: he was a good bottomed horse, and remarkable not only for the admirable symmetry of his parts, great muscular powers, and swiftness, but for the peculiar sweetness of his temper.

OSPREY (*Falco aquila ossifragus*). The sea-eagle, or fish-hawk, with yellow cere and half-feathered legs; is about the size of a peacock; the feathers white at the base, iron-coloured in the middle, and black at the points. It is found in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and commits terrible destruction amongst the fish.

OSSELETS, or LITTLE BONES. Hard excrescences that grow in the knees of some horses; they differ from splints, which are seated close to the knees, by being nearer to the fetlocks.

OTTER. Distinguished into the common (*Mustela lutra piscatoria*), the lesser (*Mustela lutra luteola*), and the sea-otter (*Mustela lutris*). This animal seems to form the connecting link in the grand chain of



nature, resembling those of the terrestrial kind in shape, and the aquatic tribes in its mode of living, and in being furnished with membranes between the toes to assist in swimming. Correctly speaking, however, the otter is not amphibious, as he cannot live *equally* in air and in water: he requires the aid of respiration! The otter is a very voracious beast; although fonder of the finny tribe, of which he destroys vast quantities, than of flesh; when the former source fails, he devours frogs and water-rats; he gnaws the twigs, and eats the bark of aquatic trees: in the spring, he occasionally feeds on the young herbage. In severe weather, he will kill lambs, sucking pigs, and poultry.

The otter, whose bite is more savage even than that of the badger, has six cutting teeth, and two canine in each jaw. The head and nose are broad and flat; the mouth resembles in some degree that of a fish; the neck short; the body long, of a deep brown colour, except two small spots on each side of the nose; the tail sixteen inches long, broad at the insertion, but tapering to a point; the eyes small, and nearer the nose than is usual in quadrupeds; the ears very short, the orifice narrow; the lips muscular and capable of being brought close together; the nose and corners of the mouth furnished with long whiskers, which present rather a terrific appearance.

Though naturally a very fierce animal, if taken when young, it may be successfully tamed, and taught to hunt for fish, and bring them to its master. Bishop Heber, in his *Indian Journal*, says—"We passed, to my surprise, a row of no less than nine or ten large and very beautiful otters, tethered with straw collars and long strings, to bamboo stakes on the bank. Some were swimming about at the full extent of their strings, or lying half in and half out of the water; others were rolling themselves in the sun on the sandy bank, uttering a shrill whistling noise as if in play. I was told that most of the fishermen in this neighbourhood kept one or more of these animals, who were almost as tame as dogs, and of great use in fishing, sometimes driving the shoals into the nets, sometimes bringing out the larger fish with their teeth. I was much pleased and interested with the sight." The legs very short, but remarkably strong, broad, and muscular; the joints articulated so loosely, that the animal possesses the power of turning them back, and bringing them on a line with the body, so as to perform the office of fins; each foot furnished with five toes connected with strong broad webs resembling those of water-fowl. The otter has no heel, but a round ball under the sole of the foot, by which its track is easily distinguished, and is termed the *seal*: the skin is valuable, if killed in the winter. The usual length is about three feet four inches, including the tail: the weight of the male, from eighteen to twenty-six; of the female, from fourteen to twenty-two pounds. The female comes in season in winter, brings forth in March, and the litter consists of three or four, according to Buffon. "This may be the case in France," says Goldsmith, "but it is certainly different with us, for its young are never found till the latter end of summer." M. Lots, of the Academy of Stockholm, assures us, that "it cou-

ples about the middle of summer, and brings forth at the end of nine weeks."

The otter brings forth its young generally under the hollow banks, upon a bed of rushes, flags, or such weeds as the place affords in the greatest quantity; and nothing can be more remote from truth, than some of the accounts which have appeared on this subject; one of which states, that "the otter burrows under the ground, on the banks of some river or lake, and always makes the entrance of its hole under water, then works up the surface of the earth, and there makes a minute orifice for the admission of air, and this little air-hole is often found in the middle of some thicket." The fact is, the otter deposits her young, with very little preparation, in the manner above described, always near the edge of the water, so that on the approach of danger, she can plunge with them into the deep, and seek shelter among the rushes or flags that fringe the stream. There are instances on record of litters being found in cellars, sinks, and drains.

Hunting the otter was once a very favourite diversion in this country; it is now, however, comparatively speaking, but little understood; and the animal is oftener pursued with a view to its extirpation than to the sport it affords.

"In pursuing this sport," says Mr. Daniel, "which is now almost obsolete, the huntsmen assembled on each side of the river where an otter was supposed to harbour, beating up the hollow banks, reed-beds, and sedges, with hounds kept solely for that purpose; and if the game were at hand, its seal, or the impression produced by the round ball under the soles of its feet, were soon discovered in the mud. Every hunter was armed with a spear, to assist the dogs, and attack the animal when it came to the surface of the water to breathe or vent; but if the otter were not found by the river-

side, it was traced by its seal, the fragments of its prey, and its spraints or soil, up the stream inland to where it had gone to couch. The otter when wounded, bites violently, and makes towards land; although the male otter never utters a cry, but the pregnant females give a very shrill scream. When the otter fastens upon the dogs in the water, it dives with them, carries them far below the surface, and will seldom give up or quit its hold with life. The hunting of an otter will last three and four hours, and their most fatal time is in snow and hard frost."

It is very clear, that hunting the otter is a diversion calculated for the summer only, as no person would wish to destroy good hounds by sending them into the water during the winter months; and hence, it is calculated to fill up that chasm in field-sports, which must otherwise uniformly occur from the breeding of other animals, as well as from the state of the crops during that period.

When the otter is hunted in a proper manner, or according to rule, the chase is most delightful. "Good otter hounds (observes an old writer) will come chanting and trailing along by the river side, and will beat every tree-root, every osier-bed, and tuft of bulrushes; nay, sometimes they will take the water and beat it like a spaniel. And by these means the otter can hardly escape you." A lively correspondent of the *Sporting Magazine* thus describes an otter hunt in Devonshire:—"In the month of May we arrive at the river side. The hounds take up a trail and carry it along, merrily dashing over the rocks, and swimming through the deep pools, and oftentimes, particularly if the otter's night ramble has been up stream, going for miles over the dry land at a good pace. Then we hear a challenge, a sort of fierce baying tone of defiance. The vermin is found, the terriers rush into his holt under some bank, and battle ensues.

After having very freely administered the pepper-box to the ears and eyes, and sadly disfigured the countenances of his adversaries, he appears under water like a long black fish. The heugase, heugase (the view screech of the otter hunter) is heard poured forth with joyful yell; in dash the bipeds; then hounds, terriers—all scrambling together. 'There he goes down,' or 'there he goes up,'—'bubble a vent—halloo, halloo, halloo!'—they cry: all are filled with joy; with a joy, alas! too violent for this enlightened age, when fishing and *faisans* is the go. Well, here goes: I left my friends up to their necks in the stream, and over head and ears in pleasure. At last, after royal fun for three hours, the otter swims with his pretty face above water, the terriers seize him, and he dies like a varmint-hardened gladiator, inflicting wounds on his enemies with his last gasp."

The following is copied from the same work. The writer was spending a day at the small town of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Carmarthenshire, on the banks of the Tyvi, in 1825:—"Sitting near the window I beheld approaching the bridge a cavalcade, and I was agreeably surprised to find it was Squire Lloyd, of Glansevin, escorted by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, returning from otter hunting: the procession was truly grand. The gentlemen in the front rank were mounted, but from the intense heat, were under the necessity of pulling off their coats, which were carelessly flung across the rainbow necks of their high-mettled steeds. Next the horsemen were three men neatly dressed in scarlet coats and white trowsers, with long spears, on which were suspended three huge otters—

'On pointed spears they lift him high in air.'—SOMERVILLE.

Now the huntsman appeared with his well-disciplined hounds, corresponding in shape and make with the description given by Somerville in his first book of 'The Chase.'

' — The deep flew'd hound
Bred up with care, strong, heavy, slow,
but sure.'

Next followed the cart, with nets, spears, &c. &c. and an old ballad-singer appeared in the rear, who sung the praises of the high-bred hounds and their worthy master. I was mightily pleased with the procession; it showed the good squire and his companions in the chase were beloved and respected in the neighbourhood."

On every view of the subject, otter hunting is calculated to afford that variety in the chase which cannot fail to render it desirable, at a season of the year, too, when other field diversion is not within the limits of the law, or even practicable; while the sport itself is so interesting that it cannot fail to be a favourite, and they who have witnessed otter hunting must regret its decay; though it might very easily be revived in a very great degree, if not rendered general throughout the kingdom.

Almost any kind of dog may be taught to hunt the otter; but it is apprehended the deep-mouthed southern hound was principally employed for the purpose. Mr. Daniel speaks of a breed between the harrier and terrier, as dogs of great strength and activity.

OVER-MARK. Nimrod, in one of his papers on the Condition of Hunters, and we believe the credit must be given to him as having first drawn the attention of the sporting world to the subject, says,—“When a horse is very much exhausted after a long run with hounds, a noise will sometimes be heard to proceed from his inside, which is often erroneously supposed to be the beating of his heart; whereas it proceeds from the excessive motion of the abdominal muscles. All horses, however, who die from exertions beyond the limits of vital power, die from suffocation; and on this account, as soon as we perceive a horse to be much over-marked, he should have from three to four quarts of blood

drawn from his neck immediately on his getting home, to relieve the pressure on his lungs; and one ounce of carbonate of ammonia (salt of hartshorn, a powerful stimulant) should be given him every four hours during that night, and part of the next day, in a ball. Although he should be put into the coolest stable that can be found—nay, indeed, into an open shed, well littered down, if the symptoms are alarming—yet a strong determination of the blood to the surface should be kept up by friction of the legs, belly, and head, and by very warm clothing on the body. A good cordial ball, or a pint of mulled port wine well spiced, should also be given him, and his bowels should be relieved by a clyster of warm gruel. If the action of the heart and arteries do not soon abate, he should be well blistered behind his elbows, and lose some more blood; and I think I may venture to say that if this treatment does not save his life there is too much reason to fear he is beyond the reach of man.

“Many persons are apt to imagine that when horses are over-marked cordials are improper, and that the reducing or repellant system is alone to be pursued. This, however, is quite a mistaken notion; for although bleeding is resorted to in order to relieve the pressure on the lungs, from the greatly increased action of the heart and arteries, yet a stimulus is afterwards wanting to assist almost expiring nature.

Having mentioned the most effectual measures to be adopted when life appears in danger, proceed we now to detail the directing symptoms of this too frequent occurrence, and the best way of treating a horse after what may be termed a very hard day.

Long days with hounds—by which I mean severe running, with perhaps a brace of foxes, and upwards of twenty miles home afterwards—are most injurious to hunters, and call forth all the skill and judgment of their grooms to recover them

from their effects. If mere fatigue be the consequence, rest, that *vis medicatrix nature*, will do all that is necessary: but if a horse is what is called *over-marked*, his groom must be on the alert. There are two or three directing symptoms which cannot easily be mistaken. In the first place, his appetite fails him, and he is very greedy for his water. His respiration is not so smooth as it should be, and there is a considerable relaxation in the muscles in the interstices of the hips. Notice should also be taken of his pulse; but if that is not understood by his groom, the inside of his eyelids should be examined, and if fever is denoted by them he should lose a gallon of blood, but not otherwise. A pectoral ball, and two ounces of nitre in his water, should be given him; and, instead of his corn, he should have what gruel he will drink, and a large bran mash, made rather thin, and nearly cold, which will be not only most grateful to him, but, by relaxing his bowels, will prevent fever, which is certain, more or less, to accompany him. Sometimes inflammation comes on very rapidly after a hard day, bidding defiance to all precautions, and, too often, if it does not destroy him, renders the horse unfit for a hunter, as it generally terminates in his feet. If he does not cast his hoofs entirely, they become what is termed "pumice," and take a long time to recover. Horses that have had fever in their feet generally go on their heels afterwards, and the inside of their feet becomes convex, instead of being concave.

OVER-REACHING, OVER-LASHING, or OVER-STEPPING. These in old books of farriery were termed according to their situation in the heel, or above the fetlock joint, the higher and the nether attain; from the French, atteint. These accidents sometimes happen from the toe of the hind foot being too long, and not squared off. It may also occur from bad riding, in pulling up

a horse badly, and making him gallop false, as it is termed. Whenever the wound is such as to leave a flap of skin, whether it be upwards, downwards, or sideways, it should be immediately cut off as close as possible; a re-union of the parts can never happen, and by leaving the flap, and attempting to effect the re-union of the parts, there would be thickening and a greater blemish, and its removal would be found necessary at last. This may be considered as a contused wound, and to all such wounds a poultice is the best remedy. This probably will be doubted by surgeons; but in horse surgery it will be found the best practice. When the inflammation has been completely subdued by this poultice, the astringent paste may be applied, and nothing more done for two days, when it is to be soaked and washed off, and a similar dressing laid on. Three or four of these dressings will generally effect a cure. Astringent paste, finely powdered alum and pipe-clay, in equal proportions; water enough to give it the consistence of cream. When the wound is perfectly healed, a little salad-oil or hog's-lard may be necessary to soften the cicatrix.

OUT. Not to be up with the hounds; as *IN* signifies, in the hunter's language, to be close with them; as those who are when the quarry is killed, are said to be *in* at the death, those who are not, are said to be *thrown out*.

OX-FEET (in a Horse). Is when the horn of the hind foot cleaves just in the very middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe: they are not common, but very troublesome, and often make a horse halt.

OX-LEGS. An imperfection in some horses, which, though they have the back sinew of their fore legs somewhat separate from the bone, yet their sinews are so small and so little set off, that their legs will become round after small labour.

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PACES OF A HORSE. The natural paces of a horse are three, viz. a walk, a trot, and a gallop; to which may be added, an amble, because some horses have it naturally; and such horses are generally the swiftest amblers of any.

Horses which go shuffling or mixed paces, between the walk and amble, are for the most part of no value; and this oftentimes proceeds from their fretful fiery temper, and sometimes from a weakness either in their loins or legs.

PAD. A lady's horse. See **AMBLING**.

PADDOCK, or PADDOC COURSE. A piece of ground encompassed with pales or a wall, and taken out of a park, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, for the purpose of coursing deer with greyhounds, a diversion to which Queen Elizabeth was ardently attached. These paddocks were seldom seen but in the royal parks, or upon the demesnes of the most opulent. The sport has been a long time discontinued, and the word paddock is applied at the present time only to a small enclosed meadow or pasture, protected by paling; or to a small tract of land surrounding or appertaining to a rural mansion, where a few brace of fallow-deer may be kept, but not of magnitude sufficient to acquire the appellation of a park.

PALATE. The upper part or roof of the mouth. The palate of a horse's mouth should be full and high; and horses may be bled in the palate to revive their appetites.

PALSY. A privation of motion or sense of feeling; it is total, and partial.

PANNAGE. The money taken by the agistors for feeding hogs upon the mast of the king's forests, or the mast itself.

PANNELS OF A SADDLE. Two cushions or bolsters filled with

cow, deer, or horse-hair, and placed under the saddle, one on each side, so as to touch the horse's body, and prevent the bows from galling or hurting his back.

PANTON, or PANTABLE SHOE. An old invention contrived for receiving narrow and hoof-bound heels. Panton shoes are described by Guillet to be proper for horses that have false quarters.

PAR, or SALMONLET, or SAMLET. A fish, called, on the river Wye, a skirling; in Yorkshire, a brandling; in Northumberland, a rack-rider; and in other parts of England, a fingerling, from the resemblance of its spotted streaks to the human finger. Par, or samlet, is the name given it in Scotland, where it is best known. It has been supposed to be generated by the blended spawn of the trout and salmon, an opinion which receives great probability from the circumstance of their frequenting the same haunts with salmon and sea-trout, and their being forked in the tail like the former. They are taken mostly in the same way. See **SAMLET, or SKEGGER TROUT**.

PARK. An extent of ground enclosed with walls or palisades, and stored with beasts of chase. It is not, however, every field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall, and to stock with deer, that is thereby made a legal park; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to such purpose. To constitute a park three things are requisite:—1. A grant thereof. 2. Enclosure by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of a park, such as the buck, doe, &c. And when all the deer are destroyed, it shall no more be accounted a park: for a park consists of vert, venison, and enclosure; and if it is determined in any of them, it is a total disparking. Parks as well as chases are subject

to the common law, and are not governed by the forest law. The seats of our principal men of rank and fortune possess very many noble specimens of enclosures of this kind, among which may be enumerated those of Blenheim, Bowood, Donnington, Knole, Stowe, &c. Among the royal demesnes, Windsor Park stands proudly preeminent; and is, indeed, one of the noblest in Europe, and every way worthy to encircle the castle of an English monarch.

PARTRIDGE (*Tetrao perdix*). A bird of game, which abounds in all parts of Europe, and is much esteemed for the delicate flavour of its flesh. The colour of its plumage



is brown and ash, interspersed with black; the middle of each feather streaked down with buff; the tail, short; the legs, of a greenish white, with a small knob behind; the bill, of a light brown; the eyes, hazel. Partridges are found no where in greater plenty than in this country; and, as a delicacy, notwithstanding their numbers, are held inferior to none.

Partridges pair towards the end of February; the hen lays from fifteen to upwards of twenty eggs, making her nest on the ground, with grass or leaves, in a clover or corn-field; the young birds run as soon as hatched, sometimes even with a portion of the shell adhering to their bodies. The fecundity of these birds is astonishing: in 1823, a covey of twenty-two birds was found; but, although a covey so individually numerous as the one just mentioned

is not often met with, yet there are instances of a still more surprising fecundity. In the year 1793, on a farm belonging to Mr. Pratt, near Terling, in Essex, a partridge's nest was found, in a fallow field, containing thirty-three eggs; of these twenty-three were hatched, and the whole went off with the hen; and of the remaining eggs four more had live birds in them. In 1798, the nest of a partridge was found near Elborough, in Somersetshire, with twenty-eight eggs; and in June, 1801, at Mr. Clarke's, Welton Place, Nottinghamshire, a partridge's nest, containing thirty-three eggs, was found in one of the plantations. Thus, then, in manors well stocked and carefully preserved, the increase of a single season, even upon a moderate scale, may be easily conceived.

Partridges, both male and female, are excessively attached to, and indefatigable in defending their offspring. Whenever a dog or other enemy approaches the nest, the male sounds the tocsin, by a peculiar cry, throwing himself into immediate danger, in order to perplex or mislead the pursuer; he flies, or rather hops or runs along the ground, hanging his wings, and falling down, then rising at intervals, until he succeeds in drawing the foe from the covey; the female flies off in a contrary direction, and to a greater distance; but soon returns, and hastily collects her scattered treasure, which instantly assemble at her well-known voice, and follow where she leads them.

If the eggs of a partridge be placed under the domestic hen, she will hatch and rear them as her own. Care must be taken, however, that the young be supplied with ants' eggs, their favourite food, without which it will be found almost impossible to rear them. They also seek and greedily devour all that infinite variety of insects, found on the blades of grass, the leaves of plants, &c. It has been asserted, that eggs thus hatched suffer too

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great heat, and that, in consequence, the feathers of the bird about to come forth adhere to the inner surface of the shell. To obviate this, it is recommended to place the eggs under the lightest bantam hen. The partridge, if unmolested, lives fifteen or sixteen years; it can never be thoroughly tamed like our domestic poultry.

Partridges were originally taken with the stalking horse and net; but, through the introduction of the fowling-piece, this sport has undergone considerable improvement, and now ranks secondary only to grouse-shooting, which has been pronounced the fox-hunting of *la chasse-au fusil*.

The red-legged partridge is larger and heavier, and appears to fly with more difficulty than the common partridge, with which, however, it has been known to pair. This beautiful variety is found in abundance in some parts of the continent, particularly in France and Spain: it has also been partially introduced into this country, and is met with in the west of England, also in Norfolk and Suffolk. It is said not to be so prolific as the gray or common partridge, which never lights but upon the ground, whereas the red frequently perches on trees. Shooters say that they afford bad sport, and injure the dogs because they hardly ever lay well.

In November, 1827, a pied partridge, and another, milk-white, were shot in the neighbourhood of Ripon, Yorkshire; they are both preserved in the fine collection of rare birds, &c. belonging to T. Stubbs, Esq. of that place. In January, 1828, another white partridge was shot by Mr. Moiser, of Topcliffe; this, also, has been placed in the same museum.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.—See SHOOTING.

PASSERES. The sixth order of birds in the Linnæan system, comprehending such as have the bill conic and pointed, as the pigeon, the lark, the thrush, &c.

PASTER-NO-JOINTS (called also the fetlock of a horse). The articulations of the two pastern bones.

PASTER-NO OF A HORSE. The part which intervenes between the joint of that name and the coronet of the hoof. This part should be short, especially in middle-sized horses, because long pasterns are weak, and cannot so well endure labour: some horses indeed have them so long and flexible, that in walking they almost touch the ground with them, which is a great imperfection, and shows the animal unfit for any kind of toil or fatigue.

PASTIMES, ANCIENT. Most of the recreations of our ancestors are resolvable into the public defence of the state against the attacks of a foreign enemy. "Every Friday in Lent," says Fitz-Stephen, "a company of young men comes into the field on horseback, attended and conducted by the best horseman: then march forth the sons of the citizens, and other young men with disarmed lances and shields; and there practise feats of war. Many courtiers likewise, when the king is near the spot, and attendants upon noblemen, do repair to these exercises; and, while the hope of victory does inflame their minds, they show by good proof how serviceable they would be in martial affairs." This evidently is of Roman descent, and brings to our recollection the Ludus Trojæ, supposed to be the invention, as it was the common exercise, of Ascanius. In the vacant intervals of industry and labour, commonly called the holidays, indolence and inactivity, which now mark this portion of time, were found only in those who were distempered with age or infirmity. Fitz-Stephen says, "In Easter holidays they fight battles upon the water. A shield is hanged upon a pole, fixed in the middle of the stream. A boat is prepared without oars, to be borne along by the violence of the water; and in the fore part thereof standeth a young man, ready to give

charge upon the shield with his lance. If so be that he break his lance against the shield, and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy deed. If without breaking his lance he runs strongly against the shield, down he falleth into the water; for the boat is violently forced with the tide; but on each side of the shield ride two boats, furnished with young men, who recover him that falleth, soon as they may. In the holidays, all the summer, the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling, casting the stone, and practising their shields; and the maidens trip with their timbrels, and dance as long as they can well see. In winter, every holiday before dinner, the boars prepared for brawn are set to fight, or else bulls or bears are baited." Such were the pursuits to which leisure was devoted by our forefathers so far back as 1130. Their immediate successors breathed the same spirit. In 1222, the sixth year of Henry III., certain masters in exercises of this kind made a public profession of their instructions and discipline, which they imparted to those who were desirous of attaining excellence and victory in these honourable achievements. About this period, persons of rank and family introduced the game of tennis; and erected courts or oblong edifices for the performance of it. In the reign of Henry III. the quintain was a sport much in fashion in almost every part of the kingdom. This contrivance consisted of an upright post, firmly fixed in the ground, upon the top of which was a cross piece of wood, moveable upon a spindle; one end of which was broad like the flat part of a halberd, while at the other end was hung a bag of sand. The exercise was performed on horseback. The masterly performance was, when, upon the broad part being struck with a lance, which sometimes broke it, the assailant rode swiftly on so as to avoid being

struck on the back by the bag of sand, which turned round instantly upon the stroke given, with a very swift motion. He who executed this feat in the most dexterous manner was declared victor. But if, upon the aim taken, the contender miscarried in striking at the broad side, his want of skill became the ridicule and contempt of the spectators. Dr. Plott, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, tells us, that this pastime was in practice in his time at Deddington. He and Matthew Paris give similar accounts. But all the manly pastimes seem to have given place to one indeed no less manly, which was archery. This continued till the reign of Charles I. It appears from 33 Hen. VIII. that, by the intrusion of other pernicious games, archery had been for a long time disused; to revive which, a statute was made towards the beginning of the reign of James I. He, to gratify the opportunity of the common people, published a book of sports, in which the people had been some time before indulged on Sunday evenings, but which had been lately prohibited. These sports consisted of dancing, singing, wrestling, church ales, and other profanations of that day. Charles, his successor, in the very entrance of his reign, abolished these sports.

PATENT CARTRIDGE. See **WADDING.**

PATER-NOSTER-LINE. When six or eight very small hooks are tied along a line, one half foot above each other.

PATTEN-SHOE. A horseshoe so called, under which is soldered a sort of half ball of iron, hollow within: it is designed for hip-shot horses, and put upon a sound foot, to the end that the horse not being able to stand upon that foot without pain, may be constrained to support himself upon the lame foot, and so hinder the sinews from shrinking, and the haunches from drying up.

PEARL (in Farriery). A thick

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film that spreads over the eye of a horse.

PEARL. That part of a deer's horn that surrounds the bur.

PEDIGREE OF A HORSE. A true racing pedigree ought to prove under the hand of the breeder, that the horse has descended from ancestors of genuine racing blood, without the intervention of a single bastard cross.

PELLET-BOW. See Bow.

PELT (in Falconry). A name given to the carcass of any dismembered fowl.

PERCH, common (*Perca fluviatilis*). A bold-biting fish, and affords excellent amusement to the angler. He is distinguished by the beauty of his colours, and by a large erection on his back, which he can



raise or depress at pleasure. Thus defended, he bids defiance to the attacks of the enormous and most ravenous pike. They are from eight to fourteen inches long; the usual weight is from a quarter of a pound to a pound and a half; they spawn about the beginning of March. In fishing for perch with a minnow or brandling, the hook should be run through the back fin of the bait, which must hang about six inches from the ground. A cork float is used, which is leaded about nine inches from the hook. They refuse a fly. Live shrimps (or if dead, and very fresh) are a killing bait for perch, particularly in wet docks. The season for angling for perch commences in February, and continues till the cold weather comes on. The perch is, of all fresh water fish, the most delicate for the table.

PERCUSSION. See Gun.

PERITONITIS. This disorder proceeds from the quick removal of

a horse into a close stable, having previously enjoyed the benefit of good grass, air, and free exercise; it may also originate from excessive high feeding, in order expeditiously to restore a horse to flesh that has been in a debilitated and emaciated state; it may likewise arise from an injudicious use of corrosive sublimate in the attempt to drive a cutaneous disorder into the bowels. This class of the disease is discoverable by the following indications: excessive lowness of spirits, unusual lassitude, slight dysenteric affection, restless in the stall, breathing and pulsation quick, appetite reduced, film of the eye inflamed and red, and, if proper remedies be not at this critical stage of the disorder immediately applied, the pulsation becomes rapid, and violent dysentery ensues, accompanied by severe costiveness, the horse stools but little at a time, and his urine is of a deep red colour; at last the poor animal, overcome by cruel torture, dies distracted and exhausted. The first remedy in this case is, copious bleeding, even to fainting; doses of castor oil should also be given every alternate hour, and clysters of warm water and castor should also be thrown up, until a copious discharge has freed the bowels, and removed the dysenteric action.

PERSPIRATION. The evacuation of the juices of the body through the pores of the skin. This is either sensible, which is called sweating; or insensible, which is not perceptible to the senses. In some animals, as the dog, there is no visible perspiration; but in such the vapour thrown off from the lungs is proportionably abundant.

PEWIT. See LARWING.

PHEASANT (*Phasianus Colchicus*). Now so general in this country, is a native of the East, and was brought into Europe from the banks of the *Phasis*, a river of Colchis, in Asia Minor, whence it derives its name. Next to the peacock, it is

the most beautiful of birds: in the common pheasant, the eyes are surrounded with scarlet, sprinkled with



small black specks; the iris, yellow; on the fore part of the head, there are blackish feathers mixed with purple; the top of the head and upper part of the neck tinged with a darkish green, varying, according to the light in which viewed, to a shining purple. The feathers of the breast, the shoulders, the middle of the back, and the sides under the wings, present a blackish ground edged with glossy purple, under which a transverse streak of gold colour is seen: the two middle feathers of the tail, about twenty inches long; the shortest on each side, less than five, of a reddish brown colour, marked with transverse bars of black; the legs, the feet, and the toes, of horn colour; each leg is furnished with a short blunt spur, which, as the bird advances in age, sometimes becomes as sharp as a needle. The female is smaller than the male, and the prevailing colours, brown mixed with black; the breast and belly freckled with minute black spots on a light ground; the tail short, and barred in some degree like that of the male; the space round the eye, covered with feathers.

There are many varieties of the pheasant, several of which are found

in this country. It has been said that they may vie with the peacock in beauty, and if the comparison were meant with the golden pheasant, certainly, we never saw a bird which equalled that portion of the species in beauty; and these birds, which historians inform us, came originally from the East, are equally as hardy as the common pheasant, so prolific in this country, and so thickly scattered over it. In some parts of the kingdom, the golden pheasant is to be seen at large, and may, probably, in the course of years, become as general and as numerous as the commoner sort. The ring-necked is also occasionally met with, as are the white and pied kinds, but the Bohemian, the largest, the boldest, and, no doubt, the most hardy of the tribe, never, except in the aviary, where, like others of the species, it will propagate. The male of the Bohemian pheasant will, we have every reason to believe, couple with the domestic hen; though we are sceptical as to the conjunction of the latter with the common pheasant.

Pheasants are much attached to the shelter of thickets and woods on the borders of plains; they are frequently to be seen in clover fields and amongst corn, where they very often breed: the hen lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, smaller than those of the domestic hen; the young, like the brood of the partridge, follow the mother as soon as hatched.

Pheasants do not associate except during the months of March and April, when the male seeks the female; they are then easily discoverable by their crowing, and the flapping of their wings, which may be heard at a considerable distance. During the night they perch on the branches of trees. The general weight of the cock pheasant is from two pounds and three quarters to three pounds and a quarter; that of the hen is usually about ten ounces less. This bird, though so

beautiful to the eye, is not less delicate when served up to the table: its flesh is considered as the greatest dainty.

In November, 1827, a pheasant was shot on the estate of John Fleming, Esq. M. P. for Hants, weighing three pounds nine ounces and a quarter, and measured, from one extremity to the other, three feet ten inches.

PHEASANT SHOOTING. See SHOOTING.

PHLEBOTOMY. The opening a vein for the purpose of discharging some of the blood.

PHLEME. See FLEAM.

PHYSICKING. The practice of administering purging medicines to horses to restore or preserve health, and contribute to activity.

PIAFFEUR. A term, in Horsemanship, applied to a horse that prances or moves in a stately manner at rather a slow pace—much admired in processions or magnificent festivals.

PICKER. An instrument for picking out gravel, dirt, or stones from the feet of horses. All sportsmen and, indeed, those who ride or travel, ought always to carry such an instrument about them.

PICQUET. A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside.

In playing at this game twelve cards are dealt to each, and the rest laid on the table; when, if one of the gamesters find he has not a court card in his hand, he is to declare that he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out, and desire the other to discard, that he may show his game, and satisfy his antagonist that the *carte blanche* is real, for which he reckons ten. And here the eldest hand may take in three, four, or five, discarding as many of his own for them, after which the other may take in all the remainder if he pleases. After discarding, the eld-

est hand examines what suit he has most cards of; and, reckoning how many points he has in that suit, if the other has not so many in that, or any other suit, he reckons one for every ten in that suit, and he who thus reckons most is said to win the point. It is to be observed that, in thus reckoning the cards, every card goes for the number it bears; as a ten for ten; only all court cards go for ten, and the ace for eleven, and the usual game is 100 up. The point being over, each examines what sequences he has of the same suit, viz. how many tierces, or sequences of three cards; quartes, or sequences of four cards; quintes, or sequences of five cards, &c., he has. These several sequences are distinguished in dignity by the cards they begin from: thus ace, king, and queen, are styled tierce major; king, queen, and knave, tierce to a king; knave, ten, nine, tierce to a knave; and the best tierce, quarte, or quinte, prevails, so as to make all the others in that hand good, and to destroy all those in the other hand. In like manner a quarte in one hand sets aside a tierce in the other.

The sequences over, the antagonists proceed to examine how many aces, kings, queens, knaves, and tens each holds; reckoning for every three of any sort, three; but here too, as in sequences, he that with the same number of threes or fours has one that is higher than any the other has, makes his own good, and sets aside all his adversary's; but four of any sort, which is called a quatorze, because fourteen are reckoned for it, always set aside three.

The game in hand being thus reckoned, the eldest proceeds to play, reckoning one for every card he plays above nine, while the other follows him in the suit; but unless a card be won by one above nine, except it be the last trick, nothing is reckoned for it. The cards being played out, he that has most tricks reckons ten for winning the cards,

but if they have tricks alike, neither reckons any thing. If one of them wins half the tricks, instead of ten, which is his right for winning the cards, he reckons forty, and this is called capot.

This deal being finished, each person sets up his game; they then proceed to deal again as before; cutting afresh each time for the deal: if both parties are within a few points of being up, the *carte blanche* is the first that reckons, then the point, then the sequences, then the quatorzes, then the tierces, and then the tenth cards. He that can reckon thirty in hand by *carte blanche*, points, quintes, &c., without playing, before the other has reckoned any thing, reckons ninety for them, and this is called a repique; and, if he reckons above thirty, he reckons so many above ninety. If he can make up thirty, part in hand, and part in play, before the other has told any thing, he reckons for them sixty; and this is called a pique, whence the name of the game. M. de Moivre, in his doctrine of chances, has resolved among others, the following problems:—1. To find, at picquet, the probability which the dealer has for taking one ace or more in three cards, he having none in his hand. He concludes from his computation that it is 29 to 28 that the dealer takes one ace or more. 2. To find at picquet the probability which the eldest has of taking an ace or more in five cards, he having no ace in his hand. Answer, 232 to 91, or 5 to 2, nearly. 3. To find at picquet the probability which the eldest has of taking both an ace and a king in five cards, he having none in his hand. Answer, the odds against the eldest hand taking an ace and a king are 331 to 315, or 21 to 20, nearly. 4. To find at picquet the probability of having twelve cards dealt to, without king, queen, or knave; which case is commonly called *cartes blanches*. Answer, the

odds against *cartes blanches* are 1791 to 1 nearly. 5. To find how many different sets, essentially different from one another, one may have at picquet before taking in. Answer 28,967,278. This number falls short of the sum of all the distinct combinations, whereby twelve cards may be taken out of thirty-two, in number 225,792,840; but it ought to be considered that in that number several sets of the same import, but differing in suit, might be taken, which would not introduce an essential difference among the sets.

The technical terms used in picquet are as follows:

Capot is when either of the players makes every trick, for which he scores forty.

Cards signify the majority of tricks, which reckon for ten points.

Carte Blanche means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten, and takes place of every thing else.

Huitième, eight successive cards of the same suit, counts eighteen points.

Pique is when the elder hand has reckoned thirty in hand and play, before the adversary has gained one; in which case, instead of thirty, it is called sixty, adding thereto as many points as are obtained above thirty.

Point, the greatest number on the cards of the same suit in hand, after having taken in, reckoned by their pips, scores for as many points as cards.

Quart, four cards in sequence of the same suit, counts four points: there are five kinds of quarts, the first called quart-major, consists of ace, king, queen, and knave; the second, quart from a king, of king, queen, knave, and ten; the third, quart from a queen, of queen, knave, ten, nine; the fourth, quart from a knave, of knave, ten, nine, eight; the fifth, a basse-quart or quart-minor, of ten, nine, eight, and seven.

Quatorze, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, scores fourteen points.

Quint means five cards of the same suit in sequence, and reckons fifteen points: there are four sorts of quints; a quint-major of ace, king, queen, knave, and ten, down to knave, ten, nine, eight, and seven, styled a quint-minor.

Rapique signifies when one of the players counts thirty or more in hand, before the adversary obtains one, then it is called ninety, reckoning as many points above ninety as were gained above thirty.

Sixième, or six cards of the same suit in sequence, reckons for sixteen points: there are three sorts of sixièmes, viz. sixième-major from the ace, sixième from the king, and sixième-minor from the queen.

Septième, or seven of the same suit in sequence, counts for seventeen points; there are two septièmes, one from the ace, the other from the king.

Threes of aces, &c. down to tens, reckon three points.

Talon or *Stock* means the eight remaining cards after twelve are dealt to each player.

Tierce, or sequence of three, reckons for three: there are six kinds of tierces, tierce-major, of ace, king, queen; down to nine, eight, seven, styled tierce-minor.

For the mode of playing the general game, see Hoyle.

PIED. Varied, speckled, party-coloured

PIEBALD. Of various colours, or diversified in colour.

PIGEON (*Columba*). The pigeon is one of those birds which, from its great fecundity, has in some measure been reclaimed from a state of nature, and taught to live in habits of dependance. It is true, indeed, its fecundity seems to be increased by human assiduity, since those pigeons that live in their native state, in the woods, are not near so fruitful as those in our pigeon-

houses nearer home. The power of increase in most birds depends not



only upon the quantity, but also the quality, of their food. Many instances may be shown, that man, by a judicious alteration of diet, and supplying food in plenty, and allowing the animal a proper share of freedom, has brought some of those kinds which seldom lay but once a year, to become much more prolific.

The beautiful varieties of the tame pigeon are so numerous, that it would be a fruitless attempt to describe them all; for human art has so much altered the colour and figure of this bird, that pigeon fanciers, by pairing a male and female of different sorts, can, as they express it, "*breed them to a feather*." Hence we have the various names expressive of their several properties, such as, carriers, tumblers, Powters, horse-



men, croppers, jacobines, owls, nuns, runts, turbits, barbs, helmets, trum-

peters, dragons, &c. all birds that at first might have accidentally varied from the Stock-dove; and, by having these varieties still improved by pairing, food, and climate, the different species have been propagated. The dove-house pigeon breeds every month; but, when the weather is severe and the fields covered with snow, it must be supplied with food. At other times it may be left to itself; and generally repays the owner for his protection. The pigeon lays two white eggs, which produce young ones of different sexes. When the eggs are laid, the female sits fifteen days, not including the three days she is employed in laying, and is relieved at intervals by the male. The turns are generally pretty regular. The female usually sits from about five in the evening till nine the next morning; at which time the male supplies her place, while she is seeking refreshment abroad. Thus they sit alternately till the young are hatched. When hatched, the young only require warmth for the first three days; a task which the female takes entirely upon herself, and never leaves them except for a few minutes to take a little food. After this they are fed for about ten days with what the old ones have picked up, and kept treasured in their crops, whence they satisfy the craving appetites of their young ones, who receive it very greedily.

This way of supplying the young with food from the crop, in birds of the pigeon-kind, differs from all others. The young usually receive this tribute of affection from the crop three times a day. The male for the most part feeds the young female, and the old female performs the same office for the young male. While the young are weak, the old ones supply them with food macerated, suitable to their tender frame; but as they gain strength the parents give it less preparation, and at last drive them out, when a craving appetite obliges them to shift

for themselves; for, when pigeons have plenty of food, they do not wait for the total dismission of their young; it being a common thing to see young ones fledged, and eggs hatching, at the same time, and in the same nest.

So rapid is the fertility of this bird in its domestic state, however incredible it may appear, that from a single pair 14,760 may be produced in the space of four years. The stock-dove, however, very rarely breeds more than twice a year: for as the winter months approach their whole employ is for self-subsistence, so that they cannot transmit a progeny. Their attachment to their young is much stronger than in those which often breed. This is owing, perhaps, to their affections being less divided by so great a number of claims.

Pigeons are very quick of hearing, have a sharp sight, and when pursued by the hawk or kite, and obliged to exert themselves, are exceedingly swift in flight. It is the nature of pigeons to love company and assemble in flocks, to bill in their courtship, and to have a plaintive note.

Mr. Duhamel asserts, "that pigeons do not feed upon the green corn, and that their bills have not strength enough to search for its seeds in the earth; but only pick up the scattered grains, which would be parched up by the heat of the sun, or infallibly become the prey of other animals." He further adds, "that from the time of the sprouting of the corn, pigeons live chiefly upon the seeds of wild uncultivated plants, and therefore considerably lessen the quantity of weeds that would otherwise encumber the ground; as is manifestly evident from a just estimate of the quantity of grain necessary to feed all the pigeons of a well-stocked dove-house." But the facts alleged by Mr. Worlidge and Mr. Lisle, in support of the contrary opinion, are incontrovertible. Mr. Lisle relates that a farmer

of his acquaintance, who was a man of strict veracity, assured him he had been witness to an acre sowed with peas, and the wet weather prevented their being harrowed in, every pea was taken away in half a day's time by pigeons; and Mr. Worlidge says, "it is to be observed, that, where the flight of pigeons fall, there they fill themselves and away, and return again where they first rose, and so proceed over a whole piece of ground if they like it. Although you cannot perceive any grain above the ground, they know how to find it, and consequently commit great depredations on the property of the farmer."

Of all the varieties of the pigeon, the CARRIER, perhaps, is the most extraordinary, from the wonderful faculty it possesses of winging its way, however distant, to the appointed destination. This bird is rather larger than most of the common sized pigeons, some of them measuring from the apex of the beak to the end of the tail fifteen inches, and weigh nineteen or twenty ounces; their feathers lie very close, even, and smooth, their flesh is firm, and their necks long and straight, so that when they stand upright on their legs, they show an elegant gentility of shape, far exceeding most other pigeons, who cringe themselves up in an uncouth manner. From the lower part of the head, to the middle of the lower chap, there grows out a white, naked, fungous flesh, which is called the wattle, and is generally met by two small protuberances of the same luxuriant flesh, rising on each side of the under chap; this flesh is always most valued when of a blackish colour.

The circle round the black pupil of the eyes, is commonly of a red brick-dust colour, though they are more esteemed when of a fiery red; these are also encompassed with the same sort of naked fungous matter, which is very thin, generally of the breadth of a shilling, and the broader

this spreads, the greater is the value set upon them; but, when this luxuriant flesh round the eye is thick and broad, it denotes the carrier to be a good breeder, and one that will rear very fine young ones. The gentlemen of the fancy are unanimous in their opinion, in giving the bird the title of "the king of the pigeons," on account of its graceful appearance and uncommon sagacity.

Extraordinary attention was formerly paid to the training of these pigeons, in order to be sent from governors in a besieged city to generals that were coming to succour it: or from princes to their subjects with the news of some important transaction. In this country these aerial messengers have been made use of for a very singular purpose, being let loose at places of execution, at the moment the fatal cart was drawn away, to notify to distant friends the exit of the unhappy criminal; like as, when some hero was to be interred, it was a custom among the ancient Romans to let fly an eagle with the funeral pile, to make his apotheosis complete.

In order to train a pigeon for this purpose, take a strong full-fledged, young carrier, and convey it in a basket or bag about half a mile from home, and there turn it loose; having repeated this two or three times, then take it two, four, eight, ten, or twenty miles, and so on till they will return from the remote parts of the kingdom. For, if they are not practised when young, the best of them will fly but insecurely, and stand a chance of being lost; be careful that the pigeon, intended to be sent with the letter, is kept in the dark, and without food, for about eight hours before it is let loose, when it will immediately rise, and, turning round, as is their custom, will continue on the wing till it has reached its home.

To the many well-authenticated instances of the rapidity of flight of this little winged traveller, may be added the Antwerp match of July

1830:—the pigeons, 110 in number, were despatched from London at three quarters past eight in the morning, with a pretty strong W. S. W. breeze. At eighteen minutes past two, the gold medal was gained; the second pigeon arrived thirty seconds later; by twenty-three minutes past two, six had arrived; and all the prizes, eighteen in number, were gained by five o'clock. Thus the swiftest pigeons flew to Antwerp in five hours and a half: the distance, in a straight line, is sixty-two common leagues.

Having thus noticed the carrier, and its properties, we shall wind up our account by giving the best method for preventing pigeons from leaving their habitations. There is nothing superior to the true and genuine SALT CAT, if made as follows. Take sifted gravel, brick-maker's earth, and the rubbish of an old wall; a peck of earth, or, if you use lime instead of rubbish, half the quantity will do; add to this a pound and a half of cummin-seed, a quarter of a pound of bay salt or salt-petre: let these ingredients be well mixed together, with as much stale urine as will make a stiff cement. Let it be put into old tin pots, kettles, or stone jars, with holes in the sides for them to peck at it, only let the cement be covered at the top to prevent their dunging it.

Pigeons are remarkably fond of salt, nor is there a cure for scarcely any of the disorders to which they are subject, without the assistance of this ingredient; which proves the instinct that the wise Creator bestows on animals, for the necessary preservation of their welfare; and accounts for the extraordinary fondness pigeons have for the mortar that is found in old walls, which contains a salt little inferior to the common salt-petre; for which reason some place cakes of salt candied against the walls of their pigeon-houses.

According to the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. ch. 29, sect. 33, persons unlaw-

fully killing, wounding, or taking any house-dove or pigeon, under such circumstances as do not amount to larceny at common law, shall forfeit over and above the value of the bird any sum not exceeding forty shillings. Occupiers of lands may lawfully kill pigeons destroying corn.

PIGEON SHOOTING. See SHOOTING.

PIKE (*Esox lucius*), LUCE, or JACK. Is a fish of enormous size, and of the greatest voracity, so much so as to be called the fresh



water shark. The account of their having been brought to England, first, in the reign of Henry VIII. is fabulous, although at that time they were esteemed great rarities. They shed their spawn about March, and usually in very shallow waters. The finest pike are those which feed in clear rivers, those of the fens being of very inferior quality. In the latter places, however, they grow to a vast size, and feed principally on frogs and such like nutriment. The pike for longevity is the most remarkable of all fresh water fish; is solitary and melancholy in his habits, commonly swimming alone, and remaining in his haunt till compelled to roam in quest of food. Gesner, in his letter to the Emperor Ferdinand, as a sort of preface to his book *De Piscibus*, relates, that near Haileburne, in Germany, a pike was taken up in 1497, with the following curious inscription on a brass collar attached to his neck, "Ego sum ille piscis huic stagno omnium primum impositus per mundi rectoris Frederici Secundi manus 5 Octobris anno 1230." A high wind or dark cloudy day commonly affords the best sport in

angling for this fish, as their appetite is keener at those times.

In angling for a pike, the tackle should be very strong. He will strike at all baits except the fly; but he bites most eagerly early in the morning, from the middle of summer to the latter end of autumn.

When they are in high season their colours are very fine, being green, spotted with yellow, and having the gills of a most vivid red. When out of season, the green changes to grey, and the yellow spots become pale. The teeth are very sharp, and are disposed in the upper jaw, on both sides of the lower, on the roof of the mouth, and often on the tongue.

There are three ways of taking pike: by the ledger, the trolling or walking bait, and the trimmer. The *ledger* is a bait fixed by a stick driven into the ground, or the angler's rod may be so secured; a live bait is attached to the hook, as the dace, gudgeon or roach, and on some occasions a frog is employed. A sufficient length of line is left free to allow the pike to carry the bait to his haunts. If fish are used as baits, the hook must be securely stuck through the upper lip, and the line should be from twelve to fourteen yards long. If a frog, the arming wire of the hook should be put in at the mouth and out at the side, and the hinder leg of one side should be fastened to it with strong silk. The method of *trolling* for pike is the most diverting way of catching them. There are several small rings affixed to the trolling-rod, and on the bottom and thickest joint a reel is placed, with twenty or thirty yards of line upon it. The line, after passing through each ring of the rod, is joined to the gyp or wire to which the hook or hooks are suspended. Two large hooks, about the size adapted for perch fishing, are commonly employed, which are placed back to back. Between the two hooks hangs a little chain, at

the end of which is a leaden plummet fastened in the mouth of a dead fish, the hooks being left exposed on the outside. The bait being moved about in the water so as to resemble a living fish, the pike on perceiving it immediately darts at it with all his velocity, and drags it to his hole, and in a few minutes voraciously devours it. The hooks, by this means, being fastened in his body, all that remains is for the angler to weary him out, and afterwards drag him slowly to the shore, being careful to avoid his bite, which he will not fear to attempt. The third mode by which they are caught, is by means of a wooden cylinder, called a *trimmer*, round which, about the middle, twenty or thirty yards of line are wound, a yard or more being suffered to hang down in the water with the bait. The trimmer is now permitted to go wherever the current tends, and the angler silently follows, until a fish has approached the bait, when he comes up and secures him.

The method of taking pike by the aid of fox-hounds, was originally suggested by Col. Thoroton, and has been practised with considerable success. "In order to describe this mode of fishing," he observes, "it may be necessary to say, that I make use of pieces of cork of a conical form, all differently painted, and named after favourite hounds. The mode of baiting them is, by placing a live bait, which hangs at the end of a line, of one yard and a half long, fastened only so slightly, that on the pike's striking, two or three yards more may run off to enable him to gorge his bait. If more line is used, it will prevent the sport that attends his diving and carrying under water the hound; which, being thus pursued in a boat, down wind (which they always take), affords very excellent amusement; and where pike or large perch, or even trout, are in plenty, before the hunters, if I may so term these fishers, have run down the first pike,

others are seen coming towards them, with a velocity proportionable to the fish that is at them."

Pike are often taken while lying asleep near the surface of the water, by a snare at the end of a pole gently passed over the head, which, by a sudden jerk, draws close and brings them to land.

Whatever fish are employed in catching pike must be fresh, and preserved in a tin-kettle, which if the water be changed frequently will improve them. Pike are denominated jack till they attain the length of twenty-four inches.

PINCHING. A term used to express a method of trying a horse's mettle or vigour, and of showing him off to a purchaser when the creature is on sale. Thus, when the rider is on his back he makes him stand still, and keeping him fast with the bridle hand, he applies the spurs to the hair of his sides. If the horse is impatient under this, and draws himself up, and wants to go forward, it is a sign of mettle. But the purchaser ought to try this himself on the horse's back; for the jockeys have the art of making the duller horse seem to have mettle in these trials. The purchaser must also distinguish between the restlessness of the horse under this treatment that arises from vigour, and that which arises from the horse being ticklish, and which goes off immediately.

PINNOCK, or DIRLEY. Is a species of sea trout, usually from nine to fourteen inches long, and is most frequent in Scotland. The whiting, another species, is from sixteen to twenty-four inches long. They will both rise at an artificial fly, but commonly require a more showy one than the trout.

PINTAIL (*Anas acuta*). This elegant variety of the duck tribe is rather larger than the widgeon, but more slender in form, and its neck longer. The bill is black in the middle, blue on the sides; the head is ferruginous, the hinder part

tinged with purple; a white line, bounded by black, commences from beneath the ears, which runs some way down the neck: the hind part of the neck, the back, and sides, are neatly marked with white and dusky lines; the fore part of the neck and belly white; the scapulars striped with black and white; the coverts of the wings ash coloured; the lowest tipped with dull orange: the middle quill feathers barred with green, black, and white; the exterior feathers of the tail ash-coloured; the two middle black, and three inches longer than the others; the feet of a lead colour. The female is of a light brown, spotted with black. The pintail is seldom seen in England, except during the severity of winter. Its flesh is considered as more delicate in flavour than most other wild fowl. It weighs about a pound and half.

PIP. A disease incident to young birds; it consists of a white skin or film under the tongue.

PISTE (in the Manège). The tread or track that a horse makes upon the ground he goes over.

PIT. See COCK-PIT.

PIT-FALL. A device for catching partridges or other birds, an entire covey or a single bird. Pit-falls may be above or under ground; those made for quadrupeds are generally under.

PLANTED. A horse is said to be well planted when he stands equally firm on all his legs, and not with one advanced before the other.

PLAT-VEIN (in a Horse). A vein on the inside of each fore thigh, a little below the elbow.

PLAY OR PAY. See RACING, *Rules concerning.*

PLOVER, THE GREAT, (*Charadrius adicnemus*.) Sometimes called the Norfolk plover, or the stone curlew; it is of a gray colour, with two of the prime wing feathers black, but white in the middle; it has a sharp bill, and ash-coloured feet, and is about the size of a crow. This bird is found in great plenty in

Norfolk, and in many of the southern counties, but is no where to be met with in the northern parts of our island; it prefers dry and stony places, on the sides of sloping banks. It makes no nest; the female lays two or three eggs (of a dirty white, with spots of a deepish red, mixed with slight streaks) on the bare ground, sheltered by a stone, or in a small hole, formed in the sand. Although this bird has great power of wing, it is seldom seen in the day-time, except surprised, when it springs to some distance, and generally escapes before the sportsman comes within gun-shot; it likewise runs on the ground almost as swiftly as a dog: after running some time, it stops short, holding its head and body still, and, on the least noise, squats on the ground. In the evening it comes out in quest of food, and may then be heard at a great distance: its cry is singular, resembling a hoarse kind of whistle three or four times repeated. It feeds principally on worms and caterpillars; when young, is said to be good eating, but the flesh of the old ones is hard, black, and dry. The great plover is migratory, arriving in April, and quitting us at the beginning of autumn.

PLOVER, THE GREEN. This elegant species is often found in our moors and heaths, during the winter, in small flocks. The bill is short and black: the feathers on the head, back, and coverts of the wings are black, beautifully spotted on each side with light green; the breast brown, marked with greenish oblong strokes; the belly white; the middle feathers of the tail barred with black and yellowish-green; the rest with black and brown; the legs black; the feet ash-coloured.

PLOVER, THE GRAY. These appear in small flocks in the winter time, but are not common: their flesh is very delicate.

PLOVER, THE GOLDEN. This beautiful bird generally visits us about the beginning of November,

and takes its departure early in February. The golden plover frequents salt marshes in flocks. It breeds in Ireland; and is also very common in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, particularly in Caithness and Sutherlandshire. The female lays four eggs of a pale olive colour, variegated with blackish spots. They fly in small flocks, and make a shrill whistling noise, by an imitation of which they are sometimes enticed within gun-shot.

PLOVER, THE LONG-LEGGED, (*Charadrius himantopus.*) This very singular bird is mentioned by very few of our ornithologists: indeed, Mr. Gilbert White is the only writer who has advanced any thing satisfactory respecting it. In his "Natural History of Selborne," he thus describes it. "In the last week of April five of those most rare birds, too uncommon to have obtained an English name, but known to naturalists by the terms *himantopus* and *loripes*, were shot upon the verge of Frinsham pond, a large lake belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, lying between Woolmer forest and Farnham. The pond-keeper says, there were three brace in the flock; one of these specimens I procured, and found the length of the legs to be so extraordinary, that, at first sight, one might have supposed the shanks had been fastened on to impose on the credulity of the beholders: they were lega in caricature, and had we seen such proportions on a Chinese or Japanese screen, we should have made large allowances for the fancy of the draughtsman. These birds are of the plover family, and might with propriety be called the *stilt-plover*. My specimens, when drawn and stuffed with pepper, weighed only four ounces and a quarter, though the naked part of the thigh measured three inches and a half, and the legs four inches and a half. Hence we may safely assert, that these birds exhibit, weight for inches, incomparably the greatest length of legs of any

known bird. The flamingo, for instance, is one of the longest legged birds, yet it bears no proportion to the himantopus: for were the latter as large in body, it would have legs *ten* feet in length—such a monstrous proportion as the world never witnessed. To observe the himantopus wield such a length of lever with such feeble muscles as its thighs are furnished with, would be vastly interesting: at best, one would expect it to be but a bad walker; but what adds to the wonder is, that it has no back toe, without which prop to support its steps, it must be liable, one would think, to perpetual vacillations, and unable to preserve the true centre of gravity. Neither Willoughby nor Ray, in their curious researches, ever met with this bird: Hasselquist states, that it migrates to Egypt in the autumn; and a most accurate observer of nature has assured me, that he found it on the banks of the streams in Andalusia. It plainly appears to me, that they are natives of southern Europe, and only visit our island when impelled by accidental causes to leave their accustomed haunts."

PLUMAGE (in Falconry). The feathers under a hawk's wing.

PLUME (in Falconry). The general colour or mixture of the feathers of a hawk, which indicates her constitution.

POACHARD, or **RED-HEADED WIDGEON** of **RAY**. See **DUNBIRD**.

POACHING. Taking game by unlawful means, privately, and without authority.

POCKET-HAYES. Short nets to be set in pheasants' paths to take them alive; they are generally about one yard long and sixteen inches deep.

POINTER. Originally a native of Spain, but long since naturalized in this country. This dog is remarkably apt at receiving instruction: his utility and excellence are well known. Of pointers, however, there are two kinds—the English and the Spanish: and of these again

there are at the present day a great variety, with respect to size, shape, and colour; some good and others bad of each sort.

The pointers most approved are such as are well made, light, and strong, and will naturally stand; not too small, nor over large. A small pointer, though ever so good in his kind, can be but of little service in hunting, particularly through a strong piece of turnips, broom, or heath, and the feet of a large heavy dog will soon be tired by his own weight. A cross between the English and Spanish pointer produces an animal possessing, generally, the desired qualifications: the Spanish



pointer cannot undergo the fatigues of an extensive range, nor is he so durable and hardy as the English. Few countries can boast so many truly good sporting dogs as our own, as they are brought to that perfection which is hardly to be described. Respecting the colour of pointers, a great deal depends on fancy; but that most esteemed is the liver and white, although there are as good dogs of every other colour. A white dog is to be preferred on two accounts: 1. Being all white he is void of any thing phlegmatic in his constitution, which does not hinder him from retaining the lesson he has been taught, and prevent his being obedient; besides he has always a good nose. 2. In grouse shooting he can be discerned at any distance, whereas a brown one cannot. Pointers of a lemon colour are always the

most difficult to be brought to obedience, by reason of the bilious humour which prevails in them, and which causes this irregularity. The white pointer is full of stratagems and cunning, and is not so easily tired as dogs of the lemon colour, which are very giddy and impatient, uneasy under correction, and more subject to diseases than any other dogs. Pointers of a brown colour are generally good ones; but, from their colour, are difficult to be seen on a mountain, and are sometimes lost, which occasions the sportsman a vast deal of trouble; but let any shooter be asked if he has not remarked that a brown-coloured dog will bring him closer to game than any other, by reason that they are not so easily perceived as those of a lighter hue, particularly when the season is advanced, and birds become shy. It is proper for a young sportsman to procure a dog that is well broken, and to inquire the method and words he has been used to by his former master, in breaking and hunting with him; otherwise the dog will have a new lesson to learn.

Those who are anxious to possess first-rate pointers, and to enjoy the pleasure of shooting in the greatest possible perfection, should breed, rear, and train their own dogs; for which purpose, they should commence by selecting a handsome dog and a bitch, both well-bred, but which bear not the slightest affinity or relationship to each other; they should be remarkable for the exquisite sensibility of their olfactory organs (or what a sportsman would call the goodness of their nose) as well as for the gallant style of their range—not the speed with which they run, but their mode of running; that is, with their heads *well up*, and their stern constantly moving; since nothing looks worse than to see a dog run with his nose to the ground, and his tail carried between his hind legs. They should have well formed straight legs, and a small close foot, deep

chest, full blood eyes, fine stern, round back, thin long ears, hanging loosely from the head, altogether the middle size.

From a dog and bitch of this description little doubt can be entertained of a successful and highly satisfactory progeny; and, for breeding, *spring* is by far the most preferable season. If, for instance, the bitch brings forth at the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, the whelps will have become sufficiently strong to endure the rigours of the following winter without sustaining the least injury. Kennels in the open air, with plenty of clean wheat-straw, are the places best calculated for pointers; here the bitch may bring forth, and at the age of six weeks, the whelps may be taken from her, and kept out at quarters, where they should have free liberty to run about, and be kept under as little restraint (at least, in regard to exercise) as possible.

POLECAT (*Mustela pectoria*). The length of this animal is about seventeen inches, that of the tail six; the nose sharp-pointed, and the legs short; from its slender



shape it is admirably formed for insinuating itself into the smallest holes in search of prey. The polecat is very nimble, and will creep up the sides of walls with extraordinary agility. In running, the belly seems to touch the ground. The ears are short, rounded, and tipped with white; the ends of the lower and upper mandibles are white; the head, legs, and thighs of a deep chocolate colour, almost black; the toes are long and separated. The polecat is very destructive to young game and to poultry; it also makes

great havoc in warrens. In general, this animal resides in woods or thick brakes, forming a shallow retreat about two yards long, terminating under the roots of some large tree: sometimes, however, he takes up his abode in lofts, barns, and unfrequented places, from which he issues at night only in search of prey. The female comes in season in the spring, and produces from three to six at a litter. Polecats are greedy of blood, voracious, and insatiable, as appears by the number of dead carcasses which have been found in a single den. When pursued, a most fetid vapour is emitted—hence the familiar proverb, *to stink like a polecat!*

POLLARD. The fine bran or inner husk of wheat. See **MASH**.

POLLARD. See **CHUB**.

POLL-EVIL. This disease derives its name from its situation, which is between the poll-bone and the first vertebra of the neck, and is produced by a mangy horse rubbing his head under the manger, and sometimes lifting it up suddenly when frightened; also by hanging back upon his halter. Repeated injuries of this kind produce, at length, inflammation of the first vertebra of the neck, and the matter that forms in consequence, being so completely confined, spreads and renders carious the under surface of the ligament of the neck, as well as the posterior part of the occipital bone, and sometimes of the atlas or first bone of the neck also. This disorder then is precisely of the same nature as fistula of the withers, and requires a similar treatment. But it would seem that the poll-evil is caused rather by an overstretching of the neck, or by a frequent effort to extend the ligaments which connect the first two bones of the neck, or those which unite the two first bones of the head.

POND. See **FISH-POND**.

PONY. Every horse under thirteen hands is denominated a pony.

POOL SNIPE. See **RED SHANK**.

POPE, or RUFF. A fish very similar in its nature and appearance



to the perch, and is frequently caught when fishing for the latter. They spawn in March and April, and are taken with a brandling, gentles, or caddis. They are extremely voracious in their disposition, and will devour a minnow which is almost as big as themselves. In their favourite haunts of gentle deep streams, overhung by trees, they swim in shoals together, and you may fish for them either at the top or bottom of the water, as they will bite in almost any weather or almost any situation. The average length of this fish is from six to seven inches. The pope is very common in the Yare, a river which falls into the sea at Yarmouth, Norfolk.

POST-MATCH. See **RACING**,—*Rules concerning.*

POT8O'S, the property of the Earl of Abingdon, was got by Eclipse; his dam (Lexicon and Roscius's dam) called Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman. At Newmarket first spring meeting, 1776, Pot8o's at 8 st. 1 lb. won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. B. M.

In the first spring meeting, 1777, Pot8o's came second to Lord Grosvenor's Chestnut Colt, by Dux, out of Sally, for the claret stakes, by which he was entitled to two hogheads of claret.

In the first spring meeting, 1778, Pot8o's won a subscription of 1200 gs. 9 st. R. C. beating Lord Grosvenor's Gray Horse, by Gimcrack, and Lord Ossory's Titian, by Otho. A few days previous to the race, Lord Abingdon intimated an intention to sell some of his horses; and during the time of running, Lord Grosvenor came up to Lord Abingdon on the course, and asked the

price of Pot80's; his lordship set him at 1500*l.*, and said the purchaser should have the chance of the race, —when Lord Grosvenor immediately struck the bargain, and in a few minutes after Pot80's won the stakes of 1200 *gs.* In the second spring meeting, he won the 140 *gs.* weight for age, B. C. beating Ras-selas and Augusta; walked over for a subscription of 175 *gs.* at Ipswich; won 50*l.* weight for age, at Swaff-ham, beating, at two heats, Sir C. Sedley's Ratcatcher, &c. At New-market second October meeting, he won a subscription of 65 *gs.* weight for age, B. C. beating Laburnum, Il'mio, Humbug, &c.

In the first spring meeting, 1779, Pot80's won the 50*l.* for horses rising six years old, 8 st. 7 lb. D. C. beating Caractus and Houghton. In the second spring meeting, he walked over for the Clermont cup; and won the 140 *gs.* weight for age, B. C. beating Comet, Tickler, and Prince; and won a subscription of 150 *gs.* weight for age, B. C. beating Pastorella, Graybeard, and Muse. In the first October meeting, Pot80's walked over B. C. for the cup, weight for age. In the second October meeting, at 8 st. 8 lb. he won a subscription of 700 *gs.* B. C. beating Laburnum, 7 st. 12 lb.—he also won the 140 *gs.* for six-year-olds and aged horses, B. C. beating Freeholder; which were his only engagements that year.

In the second spring meeting, 1780, in a sweepstakes of 200 *gs.* each, B. C. Pot80's 8 st. 2 lb. Lord Derby's Laburnum, 7 st. 9 lb. and Mr. Stapleton's Magog, 8 st. 7 lb. Laburnum walked over and divided the stakes with Pot80's. In the same meeting, Pot80's walked over B. C. for the Clermont cup; won the 140 *gs.* weight for age, B. C. beating King Fergus and Dorimant; and the Jockey Club plate, 8 st. 7 lb. B. C. beating Tandem. In the first October meeting, he walked over B. C. for the cup, weight for age. In the second October meeting,

Pot80's at 9 st. won a sweepstakes of 700 *gs.* B. C. beating Laburnum, 8 st., and Reputation, 6 st. 12 lb.; walked over B. C. for the 140 *gs.* for six-year-olds and aged horses; and won a subscription of 150 *gs.* D. C. weight for age, beating Woodpecker and Tandem.

In the first spring meeting, 1781, Pot80's at 8 st. 7 lb. won a sweepstakes of 1200 *gs.* B. C. beating Woodpecker, aged, 9 st., Guildford, five years old, 7 st. 7 lb., Copperbottom, four years old, 7 st. 2 lb., and one other. In the second spring meeting, he walked over for the Jockey Club plate; and at 9 st. 4 lb. he won a sweepstakes of 600 *gs.* B. C. beating Buccaneer, 8 st. 7 lb. In this meeting, Lord Grosvenor challenged for the whip, and named Pot80's; but the challenge not being accepted of, the whip was delivered to his lordship. In the first October meeting, Pot80's, received 230 *gs.* from Lord Clermont's Dictator, to whom he was to have allowed 9 lb. He was also named for the 140 *gs.* weight for age, B. C. against Hollandoise, Thesaurus, Bridget, &c. and received 85 *gs.* to withdraw.

In 1782, Pot80's won the Craven stakes of 140 *gs.*, weight for age, beating Hollandoise, 16, Mercury, and eighteen others. In the first spring meeting, he won the 50*l.* for six-year-olds and aged horses, 8 st. 7 lb., all others 8 st. R. C. beating Laburnum and Clandon. In the second spring meeting, he walked over B. C. for the Clermont cup, and the 140 *gs.*, weight for age; he also won the Jockey Club plate, 8 st. 7 lb. each, B. C. beating Sir C. Davers's Buccaneer, and Mr. Walker's Mercury, by Dragon; and a subscription of 150 *gs.*, weight for age, B. C. beating Hollandoise and Alaric.

In the first spring meeting, 1783, Pot80's beat Sir J. Lade's Nottingham, 10 st. each, B. C. 200 *gs.* and the whip.

Pot80's was advertised as a stallion at Oxcroft farm, near Balham,

Cambridgeshire, for the season of 1784, at five guineas, exclusive of the groom's fee; in 1785—86—87—88, at ten guineas; in 1789 and 1790, twenty mares only (except those belonging to his owner), at twenty guineas each. Subsequently, however, he covered at ten guineas. This splendid son of Eclipse died in November, 1800, aged 27.

POULTICING. The cheapest poultice, and perhaps as good a one as any, is made by pouring boiling water on a quarter of a peck of bran, so as to make a very thin mash; some linseed powder is then to be stirred into it, and a little hog's lard. When linseed powder cannot be had, some oatmeal or flour may be substituted for it. Boiled turnips make a good poultice, and may be improved by the addition of a little linseed powder. Poultices are generally too small and confined, and too dry. They should be considered as a means of keeping water, mucilage, and oil constantly in contact with the inflamed part; it will then be evident that if they are not constantly moist in every part they cannot answer this purpose.

POULTRY. A term applied to kinds of domestic fowl brought up in the farm-yard; as ducks, geese, turkeys, cocks, hens, &c.

POUND. An enclosed space in which cattle are confined, particularly such as are distrained.

POWDER. See **GUNPOWDER.**

POWDER-HORN. A horn in which gunpowder is kept. It is less liable to accident than a metallic flask.

PRICK. The print of a hare's foot. To *prick*; to trace the steps of a hare.

PRICKER. An attendant on stag hounds; those belonging to the royal hunt, are called yeomen prickers.

PRICKET. A male deer of two years old.

PRICKING. An accident to which the horse is subject in shoeing. It happens either in conse-

quence of the farrier's rashness in entering the nail too close to the sensible parts, or of the accidental bending of the nail in an unfavourable direction afterwards. When this occurs the horse soon becomes lame; and it will be necessary in the first instance to draw the nail which has occasioned the mischief; and, secondly, to apply such remedies as are likely to abate inflammation in the foot. Instead of this, however, it is too common to treat the part with stimulating oils and tinctures.

PTARMIGAN (*Tetrao Lagopus*). The bill of the ptarmigan is black; the plumage of a pale brown or ash-colour, crossed with small



dusky spots and minute bars; the gray colour predominates in the male, except on the head and neck, where there is a great mixture of red with bars of white; the whole plumage of the male is extremely elegant. The females and young birds have much rust-colour about them. In their winter dress—a pure white—they both agree, except that a black line occurs between the bill and the eye of the males; the shafts of the first seven quill-feathers are black; the tail consists of sixteen feathers, the two middle ones ash-coloured in summer, and white in winter; the two next slightly marked with white near the ends; the rest wholly black. The female lays eight or ten eggs, about the size of those of a pigeon, spotted with red brown, which, towards the

end of May, she deposits on the ground in a stony situation. The feet are clothed with feathers to the very claws; and long thick hairs, similar to those seen in the hare, grow under the toes, on the sole; the nails are long, broad, and hollow; the first guards them from the rigour of the winter, while the latter enables them to form a lodgment under the snow, where they sometimes lie in heaps, to avoid the severity of the cold. The ptarmigan prefers the loftiest situations, and is found in most of the northern states of Europe; in this country it is to be met with only in the Highlands of Scotland, the Hebrides, the Orkneys, and occasionally on the hills of Cumberland and Wales. As the snow melts on the sides of the mountains, it continues to ascend until it gains the summit, where perpetual winter reigns, and there forms holes, and burrows in the snow. Their food consists of mountain berries, the buds of trees, and cones of the pine. The ptarmigan is about the size of the common grouse, and resembles it

much in flavour. In the winter they fly in flocks.

PUNCH. A well-set, well-knit horse; short backed and thick shouldered, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh.

PURLIEU. All that ground near any forest, which, being anciently made forest, is afterwards, by perambulations, separated again from the same, and freed from that servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

PURLIEU-MAN. One that has land within the purlieu, and forty shillings a year freehold; upon which account he is allowed to hunt or course in his own purlieu, with certain limitations.

PURSE-NET. A net for taking hares or rabbits. They are to be made fast to the ground with wooden pins, and the game is driven into them either by beating the bushes, or by sending a ferret with a bell round its neck into the burrow, when the rabbits will immediately bolt out and run into the purse. See **NETS**, **RABBIT**, &c.

Q

QUADRUPED. Any four-footed animal.

QUAIL (*Tetrao Coturnix*). Is not above half the size of the partridge, being only seven inches and a half in length; the feathers of the head are black, edged with rusty brown; the breast, of a pale yellowish red,



spotted with black; a dark line passes from each corner of the bill,

forming a sort of gorget above the breast; the feathers on the back, marked with lines of a pale yellow; the legs, pale brown. The female is easily distinguished, from its plumage being less vivid: she makes a nest similar to that of the partridge, and lays six or seven eggs, of a grayish colour, speckled with brown: the young follow the mother as soon as hatched. Quails, or, as they are sometimes termed, *dwarf-partridges*, although not numerous, are found in most parts of this country: they are birds of passage; some entirely quitting our island, others only shifting from the interior, on the approach of winter, to the coast.

Quail fighting was a favourite

amusement among the Athenians, who reared great numbers for the sole purpose of witnessing their combats; but they abstained from its flesh, deeming it unwholesome, under the idea that it fed upon white hellebore. Fashion, however, at whose shrine the majority in all ages and in all countries have paid homage, has changed, in our time, in regard to the quail: we consider its flesh as a very great delicacy, but take no pleasure in their fierce and destructive contests.

Quails are easily caught: the fowler, early in the morning, having spread his net, conceals himself, and imitates the voice of the female with a quail-pipe, which the cock hearing, approaches fearlessly; when he has got under the net, the fowler discovers himself; the bird becomes terrified, and, in attempting to escape, entangles himself in the meshes, and is thus taken.

QUAIL-CALLS (ARTIFICIAL). For decoying quails in the wooing season. See **CALLS**.

QUARTER, FALSE. When a horse's hoof has a sort of cleft, occasioned by his casting his quarter and getting a new one. The new horn is softer than the old, and in such case the foot ought to be protected by a Pantou shoe.

QUARTERS OF A HORSE. The fore and hind quarters, the former comprehend the shoulders and fore legs, the latter the hips and hind legs.

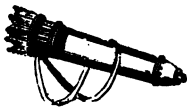
QUEST. The opening of a spaniel on a scent: it is never applied to hounds. In some parts of England, and also in Ireland, wood-pigeons are called wood-quests.

QUINTAIN. See **ANCIENT PASTIMES**.

QUITTOR. This injury arises when a horse, in frosty weather, endeavours to recover himself from falling on his side, which causes the animal to step in a most violent manner on the inside foot; it also is occasioned by punctures, &c. Quittor is, properly, a degenerative and

ulcerative state of it, generally attended with pipes, and the inner parts seldom escape injury. In such cases the winding and extent of the pipes should be ascertained by the probe. Then prepare a piece of light brown paper, cut into small pieces, and grease them with a light surface of lard; after this, get some corrosive sublimate, finely powdered, and sprinkle it over them; then roll them round, and twist them at each end, and pass them, by the aid of the probe, one after the other successively, to the extremity of the pipe, until it is completely stuffed; after this, lay on a small pledget of tow, and bandage the part. In about a week remove the bandage, when the core will be extracted, and an extensive open sore will be visible. By this process the extent of the wound will be ascertained. Tents of tow or lint should be then steeped in solution of blue vitriol, and lodged in the bottom of the wound; when the carious parts are sufficiently corroded, apply a few dressings of tincture of myrrh, or Friar's balsam, and in a very short time the animal will be in an advanced state of convalescence.

QUIVER (in Archery). A case for arrows.



QUOITS. To play at this game, an iron pin, called a *hob*, is driven into the ground within a few inches of the top; and at the distance of eighteen, twenty, or more yards, for the distance is optional, a second pin of iron is also made fast in a similar manner; two or more persons, as four, six, eight, or more at pleasure, who, divided into two equal parties, are to contend for the victory, stand at one end of the iron marks, and throw an equal number of quoits to the other, and the nearest of them to the hob are reckoned

towards the game: but the determination is discriminately made; for instance, if a quoit belonging to A lies nearest to the hob, and a quoit belonging to B the second, A can claim but one towards the game, though all his other quoits lie nearer to the mark than all the other quoits of B; because one quoit of B being the second nearest to the hob, cuts out, as it is called, all behind: if no such quoit had interfered, then A would have reckoned all his as one each. Having cast all their quoits, the candidates walk to the opposite side and determine the state of the play, then taking their stand there, throw their quoits back again and continue to do so alternately as long as the game remains undecided.

The quoit seems evidently to have derived its origin from the ancient discus; and with us in the present day it is a circular plate of iron, perforated in the middle, not always of one size, but larger or smaller to suit the strength or convenience of the several competitors. It is further to be observed, that sometimes the marks are placed at extravagant distances so as to require great exertion to throw the quoit home; this, however, is contrary to the general rule, and depends upon the caprice of the parties engaged. Formerly, the rustics not having the round perforated quoits to play with, used horse-shoes, and in many places the quoit itself, to this day, is called a *shoe*.

R

RABBIT, Common (*Lepus cuniculus*). The hare and rabbit, though similar in external form and



internal structure, constitute two distinct species, refusing to mix with each other. The fecundity of the latter is still greater than that of the former; they are capable of procreating at the age of six months. Rabbits will breed six or seven times a year; they go about thirty days, and bring forth from six to ten young ones at a litter: hence an idea may be formed of their amazing increase; happily, however, for mankind, their enemies are numerous, or we might be similarly situated with the inhabitants of Majorca and Minorca, who, as Pliny tells us, were obliged to implore the assistance of a military force from the

Romans, in the reign of Augustus, to extirpate them. They are said to have been originally introduced into the other countries of Europe from Spain. They devour herbs, roots, grain, fruits, even young trees and shrubs. Indeed, of all the animals which are considered game, none is so injurious to the farmer as the rabbit, if suffered to become numerous in well cultivated grounds. On the contrary, rabbits may be very profitable in sandy hills and in barren situations: they moreover make the finest possible turf, as they not only bite closer than the larger quadrupeds, but they suffer no bents to rise. In stocking a warren, whether flat or hilly, artificial burrows ought to be made, with an auger of a diameter equal to the thickness of the animal's body, to preserve them from the attacks of vermin, till they can have time to dig their own. Although qualified persons may kill and have these animals in their possession any time of the year, by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, "If any person unlawfully or wilfully, in the night time, take or kill any hare or

coney, in any warren or ground lawfully used for the keeping thereof, whether enclosed or not, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and persons guilty of the same offence in the day time, or of using any snare or engine, are subject to a penalty of 5*l*." They are taken by snares,—by the assistance of the ferret and purse-net,—by smoking them from their holes with the fumes of sulphur, but this latter method banishes all the other rabbits from the warren for a length of time. See *FERRRET, PURSE-NET, &c.*

Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, are noted for their warrens; and Methwold, a small town in the latter county, has been remarkable for breeding these animals from the reign of Canute, (A. D. 1016 to 1036) and at present supplies the London markets with great numbers; they are called by the poulterers "Mewill rabbits." In the Orkneys, where rabbits abound, their skins, principally gray, form a considerable branch of commerce. As they pass a great part of their lives in burrows, in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity, they grow much fatter than hares; their flesh, which is less delicate, also differs in colour and taste; that of the old ones in particular being hard, tough, and dry.

Tame rabbits are larger than the wild ones, from their taking more food and using less exercise, but do not eat so well. The fur, mixed in certain proportions with that of the beaver, is used in the manufacture of hats; and it is said to give the latter more strength and consistence. The rabbit lives eight or nine years, and is subject to two disorders, which often prove fatal,—the rot, and a kind of madness.

RABBIT SHOOTING. See *SHOOTING.*

RACING. Horse-races were customary in England in very early times. Fitz-Stephen mentions them in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they ap-

pear to have been carried to such excess as to have injured the fortunes of the nobility. At that time, however, the matches were private, and gentlemen rode their own horses. In the reign of James I. public races were established. The horses were at that time prepared for running by the discipline of food, physic, airing, sweats, and clothing, which compose the present system. The weight, also, which each horse was to carry, was rigidly adjusted. The usual weight was ten stone, and the riders were weighed before they started. The prize was generally a bell. About the latter end of the reign of Charles I. races were performed in Hyde Park. After the restoration, racing was much encouraged by Charles II. and a silver bowl or cup of the value of a hundred guineas, was allotted for a prize. Subsequent sovereigns have also encouraged racing. The sum of a hundred guineas is now given in lieu of the silver bowl. Fine and delicate horses, the natives of warm climates, excel in swiftness. The most perfect of these were originally found in Arabia; but their qualities may be improved in their descendants in a more fruitful country. The Arabians tried in England have never proved themselves equal in any respect, upon the course, to the English racers, descended from Arabian stock. The true test of thorough blood is not speed, but continuance. The speed and continuance of race horses is necessarily affected by the weight which they carry. It is said that, in running four miles, seven pounds make the difference of a distance, or two hundred and forty yards between horses of equal goodness. Weight is therefore regulated with scientific precision on the turf; and if the jockeys, or either of them, fall below the amount agreed upon, they are made to carry weights to make up the difference. The weights borne by race horses vary from the maximum twelve stone to a boy of

the lightest weight. The usual trial of speed, in English racing, is a single mile; of continuance or bottom, four miles. It has been asserted that Flying Childers ran a mile over Newmarket in the space of a minute. The time was really a few seconds over a minute. Flying Childers, in 1721, ran four miles, carrying nine stone two pounds, in the space of six minutes forty-eight seconds. This wonderful animal leaped ten yards with his rider upon level ground, and is supposed to have covered, at every spring in running, a space of twenty-five feet, which is more than forty-nine feet in a second. Eclipse ran four miles in York in eight minutes, carrying a weight of twelve stone, or one hundred and sixty-eight pounds. Bay Malton ran over the same course in seven minutes and forty-three and a half seconds. The present system of training race horses is to commence operations at four o'clock in the morning, by brushing the horse over. This being done, and the horse having finished his corn, he is taken to exercise: he takes his walking and galloping before and after water, according to his age, state of his flesh, &c. When he returns to the stable, whispering, leg-brushing, &c. ensue; afterwards feeding; and the door is closed, the horse being left to himself, free from all kinds of disturbance. This is finished as early in the day as possible. A similar process, but shorter, takes place three hours afterwards; at noon, brushing, feeding, &c. again, and the stable door is again closed for several hours, when similar operations to those of the morning are repeated; similar stable discipline follows, and the door is once more closed at six o'clock. At eight, the horses are fed and racked up. Their stables are often warmed by artificial heat. The administration of physic ought to depend upon circumstances. Immediately before the race commences, the jockeys are weighed, to see whether they are of the pre-

scribed weight; and, immediately after the race is over, the weighing is repeated, to ascertain whether any of the weights have been dropped on the course.

The following are the Rules or Laws of Racing observed on the Turf.

Horses take their ages from May-day, i. e. a horse foaled any time in the year 1834, will be deemed a year old on the 1st of May, 1835.—

Note.—At a meeting of the members of the Jockey Club, held at Newmarket, April 25, 1833, it was resolved, that from and after the end of the year 1833, horses shall be considered at Newmarket as taking their ages from the 1st of January, instead of the 1st of May.

Four inches are a hand.

Fourteen pounds are a stone.

1. Catch-weights, are each party to appoint a person to ride without weighing. Feather-weights signify the same.

2. Give-and-take plates, are weights for inches; fourteen hands to carry a stated weight; all above or under to carry extra, or be allowed the proportion of seven pounds to an inch.

3. A post-match, is to insert the age of the horses in the articles, and to run any horse at that age, without declaring what horse till he come to the post to start.

4. A handicap-match is, A, B, and C, to put an equal sum each into a hat; C, who is the handicapper, makes a match for A and B, who, when they have perused it, put their hands into their pockets, and draw them out closed; then they open them together, and if both have money in their hands, the match is confirmed; if neither have money, it is no match. In both cases the handicapper draws all the money out of the hat; but if one has money in his hand, and the other none, then it is no match; and he that has money in his hand is entitled to the deposit in the hat.

5. Horses not entitled to start

without producing a proper certificate of their age, if required, at the time appointed in the articles; except where aged horses are included, in which case a junior horse may enter without a certificate as to age, provided he carry the same weight as an aged horse.

6. No person shall start more than one horse of which he is the owner, either wholly or in part, and either in his own name or that of any other person, for any race for which heats are run.

7. The horse that has his head at the ending-post first, wins the heat.

8. For the best of the plate, when there are three heats run, the horse is second that wins one.

9. For the best of the heats, the horse is second that beats the other twice out of three times, though he doth not win a heat.

10. When a plate is won at two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they get in the second heat.

11. Where a plate or subscription is given for the winner of the best of three heats, a horse to win the prize, must be the actual winner of two heats, even though no horse appear against him for both or either of the heats.

12. When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth, and their places will be determined by it, there being before no difference between them.

13. In running heats, if it cannot be decided which is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they may all start again, except it be between two horses that had each won a heat.

14. If a rider fall from his horse, and the horse be ridden in by a person of sufficient weight, he will take place the same as if it had not happened, provided he go back to the place where the rider fell.

15. Jockeys must ride their horses to the usual place for weighing the riders, and he that dismounts before, or wants weight, is distanced, unless

he be disabled by an accident which should render him incapable of riding back, in which case he may be led or carried to the scale.

16. Horses' plates or shoes not allowed in the weight.

17. Horses running on the wrong side of a post and not turning back, are distanced.

18. Horses drawn before the plate is won, are distanced.

19. Horses are distanced if their riders cross or jostle.

20. All complaints of foul riding must be made before or at the time the jockey is weighed.

21. No distance in a fourth heat.

22. A confirmed bet cannot be off but by mutual consent, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

23. Either of the betters may demand stakes to be made, and on refusal, declare the bet to be void.

24. If a better be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party; if no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared void.

25. Bets agreed to be paid or received in London, or any other particular place, cannot be declared off on the course.

26. If a match or sweepstakes be made for any particular day in any race-week, and the parties agree to change the day to any other in the same week, all bets must stand; but, if the parties agree to run the race in a different week, all bets made before the alteration shall be void.

27. The person who lays the odds has a right to choose a horse or the field. When he has chosen a horse, the field is what starts against him; but there is no field without one horse starts against him.

28. Bets and stakes made in guineas are paid in pounds.

29. If odds are laid, without mentioning the horse before the race is over, the bet must be determined by the state of the odds at the time of making it.

30. Bets made in running are not determined till the plate is won, if that heat be not specified at the time of running.

31. A bet made after the heat is over, if the horse betted on does not start, is void.

32. Bets determined, though the horse does not start, when the words "absolutely run or pay," or "play or pay," are made use of in betting.

33. Where two horses run a dead heat for a sweepstakes or plate, and the parties agree to divide the stakes equally, all bets between those two horses, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together, and divided equally between the parties. If after the dead heat an unequal division of the stakes be agreed upon, then the money betted shall be put together, and be divided between the parties in the same proportion as the stakes shall have been divided. If a bet be made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a horse that was beaten in the race, he who backed the horse that ran the dead heat wins half his bet. If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet, the bet shall be void.

34. Bets made on horses winning any number of races within the year, shall be understood, however the expression may be varied, as meaning the year of our Lord.

35. Money given to have a bet laid shall not be returned, though the race be not run.

36. Matches and bets are void on the decease of either party before the match or bet is determined.

37. A horse walking over or receiving forfeit shall not be deemed a winner.

38. An untried stallion or mare is one whose produce has never run in public.

39. A maiden horse or mare is one that has never won.

40. It being an established rule that no person can *enter and run*, either in his own name or in the

name of any other person, two horses of which he is wholly or in part the owner, for *any plate*: and doubts having arisen as to the true definition of the word "*plate*:"—the stewards of the Jockey Club have decided, that where a sum of money is given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses (the entrance money, whether given to the owner of the second horse, or applied to the Racing Fund, not being considered a stake), such prize shall be construed to be a *plate*. But where a stake is deposited by the owners of the horses, which is to go to the winner; and an additional sum of money, or a cup, piece of plate, or other reward, is offered as a prize to the winner, even though such addition shall be denominated a plate by the donor:—such race shall be deemed and taken to be a sweepstakes, and not a plate.

Abstract of an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's (George the Second) Reign, relating to Horse Racing.

From and after the 24th day of June, 1740, no person or persons whatsoever shall enter, start, or run any horse, mare, or gelding, for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, unless such horse, mare, or gelding, shall be truly and *bonâ fide* the property of and belonging to such person so entering, starting, or running the same horse, mare, or gelding; nor shall any one person enter and start more than one horse, mare, or gelding, for one and the same plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing: and in case any person or persons shall, after the said 24th day of June, 1740, enter, start, or run any horse, mare, or gelding, not being the property, and truly *bonâ fide*, of such person so entering, starting, or running the same, for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, the said horse, mare, or gelding, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited; to be sued for and reco-

vered, and disposed of in manner as is hereinafter mentioned; and in case any person or persons shall enter and start more than one horse, mare, or gelding, for one and the same plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing; every such horse, mare, or gelding, other than the first entered horse, mare, or gelding, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited; to be sued for and recovered, and disposed of in manner as hereinafter is mentioned.

Any person that shall run a horse, mare, or gelding, for less value than 50*l.*, forfeits the sum of 200*l.*

Every person that shall print, publish, advertise, or proclaim any money, or other thing, to be run for, of less value than 50*l.*, forfeits the sum of 100*l.*

Every race that shall be hereafter run for any plate, prize, or sum of money, shall be begun and ended in one day.

Horses may run for any sum on

Newmarket Heath, in the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, and Black Hambleton, in the county of York, without incurring any penalty.

From and after the 24th day of June, 1740, all and every sum and sums of money to be paid for entering of any horse, mare, or gelding, to start for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, shall go and be paid to the second best horse, mare, or gelding, which shall start or run for such plate, prize, or sum of money as aforesaid.

Nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the starting or running any horse, mare, or gelding, for any plate, prize, or other thing or things, now issuing out of, or paid for, or by the rents, issues, and profits of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments; or of, or by the interest of any sum, or sums of money, now chargeable with the same, or appropriated for that purpose.

RACE COURSES.

LENGTHS OF THE NEWMARKET COURSES.

N. B. 1760 Yards are a Mile.—220 Yards are a Furlong.—240 Yards are a Distance.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.	Abbreviation.
The Beacon Course is.....	4	1	138	B. C.
Round Course	3	4	187	R. C.
Last three miles of B. C.	3	0	45	L. T. M.
Ditch-in	2	0	97	D. I.
The last mile and a distance of B. C.	1	1	156	
Ancaster Mile	1	0	18	An. M.
From the turn of the Lands, in	0	5	184	T. L. I.
Clermont Course (from the Ditch to the Duke's Stand)	1	5	217	C. C.
Audley End Course (from the starting post of the T. Y. C. to the end of the B. C.) about	1	6	0	
Across the Flat	1	2	24	A. F.
Rowley Mile	1	0	1	R. M.
Ditch Mile	0	7	178	D. M.
Abingdon Mile	0	7	211	A. M.
Two Middle Miles of B. C.	1	7	125	
Two Years old Course (on the Flat).....	0	5	136	T. Y. C.
New ditto (part of the Bunbury Mile)	0	5	136	
Yearling Course	0	2	47	Y. C.
Bunbury Mile	0	7	208	B. M.
Craven Stakes Course.....				C. S. C.

ASCOT HEATH. — The two-mile course is a circular one, of which the last half is called the old mile. The new mile is straight, and up

N 2

hill all the way. The T. Y. C. is five furlongs and one hundred and thirty-six yards.

BUXTON—is a round course of one mile only.

CHELMSFORD—is a round or oval course, short of two miles by about thirty yards, but made up two miles by starting between the distance-post and the winning-chair; about half of the straight mile is in the round course, finishing with rather a severe hill.

CHESTER.—A flat course of one mile and one hundred yards round.

DONCASTER—is a circular and nearly flat course of about one mile, seven furlongs, and seventy yards. The shorter courses are portions of this circle.

EGHAM.—The round or rather oval course is short of two miles by sixty-six yards, and nearly flat.

EXETER.—The old course is round, or rather oval, of two miles, two-thirds of which are nearly flat, and the remainder rather hilly; the last half mile is in a straight line with a little ascent, and beautiful coming in. There is a round and level course of one mile, recently made, called the new course, and a three-mile course, also nearly level, formed out of the new and old courses.

GLOUCESTER.—An oblong of about a mile and a half, with a straight run in of four hundred yards.

KNUTSFORD—is a round course of one mile only, and nearly flat.

LIVERPOOL.—The old course is oval and flat, one mile; the new course is flat, one mile and a half round, with a straight run in of nearly three quarters of a mile, and a very gradual rise.

MANCHESTER—is one mile, rather oval, with a hill, and a fine run in.

NEWTON—is a triangular course of one mile, with a strong hill.

NOTTINGHAM—is a round course of one mile, two furlongs, and eleven yards.

OXFORD—is a round, or rather oval, course of two miles all but a

distance, and quite flat; the last half mile straight.

PLYMOUTH.—Nearly an oval course of one mile and a half, quite flat, with a straight run in of one-third of a mile.

PRESTON—is oval and flat, one mile round.

STAFFORD.—A one-mile course, which would be a complete oval, but for a straight run in of about a quarter of a mile.

STOCKBRIDGE—is nearly a round course, somewhat hilly, the last three quarters of a mile straight for the run in; and there is also a straight mile.

TAVISTOCK.—A round or rather oval course, two miles, a little hilly, the last three quarters of a mile straight, and very nearly level: the one-mile is a portion of the above.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—An oval shape, one mile and a quarter, the run in is straight, and the T. Y. C. is a straight half-mile.

RACK. The frame of wood or metal placed over the manger, and in which hay or fodder is held. The metal is disapproved of as being injurious to the horse's teeth. See **HORSES**.

RACKET. A game affording pleasure to the mind and benefit to the constitution. It may be played in a covered or open court, in the latter during the dry season; and there is no game that combines necessities for so much skill, watchfulness, and dexterity, as the player must be always on the move, standing still is totally out of the question. The game is generally played by two (any even number or a preconcerted match as to skill) on each side. With strong rackets, the ball is struck against a hard wall, and returned at the bound to the same wall, each player endeavouring so to strike it against the wall that his adversary may not be able to return it; he who does not return it, either loses a point (an ace) or has his "hand out." Eleven or fif-

teen aces is generally the limit of a game. Racket differs from *Tennis*, q. v.

RACKING. An irregular run or shuffle, between a trot and a gallop—an artificial pace described by Markham and the old writers. In America, at the present day, *racking* is the favourite pace.

RAIL (*Rallus*). A migratory bird, of which there are two species well known, *R. aquaticus*, or water-rail, q. v. and *R. crex*, or corn-crake, q. v. besides the *R. porzana*, or gallinule, which is more rare in Britain.

RAKING (in Farriery). Introducing the hand, oiled, into the rectum of a horse, and removing any hard faeces that may have accumulated, and resist the action of medicine. It is, however, never to be practised until all other methods of loosening the bowels have been carefully and fully tried.

RANGER. A sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business is to walk daily through his charge, to drive back the wild beasts out of the purlieus, or disafforested places, into forested lands, and to present all trespasses done in his bailiwick, at the next court held for the forest. It is also used for the chief officer of the royal parks near the metropolis, from whom no such duties are required.

RANGIFER. A kind of stag so called from his lofty horns, resembling the branches of trees.

RANGLE (in Falconry). Giving gravel to a hawk to bring her to her stomach.

RAT-TAIL. A horse is so termed when he has little or no hair upon his tail.

RAT - TAILS. Excrescences which creep from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse; so called from their resemblance to a rat's tail. After washing the part well with soap and water, apply mercurial ointment, or a mixture of lard and calomel.

RE-AFFORESTED. Where a forest has been dis-afforested, and again made forest, as the forest of Dean was by an Act of Parliament, 20 Charles II.

RECHASING. Driving back the deer, or other beasts into the forests, chases, &c. whence they had strayed.

RECHEAT. A lesson which huntsmen wind upon the horn when the bounds have lost their game, to call them back.

RECLAIMING (in Falconry). The calling of a hawk, or bird of prey, back to the fist. The sparrowhawk, the goshawk, &c. are reclaimed with the voice; the falcon only by shaking the lure. So that the term luring, with regard to the falcon, is more proper than reclaiming.

RECOIL. The retrograde motion of a gun on being discharged. This arises from various causes, the commonest is not cleaning the barrel after firing it off twelve or fifteen times.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT. See SPIRIT OF WINE.

RED-DEER (*Cervus Eläphus*), **HART** or **STAG**; the female, **HIND**. The stag has long cylindrical rami-



fied horns, bent backwards, and slender sharp brow antlers. The colour is

generally a reddish brown with some black about the face, and a black line down the hind part of the neck, and between the shoulders. Stags are common in Europe, Barbary, the north of Asia, and America. In spring they shed their horns, which fall off spontaneously, or on rubbing them gently against the branches of trees. The old stags cast their horns first, which happens about the end of February or beginning of March; but the shedding of the horns is advanced by a mild, and retarded by a severe and long winter. As soon as the stags cast their horns they separate, the young ones only keeping together. They advance into the cultivated country, and remain among brushwood during the summer till their horns are renewed. In this season they walk with their heads low, to prevent their horns from being rubbed against the branches; for they continue to have sensibility till they acquire their full growth. The horns of the oldest stags are not half completed in the middle of May, nor acquire their full length and hardness before the end of July. Those of the younger stags are proportionally later, both in shedding and being renewed. But as soon as they have acquired their full dimensions and solidity, the stags rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin, with which they are covered. Soon after the stags have polished their horns, they begin to feel the rut. Towards the end of August or beginning of September, they leave the coppice, return to the forest, and search for the hinds. They bellow dreadfully; their necks and throats swell; they become perfectly restless; they strike their horns against trees and hedges; and seem to be transported with rage, chasing from country to country, till they find the hinds, whom they force into compliance; for the female at first avoids and flies from the male, and never submits till she be fatigued with the pursuit. When two stags approach

the same hind, they threaten, paw the ground, set up terrible cries, and attack each other with such fury that they often inflict mortal wounds with their horns; and the combat never terminates but in the defeat or flight of one of the rivals. The stag is very inconstant, having often several females at a time; and when he has but one hind his attachment to her does not continue above a few days. This ardour lasts only three weeks, during which the stags take very little food, and neither sleep nor rest. Hence, at the end of the rutting season they are so meagre and exhausted that they recover not their strength for a considerable time. They generally retire to the borders of the forest, feed upon the cultivated fields, and remain there till their strength is re-established. In seasons when acorns and nuts are plentiful, they soon recover, and a second rutting frequently happens at the end of October; but it is of much shorter duration than the first. The hinds go with young eight months and some days, and seldom produce more than one. They bring forth in May or the beginning of June, and anxiously conceal their produce, which are called *calves*. After the sixth month the knobs of their horns begin to appear, and they are called *knobbers* till their horns lengthen into spears, and then they are termed *brocks* or *staggards*. During the first season they never leave their mothers. In winter, the stags and hinds of all ages keep together in flocks, which are always more numerous in proportion to the rigour of the season. They separate in spring: the hinds retire to bring forth; and, during this period, the flock consists only of knobbers and young stags. In general the stags are inclined to associate, and nothing but fear or necessity urges them to disperse. The life of the stag is spent in alternate plenty and want, vigour and debility, without having any change introduced into his constitution by these opposite

extremes. He grows five or six years, and lives to thirty-five or forty years.

The stag has a fine eye, an acute smell, and an excellent ear. When listening he raises his head, erects his ears, and hears from a great distance; he is a simple, and yet a crafty animal. When hissed or called to he stops short and looks steadfastly, with a kind of admiration, at cattle, carriages, or men; and if they have neither arms nor dogs he moves on unconcernedly. He appears to listen with delight to the shepherd's pipe. In general he is less afraid of men than of dogs, and is never suspicious, or uses any arts of concealment, but in proportion to the disturbance he has received. He eats slowly, and is very choice in his aliment: after his stomach is full he lies down and ruminates at leisure, which he seems to do with less facility than the ox. The stag's voice becomes louder in proportion as he advances in age: the hind never bellows from love, but from fear; her voice is more feeble than that of the male. The stag seldom drinks in the winter; in the spring the tender herbage covered with dew serves to slake his thirst. In the heat of summer and during the season of love, he frequents the margins of rivers and brooks not only to satisfy his parching thirst, but to cool his ardour and refresh his body: he then swims more easily than at any other time, and has been observed crossing very large rivers. Their food varies in different seasons. In autumn, after rutting, they search for the buds of green shrubs, the flowers of broom or heath, the leaves of brambles, &c. During the snows of winter they feed upon the bark, moss, &c. of trees, and in mild weather they browse in wheat-fields. In the beginning of spring they go in quest of catkins of the poplar, willow, and hazel trees, the buds and flowers of the cornel tree, &c. They prefer rye to all other grain, and the black berry-bearing alder to

all other wood. The flesh of the fawn is very good, that of the hind and knobber not bad; but that of the stag has always a strong and disagreeable taste. The skin and the horns are the most useful parts of this animal: the former makes a pliable and very durable leather; the latter are used by cutlers, sword-slippers, &c. and a volatile spirit, much employed in medicine, is extracted from them. In America, stags feed eagerly on the broad-leaved kalmia; although that plant is poison to all other horned animals. The American stags grow very fat: their tallow is much esteemed for candles. In Britain the stag is become less common than formerly; its excessive viciousness during the rutting season, and the badness of its flesh, induce most people to part with the species. Stags are still found wild in the highlands of Scotland; they are also met with on the moors that border Cornwall and Devonshire; and in Ireland on the mountains of Kerry, where they add greatly to the magnificence of the romantic scenery.

The age of a stag is judged by the furniture of his head. At a year old there is nothing to be seen but bunches. At two years old the horns appear more perfectly, but straighter and smaller; at three they grow into two spars; at four into three; and so increase yearly in branches till they are six years old; after which their age is not with any certainty to be known by their head. The huntsmen have several other marks whereby to know an old stag without seeing him; particularly the slot, entries, abaturs, foils, fewnets, gate, and fraying post.

STAG-HUNTING. The chase of the stag requires a species of knowledge which can only be learned by experience: it implies a royal assemblage of men, horses and dogs, all so trained, practised, and disciplined, that their movements, their researches, and their skill, must concur in producing one common end.

The huntsman should know the age and the sex of the animal; he should be able to distinguish with precision, whether the stag he has harboured with his hound be a knobber, a young stag, in his sixth or seventh year, or an old stag. The chief marks which convey this intelligence, are derived from the foot, and the excrement. The foot of the stag is better formed than that of the hind, or female. Her leg is more gross and nearer the heel. The impression of his feet are rounder, and farther removed from each other. He moves more regularly, and brings the hind foot into the impression made by the fore foot. But the distance between the steps of the hind are shorter, and her hind feet strike not so regularly the track of the fore feet. As soon as the stag acquires his fourth horns, he is easily distinguished; but to know the foot of a young stag from that of a hind, requires repeated experience. Stags of six, seven, &c. years, are still more easily known; for their fore foot is much larger than the hind foot; the older they are, the sides of their feet are the more worn; they always place their hind foot exactly in the track of the fore foot, excepting when they shed their horns; the old stags misplace, at this season, nearly as often as the young ones; but in this they are more regular than the hind or young stag, placing the hind foot always at the side of the fore foot, and never beyond or within it. When the huntsman, from the dryness of the season, or other circumstances, cannot judge by the foot, he is obliged to trace the animal backwards, and endeavour to find his dung. This mark requires, perhaps, greater experience than the knowledge of the foot: but without it the huntsman would be unable to give a proper report to the company. After the report of the huntsman, and the dogs are led to the refuge of a stag, he ought to encourage his hound, and make him rest upon the track

of the stag, till the animal be unharboured. Instantly the alarm is given to uncouple the dogs, which ought to be enlivened by the voice and the horn of the huntsman. He should also diligently observe the foot of the stag, in order to discover whether the animal has started, and substituted another in his place. But it is then the business of the hunters to separate also, and to recall the dogs which have gone astray after false game. The huntsman should always accompany his dogs, and encourage, but not press them too hard. He should assist them in detecting all the arts of escape used by the stag, for this animal has remarkable address in deceiving the dogs. With this view he often returns twice or thrice upon his former steps; he endeavours to raise hinds or younger stags to accompany him, and to draw off the dogs from the object of their pursuit: he then flies with redoubled speed, or springs off at side, lies down on his belly, and conceals himself. In this case, when the dogs have lost his foot, the huntsmen, by going backwards and forwards, assist them in recovering it. But, if they cannot find it, they suppose that he is resting within the circuit they have made, and go in quest of him. But, if they are still unable to discover him, there is no other method left, but, from viewing the country, to conjecture where he may have taken refuge, and repair to the place. As soon as they have recovered his foot, and put the dogs upon the track, they pursue with more advantage, because they perceive that the stag is fatigued. Their ardour augments in proportion to his feebleness; and their scent grows more distinct as the animal grows warm. Hence they redouble their cries and their speed; and though the stag practises still more arts of escape than formerly, as his swiftness is diminished, his arts and doubling become gradually less effectual. He has now no other re-

source but to fly from the earth which he treads, and get into the water, in order to cut off the scent from the dogs. The huntsmen go round these waters, and again put the dogs on the track of his foot. The stag, after taking to the water, is incapable of running far, and is soon at bay. But he still attempts to defend his life, and often wounds the dogs, and even the huntsmen when too forward, by blows with his horns, till one of them cuts his hams to make him fall, and then puts an end to his life by a blow of a hanger. They now celebrate the death of the stag by a flourish of their horns; the dogs are allowed to trample upon him, and at last partake richly the reward of their victory.

This noble diversion is, however, now seldom followed. Our forests are no longer drawn for the red deer; and unharbouring a stag is what few modern sportsmen have witnessed. A stall-fed stag or hind, is now turned out from a cart, the hounds are laid on the scent, and merrily they go on together over some open country, till the stag being too hardly pressed, or some of the principal sportsmen thrown out, the huntsmen ride forward, and cracking their whips, stop the hounds till the quarry recovers its wind, or the laggards come up; and when the animal is nearly run down, the same process is repeated; the deer taken alive, secured, and put into the cart again for another day's sport. Of such a kind of diversion we can only say, that, in point of interest, it very much resembles hunting a red herring.

RED GROUSE (*Tetrao Scoticus*). This bird weighs about nineteen ounces, and is fifteen inches in length: the upper part of the body is beautifully mottled with deep red and black; the breast and belly purplish, crossed with small dusky lines; the bill black; the eyes hazel; throat red; eyes arched, with a large naked spot of bright scarlet; the tail consists of sixteen feathers,

the four middlemost barred with red, the others black; the legs are clothed with white feathers down to the claws. The female is smaller; the mark above the eye is less prominent, and the colours of her plumage, in general, are much paler.



Red grouse, or moor game, abound in the Highlands of Scotland; they are also met with in Wales, in Staffordshire, in Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. These birds pair in the spring, and lay from six to ten eggs; the young ones follow the hen throughout the summer; in the winter they join in flocks of forty or fifty, and are then remarkably shy and wild.

REDSHANK (*Scotopax calidris*), or **POOL SNIPE**, is found on most of our shores. It breeds in the



fens and marshes, and flies round its nest when disturbed, making a noise like the lapwing. It lays four eggs, whitish, tinged with olive, marked with irregular spots of black chiefly on the thicker end. It weighs five ounces and a half: the length

is twelve inches, the breadth twenty-one; the bill nearly two inches long, red at the base, black towards the point. The head, hind part of the neck, and scapulars, are of a dusky ash-colour, obscurely spotted with black; the back is white, sprinkled with black spots; the tail elegantly barred with black and white; the cheeks, under side of the neck, and upper part of the breast white, streaked downward with dusky lines; the belly white; the exterior webs of the quill feathers, dusky; the legs long, and of a fine bright orange colour; the outmost toe connected to the middle toe by a small membrane; the inmost by another still smaller.

REEL (in Angling). A small machine, generally of brass, with an axis and handle on which the fishing-line is wound. There are two modes of attaching the reel to the rod, one by means of a screw and nut, which tends to weaken the but, the other by a plate and sliding rings, the latter is preferable.

REGARD. Has a small signification, when it is used in matters of forest, of which Mr. Manwood speaks, "That the Eyre General Sessions of the forest, or justice-seat, is to be kept every third year, and of necessity, the regarder of the forest must first make his regard or view, which is to be done by the king's writ; and that regarder is to go through the whole forest, and every bailiwick, to see and inquire of the trespasses therein.

REGARD OF THE FOREST, is also taken for that ground which is a part or parcel thereof.

REGARDER. Is an officer of the king's forest, who is sworn to oversee or make the regard of it; as also to view and inquire of all offences or defaults, committed by the foresters, &c. within the forest; and of all the concealments of them, and whether all other officers do execute their respective offices or not.

REGULUS (commonly called

Martindale's Regulus). Was bred by Lord Chedworth, and got by the Godolphin Arabian, sire of Blank, Cade, &c. his dam was the noted Grey Robinson, got by the Bald Galloway; grandam by Snake (a daughter of Old Houtboy, which mare was called Old Wilkes), bred by Mr. Wilkes, and out of Miss Darcy's Pet Mare (a daughter of one of the Sedbury Royal mares). At the decease of Lord Chedworth, Regulus was purchased by Mr. Martindale, being at that time a maiden horse; and in 1745, he won (in the name of Sweetlips) a 50*l.* prize at Epsom, carrying 12 st. He was then called Regulus, and won the king's plate at Winchester, beating Mr. Grisewood's noted Teaser; walked over for the king's plate at Salisbury; won the king's plate at Nottingham, beating Mr. Hutton's Wormwood, and Mr. Vavasour's Champion; the king's plate at Canterbury, beating Mr. Grisewood's Teaser; the king's plate at Lewes; the king's plate at Lincoln, beating Mr. Vavasour's Champion; and the king's plate at Newmarket in October, beating Lord Portmore's Grey Lincoln, and Mr. Everett's Lowther. Regulus won the first heat so easy, that Lord Portmore and Mr. Everett withdrew their horses. Regulus won seven royal plates, and a 50*l.* in one year, and was never beat. He afterwards became a very favourite stallion in the north of Yorkshire, and was sire of an uncommon number of celebrated racers, stallions, and brood mares.

REINS, or KIDNEYS, OF A HORSE. A horse should have double reins, that is, when he has them a little more elevated on each side of the back bone than upon it. The back ought to be straight, both for strength and beauty. See **HORSE**.

REINS. Two long slips of leather fastened on each side of a curb or snaffle, and the two opposite ends joined, which the rider holds in his hand to keep his horse in subjection. False rein is a strap passed through

the arch of the banquet to bend the horse's neck. It is apt to slacken the curb.

RELAY (hunting term). The place where the dogs are set in readiness to be cast off when the game comes that way; also the kennel or cry of relay hounds. Relays are also sometimes used for fresh horses, or the stage where they are kept. Also a supply of horses at different stages of a journey ready to relieve those that are coming up.

RENETTE (in Farriery). An instrument of polished steel, with which the prick in a horse's foot is sounded.

REPOSITORY. An establishment for the sale of horses, carriages, &c. by private contract or public auction. The principal in the metropolis is Tattersall's at Hyde Park Corner.

RESTIVE, or **RESTY**. A term applied to a horse, &c. that stops or runs back, instead of advancing forward. In the manège, a restive horse is a rebellious, refractory, ill-broken horse, which only goes where it will, and when it will. A horse of this sort, who has been too much constrained and tyrannized over, should be treated with the same lenity as a young colt. The spurs are improper to be used to either: instead of which a switch should be used, in order to drive him forward, as he will be thus less alarmed; because the spurs surprise a horse, abate his courage, and are more likely to make him restive, than to oblige him to go forward, if he refuses to do so. There is likewise another method to punish a restive horse, which is to make him go backward the moment he begins to resist. These corrections generally succeed; but the general rule is to push and carry your horse forward, whenever he refuses to advance, and continues in the same place, and defends himself either by turning or flogging his croupe on one side or the other; and for this purpose no-

thing is so efficacious as to push him forward vigorously.

RETAIN. In speaking of mares that conceive and hold after covering.

RETRIEVER. As before observed the real Newfoundland dog has not his equal for finding wounded game; a strong animal is indispensable as a retriever for covert shooting—one that will easily trot through the young wood and high grass with a hare or pheasant in his mouth—and as this description of dog may be broken in to any kind of shooting, his services will be found invaluable, particularly in the batter.

RHEUMATISM. Acute general rheumatism, or rheumatic fever, is inflammation of the muscular system. There is, however, a rheumatic affection sometimes met with, in which the joints are affected; generally, I believe the hock joint; but probably the other joints are equally liable to this affection. It is sometimes accompanied with a morbidly irritable state of the stomach and bowels, and, if a strong or even a common purgative is given in such a case, there will be danger of its producing inflammation of these parts. The same irritable state of the stomach and bowels is sometimes observable also in chills, as they are termed, and when the hind leg is suddenly attacked with inflammation and swelling, after violent shivering and fever. In all such cases, though physic is often necessary, that is, when the bowels are in a costive state, yet it is likely to do great harm unless in a moderate dose, and guarded with cordials or opium. The following ball may be given on such occasions: it must be observed, however, that copious bleeding is the essential remedy, and must precede every other. *Purgative with opium, or cordial cathartic*:—Barbadoes aloes four to five drachms, ginger one drachm, hard soap three drachms; sirup enough to form the ball. The affected parts may be fomented and rubbed with some

stimulating liniment or embrocation.

RIBS OF A HORSE, should be circular and full, taking their compass from the back bone.

RIDGEL, or **RIDGLING**. The male of any beast that has been but half cut.

RIDING. See **HORSEMANSHIP**.

RIDING-SCHOOL. A place in which the equestrian art is taught.

RIFLE. A gun which has the inside of its barrel cut with from three to nine or ten spiral grooves, so as to resemble a female screw, differing from a common screw in this respect only, that its grooves or rifles are less deflected, and approach more to a right line, it being usual for the grooves with which the best rifled barrels are cut, to take about one whole turn in a length of thirty inches. The number of these grooves differs according to the size of the barrel and fancy of the workman; and their depth and width are not regulated by any invariable rule. There are also different methods of charging pieces of this kind, but the usual one is as follows:—After the powder is put in, a leaden bullet, somewhat larger than the bore of the gun, is taken, and it, having been well greased, is laid on the mouth of the piece, and rammed down with an iron rammer. The softness of the lead giving way to the violence with which the bullet is impelled, that zone of the bullet which is contiguous to the piece, varies its circular form, and acquires the shape of the inside of the barrel, so that it becomes the part of a male screw, exactly fitting the indents of the rifle. And hence it happens that, when the piece is fired, the indented zone of the bullet follows the sweep of the rifles, and thereby, besides its progressive motion, acquires a circular one round the axis of the barrel, which motion will be continued to the bullet after its separation from the piece; by which means a bullet discharged from a rifled barrel is constantly

made to whirl round an axis which is coincident with the line of its flight.

In Germany and Switzerland, an improvement is made in the above method, by cutting a piece of very thin leather in a circular shape, larger than the bore of the barrel. This circular piece being greased on one side is laid upon the muzzle with its greasy side downwards, and the bullet, being placed upon it, is then forced down the barrel with it: by which means the leather encloses the lower half of the bullet, and by its interposition between the rifles, prevents the lead from being cut by them. But in those barrels where this method is practised, the rifles are generally shallow, and the bullet ought not to be too large. The rifle barrels, which have been made in England, where they are not very common, are contrived to be charged at the breech, the piece being, for this purpose, made larger there than in any other part. The powder and bullet are put in through the side of the barrel by an opening, which, when the piece is loaded, is filled up with a screw. By this means, when the piece is fired, the bullet is forced through the rifles, and acquires the same spiral motion as in the former kind of pieces; but these are neither safe nor so certain as the others.

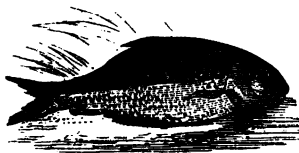
To enable these pieces to be loaded with greater expedition, it has been proposed to have the balls cast with projections to them, by making corresponding hollows round the zone of the bullet-mould; by this means the balls may be fitted so accurately to the rifles as to leave scarcely any windage; while the friction will be less than it is either when the ball is put in at the breech, or forced in at the muzzle. And, to render them in this respect still more complete, the sweep of the rifles should be in each part exactly parallel to each other; for then, after the bullet is once put in

motion, it will slide out of the barrel without any shake, and with a much smaller degree of friction than if the threads of the rifles have not all of them the same degree of incurvation. In the year 1827 the famous match of rifle shooting was contended at the Red House, Battersea, and won by Major Rhone, after the best shooting that was witnessed for many years; the bull's eye being frequently hit by all the four gentlemen.

RING-BONE. The term ring-bones is given to hard swellings extending round the fore part of the foot in the form of a ring, on the lower part of the pastern near the coronet; they occasionally appear a little above the coronet only on each side; they are then termed splinters of a ring-bone. The causes of these affections are various; they are produced by strains, blows, and other causes, which occasion a diminution of synovia, when the great and little pastern bones enter more closely into contact with each other, producing stiffness of the joint. The former as frequently arises from a blow as any other cause, the latter from a stub; they are said to be occasionally hereditary. Cure. Firing the only remedy likely to do good.

RINGDOVE. See **WOODPIGEON.**

ROACH. This fish is found chiefly in deep still rivers, where it is often seen in large shoals. In



summer it frequents shallows, near the tail of fords, or lies under banks amongst weeds and shaded by trees or herbage, especially where the water is thick. As the winter approaches, these haunts are changed for deep and still waters. When

roach are in season, which is from Michaelmas to March, their scales are very smooth, but when they are out of season, these feel like the rough side of an oyster-shell. Their fins also are generally red when the fish is in perfection. They spawn towards the latter end of May, and, for three weeks after, are unwholesome. They recover about July, but are not very good till Michaelmas. They are supposed to be the best in February or March. The roe is green, but boils red, and is peculiarly good. In April, the cads or worms are proper baits to angle for roach; in summer, small white snails or flies. Roach will frequently take the fly very fast, and the same observation will equally apply to the dace, bleak, and several other fish of minor consideration.

"Roaches be accounted," says Isaac Walton, "much better in the river than in a pond, though ponds usually breed the biggest." He adds, "The Thames, I believe, affords the largest and fattest in this nation, especially below London Bridge, which has been attributed to their feeding on shrimps." Roach seldom exceed two pounds in weight.

ROADSTER (in Horsemanship). A horse adapted to travelling on the road. See **HACK.**

ROAN. A roan horse is a bay sorrel, or black colour, with gray or white spots thickly interspersed. When this varied colour is accompanied with black head and extremities, he is called a roan with a blackamoor's head, and if the same mixture predominates upon a deep sorrel, it is called claret roan. Roan and pie-bald horses seldom show much blood.

ROARING. Those desirous of becoming accurately acquainted with this disease are referred to Mr. Percivall's interesting Lecture on it (vol. ii. p. 242). After denominating the different degrees of the complaint—such as piping, wheezing, whistling, high blowing, and grunting—he enters upon what he terms

the *ratio symptomatum*, or theory of roaring. "I may observe," he says, "that it bears an analogy to *croup*, both in relation to the proximate cause, and to the parts affected: but we must be on our guard not to carry this comparison too far, or it will lead us into serious pathological error; for, although I may broadly assert that the proximate cause of roaring is grounded on *cynanche trachealis*, the inflammation does not put on that type which makes *croup* so formidable and dreaded a malady in a human being; neither is it confined to the years of immaturity. When roaring does happen in colts, it generally exists as a mode of termination of strangles: the catarrhal affection that accompanies strangles now and then continues long after the wound in the throat is closed up; leaves the laryngeal membrane thickened, and perhaps ulcerated; and thus lays the foundation of this disease.

The causes of *cynanche*, Mr. Percivall tells us, are similar to those which give rise to what we call common colds and pulmonary affections in general; but that it sometimes proves to be an extension or a sequel of the former, and a precursor of the latter. Mechanical injury, however, frequently produces roaring; and especially that occasioned by horses standing for many hours in the day on the bearing rein, by which their larynges are compressed, and tracheæ distorted, to an extent nature never intended they should be. On this part of the subject Mr. Percivall writes thus:—"It may be remarked here (speaking of mechanical injury being a proximate or exciting cause of roaring), that simple flexion of the pipe itself, from the forcible and continued incurvation of the nose towards the chest, has been known to produce roaring."

ROCKINGHAM. A bay horse, foaled 1781, bred by Mr. Wentworth, was got by the unconquered High-flyer, out of Purity (sister to Pump-

kin), by Matchem; grandam, the noted Old Squirt Mare, by Squirt (sire of Marske and Syphon, and grandsire of Eclipse).

ROD. See ANGLING.

ROE. The spawn or seed of a fish; that of the males is called soft roe or melt, that of the females, hard roe or spawn.

ROEBUCK (*Cervus Capreolus*). Though the least of the deer kind (being only three feet nine inches long, two feet three inches high before, and two feet seven inches high



behind, weight from fifty to sixty pounds), his figure is most elegant and handsome. The horns, which it sheds annually, are eight inches long, upright, round, and divided only into three branches: the body is covered with very long hair, suited to the rigour of its mountainous abode; the lower part of each hair is ash-coloured; near the ends is a narrow bar of black, and the points are yellow; the hairs on the face black, tipped with ash-colour; the ears long; inside, of a pale yellow, covered with long hair; the spaces bordering on the eyes and mouth, black; the chest, belly, legs, and inside of the thighs, of a yellowish white; the rump of a pure white; and the tail very short: his eyes are more brilliant and animated than those of the stag; his limbs are more nimble, his movements quicker; and he bounds seemingly without effort with equal vigour and agility: his coat or hair is always clean, smooth, and glossy: he never wal-

lows in the mire like the stag, but delights in dry and elevated situations, where the air is purest. He is likewise more crafty, conceals himself with greater address, and derives superior resources from instinct; for though he leaves a stronger scent than the stag, which redoubles the ardour of the dogs, he knows how to withdraw himself from their pursuit by the rapidity with which he begins his flight, and by his numerous doublings. As soon as he finds that the first efforts of a rapid flight have been unsuccessful, he repeatedly returns on his former steps, and, after confounding by these opposite movements, he rises from the earth by one long bound, and retiring to one side, lies down flat on his belly; and in this situation he allows his deceived enemies to pass very near him. The roe-deer differs from the stag and fallow-deer in disposition, temperament, habits, and manners. Instead of associating in herds, they live in separate families. The flesh of this elegant little creature is one of the greatest dainties, being much superior to the venison of the larger deer. They rut but once a year, and only for fifteen days, commencing at the end of October; they are constant in their amours, and never unfaithful like the stag. During this period they do not suffer their fawns to remain with them. When the rutting season is passed, however, they return to their mother, and remain with her some time; after which they separate entirely, and remove to a distance from the place which gave them birth.

The female goes about five months and a half: she generally produces two at a time, usually a male and female, which she conceals in some close thicket, being not less apprehensive of the buck than of the fox and other beasts of prey: in ten or twelve days, however, they acquire strength sufficient to follow her. The roebuck's life does not extend beyond twelve or fifteen years, and, if

deprived of liberty, seldom exceeds six or seven.

Formerly roe-deer were very common in Wales, in the north of England, and in Scotland, where they were coursed with greyhounds, a practice which seems to have been much in fashion about a century ago in that country. Sir Walter Scott gives a description of coursing the roebuck in his celebrated novel of *Waverley* where he represents the Baron of Bradwardine riding after the dogs, and performing the usual ceremonies at the death.

In March, 1831, Captain Chalmers, of Auldbar, in Scotland, gave a grand *chasse* in his woods, which abound with these beautiful little animals. Ten couple of highly-bred harriers were selected for the purpose of rousing the roes, and the shooters were placed in certain parts of the openings where the deer were expected to cross. Six double guns obtained chances; and the result was fifteen head of deer were killed and two wounded.

In the south, roe-deer are principally, if not solely, to be met with in the extensive coverts of the late Lord Dorchester, at Abbey Milton, near Blandford in Dorsetshire, or in the large coverts adjoining, belonging to that old and distinguished sportsman, E. M. Pleydell, Esq., of Whatcombe House, who, during the season of 1828-29, in nineteen days hunting, killed eighteen roe-deer. Roe-deer are also found in France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and in Siberia.

When the roebuck drinks, he plunges his nose deep in the water for a considerable length of time; but sustains no inconvenience whatever from such an immersion, as the animal is furnished with two spiracles, or vents, one at the corner of each eye, which communicate with the nostrils, and which it can open and shut at pleasure. These seem to be highly serviceable to him when pursued, by affording him the means of free respiration, for with-

out doubt these additional nostrils are thrown open when he is hard run. There is reason to believe that these vents are used also in smelling. This singular provision of nature is not peculiar to the roebuck, but will be found to obtain in all the deer tribe, from the enormous Wapite deer, found in the wilds of North America, to the small Daman antelope, which abounds in some parts of the interior of Africa: indeed the Wapite deer not only use these vents as nostrils, but also produce a sort of whistle through them. As the deer tribe are thus distinguished from all other animals in the peculiarity just mentioned, so they are equally remarkable for the formation of the eye, which however is to be ascertained rather from actual observation than any description on paper. But thus much may be observed, that their visual organs are superior to those of most other animals; and that the eye of the antelope or the gazelle has long been the standard of eastern beauty.

ROLLER. A band or bandage that encircles the horse and preserves the saddle or the clothing in a proper position. The elastic roller, invented by Coleman, is preferable, as it does not check respiration, or tend to diminish the cavity of the chest, a consequence attendant on the old or non-elastic roller.

ROOK (*Corvus*). This bird differs not greatly in its form from the



carrion crow; the most remarkable variation is in the nostrils and root

of the bill; which in the crow are well clothed with feathers, but in the rook are bare, or covered only with some bristly hairs. This arises from its thrusting the bill into the earth after worms and erucæ of insects, on which it feeds; for it does not live on carrion. It feeds on all sorts of grain, with some loss to the husbandman, but which is doubly repaid by the good done him in extirpating the maggots of the chafer beetle, which in some seasons destroy whole crops of corn. The rook is a gregarious bird, sometimes being seen in immense flocks, so as almost to darken the air. These flights they regularly perform morning and evening, except in breeding time, when the daily attendance of both male and female is required for the use of incubation, or feeding the young; for they do both by turns. As they form themselves into societies, such places as they frequent during the breeding time are called rookeries; and they generally choose a large clump of the tallest trees for this purpose. The eggs are like those of crows, but less, and the spots larger. They begin to build in March, and after the breeding season forsake their nest trees to roost elsewhere, but return to them in August: in October they repair their nests. In Britain they remain the whole year: yet both in France and Silesia they are birds of passage. Linnæus says they build in Sweden. The young birds are accounted good eating, especially if put in a pie.

A beautiful and singular specimen of this bird (a female) was shot, in May, 1827, at Avebury, near Kennett: the head a dark rusty gray; neck and back light cinereous gray; breast and belly a shade or two darker than the back; scapula and wing coverts light ash-colour; quill feathers and tail cinereous gray, slightly barred with black.

ROOK SHOOTING. See SHOOTING.

ROPES OF TWO PILLARS

(in the *Manège*). The ropes or reins of a cavesson used to a horse that works between two pillars.

ROUE (a *Libertine*). A term in the fashionable world, applied to those who are devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, and regardless of the constraints of moral principle. Philip, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. first applied this term to his own dissolute companions, signifying thereby that they were deserving of being broken on the wheel.

ROWEL. The goad or pike of a spur, generally in the form of a star.

ROWELLING. Rowels are a kind of drain, and as good as setons. They are produced by an incision in the skin when it is loose, and about an inch long. The incision done, an instrument, called a cornet, which is the tip of a horn, is to be introduced, or else the finger, and the skin separated from the flesh for an inch round. A round piece of leather, with a hole in the middle, is to be introduced into the opening, first having been covered with tow and smeared with simple ointment—basilicon or hog's lard. The opening is then to be stopped up or plugged with tow, and there left until matter forms, which will be in four or five days. The rowel is then to be removed, cleaned, and replaced; which is to be done every day after, as long as it is necessary to keep the wound open for a discharge.

RUD, or **FINSCALL**. A very scarce fish found only in the river Cherwell, in Oxfordshire, and a few lakes in



Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. It sheds its spawn in April, will take all kinds of worms, and rise at an artificial fly. Its colour is a yellowish brown, and its average length

from nine to fifteen inches: it has been seen longer than this.

RUFF. See **POPE**.

RUFFS (*Machetes pugnax*) AND



REEVES (the first the male, the latter the female). Are birds of passage, and arrive in the fens of Lincolnshire, the Isle of Ely, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the spring, in great numbers. Pennant tells us, that in the course of a single morning there have been above six dozen caught in one net, and that a fowler has been known to catch between forty and fifty dozen in one season.

The ruff is scarcely so large as the common snipe, with a bill about an inch long. The face is covered with yellow pimples, and the back part of the head and neck are furnished with long feathers, standing out somewhat like the ruff worn by our ancestors: a few of these feathers stand up over each eye, and appear not unlike ears. The colours of the ruff are in no two birds alike: in general they are brownish and barred with black, though some have been seen that were altogether white. The lower parts of the belly and the tail coverts are white. The tail is longer than in the snipe, having the four middle feathers barred with black; the others are pale brown. The legs are of a greenish yellow, and the claws black. The female, which is called the reeve, is smaller than the male, of a light brown colour, and destitute of the ruff on the neck. The male bird does not acquire his ruff

till the second season, being till that time, in this respect, like the female: as he is also from the end of June till the pairing season, when Nature clothes him with the ruff, and the red pimples break out on his face; but, after the time of incubation the long feathers fall off, and the carbuncles shrink in under the skin, so as not to be discerned.

According to the accounts of those who have written on the subject, the ruffs are much more numerous than the reeves; and that, on this account, severe contests frequently ensue between the males. The ruff chooses a stand on some dry bank near a splash of water, round which he runs so often as to make a bare circular path. The moment a female comes in sight, all the males within a certain distance commence a general battle, placing their bills to the ground, spreading their ruffs, and using the same action as a cock; and this opportunity is seized by the fowlers, who, in the confusion, catch them by means of nets in great numbers.

These birds are sometimes kept in a state of confinement, and fattened for the table with bread and milk, hemp-seed, and sometimes boiled wheat; but if expedition is required, sugar is added, which in a fortnight makes them a lump of fat. A remarkable trait in their character is, that they feed most greedily the moment they are taken; food placed before them is instantly contended for. Great nicety is requisite to kill them in the highest state of perfection: if the precise period be suffered to pass, the birds are apt to fall away. The method of killing them is by cutting off the head with a pair of scissors, and the quantity of blood that issues, considering the size of the bird, is very great. Like woodcocks, they are dressed with their intestines; and, when killed at the critical time, epicures declare them to be the most delicious of all morsels.

When in a state of confinement, it seems each ruff takes its stand in

the room in the same manner as it would in the open fen; if another invades its circle, an attack is made, a battle ensues, and a whole room may be set into fierce contests by compelling them to move their stations. If the trough out of which they feed be not sufficiently large so as to admit the birds without touching each other, fierce contests immediately ensue; but it is not requisite that each bird should have a separate trough, or that they should be fed in the dark—notions which were for some time entertained respecting these birds.

Ruffs assume such a variety of colours that it is scarcely possible to find two alike; but the great length of the feathers on the neck, from which they take their name, at once distinguishes them from all other birds. This tuft and the feathers of the ruff are frequently of different colours in the same bird, while the ruff itself is of an infinite variety of dies. Latham observes, that “of whatever hue the ruff may be, the breast differs very little, and the transverse markings on the upper parts of its plumage somewhat correspond, the ground tint being mostly brown.” The tuft in the male is not a warlike ornament only, but is a sort of defensive armour, which wards off the blows by the length, stiffness, and closeness of the feathers: they bristle in a threatening manner when the bird makes an attack, and their colours form the chief distinction between the individuals.

It is not known with certainty where these birds pass the winter: they leave this country about Michaelmas.

The females begin laying their eggs, four in number, the first or second week in May; the nest is usually found upon the knoll of a hill in swampy places, surrounded by coarse grass of which it is formed.

RUT (in Hunting). The venery or copulation of deer; for Rutting season, see DEER, &c.

S

SACCADE. A jerk more or less violent, given by the horseman to the horse, in pulling or twitching the reins of the bridle on a sudden, and with one pull, and that when a horse lies heavy upon the hand, or obstinately arms himself. This is a correction used to make a horse carry well, but it ought to be used discreetly, and but seldom.

SADDLE. The English saddle is highly improved within the last twenty or thirty years, not only in respect of symmetry, fitness, and beauty, but of ease, both to the rider and the horse. The saddle is secured by two girths only, and those placed exactly one over the other, appearing as if single. The surcingle is out of fashionable use, except upon the turf, and saddle-cloths are at present laid aside. As for the crupper, nothing is deemed more unsportsman-like and awkward. When the horse has a good shoulder, and the saddle fits him, a crupper is totally unnecessary; but I cannot commend the taste or prudence of those, who, to avoid the unfashionable appearance of a crupper, will submit to the risk of riding upon their horse's neck, or the trouble of dismounting every four miles to replace their saddle. When it is absolutely necessary to submit to be cruppered, observe that the strap be very broad and soft, that it may not chafe the horse's rump; and that a candle be sewed up within that part which goes within the tail. For horses that are in danger of slipping through their girths, it is necessary to provide a breast-plate, which is fastened to the saddle.

In the earlier ages the Romans used neither saddle nor stirrups, and hence the Roman cavalry were subject to sundry maladies in the hips and legs from the want of some support for their feet. Hippocrates observes that the Scythians, who

were much on horseback, were incommoded by defluxions in the legs from the same cause. In less remote times, the Romans placed upon their horses a square pannel, or species of covering which enabled them to sit less hardly. This they termed ephippium.

The saddles now chiefly in use are:—

1. The *hunting saddle*, the parts of which are two bands, fore bolsters, pannels, and saddle straps. The great saddle has in addition corks, hind bolsters, and a troussequin. The pommel being common to both.

2. The *running saddle* is a very small one with round skirts.

3. The *Burford saddle* has the seat and skirts both plain.

4. The *pad saddle* is of two sorts, some made with burs before the seat, and others with bolsters under the thighs.

5. The *French pad saddle*, in which the burs entirely surround the seat.

6. The *portmanteau saddle* has a cantle behind the seat, to keep the portmanteau from the rider's back.

7. The *war saddle* has a cantle and a bolster behind and before; and also a fair bolster.

8. The *pack saddle*, a saddle upon which loads may be carried. See BURS, GIRTH, &c.

SADDLE-BACKED. Horses which have their backs low, and a raised head and neck.

SADDLE-GALLED. See GALLING.

SALLENDERS. This is the same disease as mallenders, only that it affects the inside of the hock joint. Its treatment is precisely the same.

SALMON (*Salmo salar*). The salmon, "the king of fresh water fish," according to old Isaac Wal-

ton, is so well known that a very brief description will serve. The colour of the back and sides is gray, sometimes spotted with black, sometimes plain; the covers of the gills are subject to the same variety; the belly silvery; the nose sharp-pointed; the end of the under jaw in the males often turns up in the form of a hook, resembling the beak of a bird. It is said they lose this gristly excrescence when they return to the sea. The teeth are lodged in the jaws and on the tongue, and are slender, but very sharp; the tail is a little forked. Sir Francis Bacon observes, "the age of a salmon ex-



ceeds not ten years." "So let me next tell you," adds Walton, "that his growth is very sudden: it is said that after he is got into the sea, he becomes from a samlet not so big as a gudgeon to be a salmon in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose."

Salmon are accustomed to quit the sea at the commencement of April, and take to the rivers, and generally quit the fresh water and retire again into the sea at the approach of winter; but the Wye and Usk, in Monmouthshire, and the Exe, in Devonshire, have them in season all the six wintry months. The best and finest species of this fish is caught in the Exe, the Thames, and the Tamar; but they are not so numerous as in many other places. They prefer, generally speaking, colder streams, and are therefore more numerous in the rivers of Scotland, particularly the Tweed, Tyne, Clyde, and Tay. In the latter they are often found seventy

pounds in weight, and in the Tweed and Clyde fifty or sixty pounds. They are found in all the great rivers and streams of Europe north of 51°, and in America, north of 41°; but in the American rivers they seldom exceed fifteen to twenty pounds in weight. They appear for some time in the river before they are in a healthy state, owing perhaps, in some degree, to the changes of water. The best time for the angler to begin to take them is the close of May, and the early part of June. In September and October they deposit their spawn, and become very sickly both in appearance and flavour. Just before spawning they retire to brooks and streams which branch out from the main river, or remain in the shallows scarcely covered with water, where they fabricate a kind of trough for the female to deposit her eggs in, which being done, the male shoots a whitish fluid over them, and afterwards the male and female unite to cover the whole with gravel, and conceal them with the greatest industry. The male is so diligent in this, that he frequently kills himself with fatigue, and always is longer in recovering than the female. The vivification of the spawn takes place with great rapidity about the commencement of April, when the sun has acquired sufficient strength to warm the bottom of the shoals where they are deposited. When the shoals are swelled by the spring floods, the young fry hurry downward to the sea. About July and August they return to the same rivers, and remain till December, when they revisit the sea, and upon their return to the fresh waters the next summer, they attain the size, appearance, and flavour of salmon. They rarely or never forsake their parent streams. These fish are said to be forced from their salt water residence by an insect which adheres closely to their bodies, called the sea-louse, which however drops off

on their return to the fresh waters. After their second return to the fresh waters, they are subject to a gradual decline in health and appearance; their skin loses its silvery hue, and acquires a dirty colour. Their heads grow very large; their flesh becomes loose and insipid; their scales seem almost rubbed off, and their gills are dreadfully infested with the *lionea salmonea*. In this stage they are called shotten salmon, and in their departure for the sea they make frequent stops, and seem almost unable of proceeding. Although they are delighted with clear rivers, which take their rise in mountains having a deep gravelly bottom; they uniformly avoid streams which flow upon ore, or amongst calcareous formations. When the warmth is intense, they retire beneath the shelter of trees; and are so susceptible of the vicissitudes of weather, that they leap about and express the most sensible emotions of joy at an approaching shower. They are, however, much alarmed at thunder-storms, and seek a close shelter in the bottom of the river. In fresh water they always lie with their heads pointing up the river, and never swim down the stream, unless during their emigration to the sea. The extraordinary leaps of this fish, as well as its characteristic food, have excited much attention. Being both bow and arrow, they shoot themselves out to an incredible height and length, says Fuller. Erecting themselves on their fins, they crowd to the bottom of a fall of twelve feet perpendicular, and spring up the precipice with the greatest confidence; and if unsuccessful in the first attempt, will make a second, and even a third. On the river Erich, called the Keith, there is a cataract of thirteen feet fall, which they uniformly leap. There is another in the Tivy, Pembrokeshire, which Drayton describes in his sixth song of the *Polybion*.

In angling for salmon the rod should be from seventeen to twenty feet in length. The reel should be made of brass, constructed with the utmost nicety, and capable of the swiftest circumvolutions (see REEL). The line may be of silk or horse-hair, having a loop at the end of the wheel, and another at the casting line, to fasten them to each other. The last should be very carefully twisted, and shorter than the rod, that none of the knots may come within the rings. The line or link should diminish towards the hook, where they are commonly made of three small round twisted silkworm-guts, or a few strong horse-hairs. Of flies, the natural ones that are proper are mentioned in the table (see FISHING-FLY and BAITS); the artificial ones should be large, and of a gaudy glittering colour, composed of hairs, furs, and wool, mingled with the tail-feathers of the golden pheasant, flamingo, peacock, game fowl, and the domestic cock, secured together by gold and silver thread, plated wire, marking silk, bees' wax, shoemaker's wax, &c. The wings may be of feathers of a showy colour. A raw cockle or muscle, taken out of the shell, have been successfully employed as baits for salmon. The proper way of using them is to drop the line into a shallow, near the edge of a hole of a considerable depth, and let it be carried in by the current.

Considerable difficulty is experienced by young anglers in throwing the line. It should be cast across the river on the off side of the spot where you imagine the salmon will rise. When you think he has been struck, let him have time to swallow the bait securely, and afterwards stick the hook firmly in him by means of a gentle twitch. He will then plunge and spring with great violence; perhaps run away with a great length of line, which should always be kept in a relaxed state so as to yield easily to his obstinate re-

assistance. If he becomes sullen and quiet in the water, rouse him by throwing in stones, and when he again commences resistance, let him have plenty of line, following him down the stream till he exhausts himself, taking every opportunity to wind up your line, and give him the length of the rod, till you approach him in this weary state, and take him gently by the gills out of the water. The gaff, when dexterously used, is a convenient mode of landing a salmon. The most favourable time is when the sun shines watery, and when there is a fresh wind after a flood; also, when the water is slightly urged by the tide so as it be not thick or muddy.

If the salmon should rise greedily at the fly but miss it, take care not to throw in your fly again sooner than three minutes, when you may be assured of his rising again.

SALMON TROUT (*Salmo Farid*). The colours of which vary in different waters and at different seasons. See **TROUT**, **GWYNIAD**, &c.

SALTRAM. A brown horse, bred by Mr. Parker (afterwards Lord Boringdon), foaled in 1780, was got by Eclipse out of Virago, by Snap; grandam, by Regulus.

Saltram won the Derby stakes at Epsom, in 1783, thirty-four subscribers, beating Dungannon, Parlington, Gonzales, Volunteer, and a ch. colt by Herod, dam by Eclipse. At the preceding Newmarket Craven meeting, Saltram won a sweepstakes of 300 gs. each, A. F. 8 st. each, beating Mr. Douglas's colt, by Justice, out of the dam of Ceres. 2 to 1 on Saltram. In May, 1784, he beat Oliver, by Protector, 8 st. each, R. M. 100 gs.; 5 to 4 on Saltram. In 1785, 8 st. 6 lb. belonging to the Prince of Wales, he won a sweepstakes of 200 gs. each, h. ft. Ab. M. beating Lord Clermont's Cantator, 7 st. 2 lb.

Saltram was beat by Volunteer, Gonzales, Balance, and Dungannon. In 1789, Saltram covered at Aston

Clinton, near Tring, Herts, at fifteen guineas. In 1791, he was advertised to cover thirty mares, exclusive of those of his owner, at twenty guineas each, at the same place.

SAMLET, or **SKEGGER TROUT**. The smallest of the trout kind. "I



know a little brook in Kent," says Walton, "that breeds trouts to a number incredible, and you may take them twenty or forty in an hour, but none greater than about the size of a gudgeon; there are also in divers rivers, especially that relate to or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about Windsor, a little trout called a samlet or skegger trout, in both which places I have caught twenty or forty at a standing that will bite as fast and as freely as minnows: these be, by some, taken to be young salmons, but in those waters they never grow to be bigger than a herring. See **PAR**.

SAMPSON, the property of Mr. Robinson, of Malton, Yorkshire, was bred by James Preston, Esq. and got by Blaize; his dam by Hip, bred by Mr. Pelham, and got by his Bay Barb; his grandam by Spark, son of the Honeycomb Punch, son of the Taffolet Barb. Sampson's great grandam by Old Snake, and out of Lord Darcy's Queen. In 1750, Sampson won the five years old 50l. at Malton, beating, at three heats, Mr. Hunt's Jig of Jigs, who won the first heat from Sir M. Wyvill's Thwackum, Mr. Croft's Red Robin, &c. and the subscription purse at Hambleton, beating Thwackum, &c. he also won the king's plate at Lichfield, beating, at three heats, Mr. Martindale's Gustavus, Lord Gower's Jubilee Dicky, &c. Gustavus won the first heat from Dicky, and

Sampson the two following from Gustavus. At Newmarket, in April, 1751, Sampson won the subscription plate of 50*l.* weight 10 st. beating, at two heats, Lord Portmore's Oroonoko, by Crab; Mr. Pantons Drudge, and Lord Gower's Squirrel. The first heat was a long time very severely disputed at the rising ground at the running up to the ending-post, between Sampson and Squirrel, when the superior strength of Sampson prevailed, to the great joy of the Yorkshire gentlemen who had large sums of money depending on him. The bets at starting, were gold to silver on Sampson, and after the heat, even money against him, owing to Drudge (who was sold before starting to Sir Edward Hale, for 350 *gs.*) not running for the first heat, who was expected to have made a better figure than he did. Sampson afterwards walked over for the king's plate at Salisbury; won the king's plate at Winchester, and the king's plate at Canterbury, beating, at two smart heats, Sir Edward Hale's Drudge; also won the king's plate at Lewes, beating, very easy, Sir Charles Goring's Tom Thumb, by Golden Locks; and walked over for the king's plate at Newmarket in October; where, in April following, he started against Thwackum for the king's plate, when Sampson won the first heat, but not very easy, though the odds were then 8 to 1 in his favour; the second was a remarkably fine heat, which Sampson lost with the mortification of being whipped for the first time; and the last heat was allowed to be the finest sport ever seen. The above were the only times of Sampson's starting; and the reason assigned for his being beat, was, that his eyesight (at all times tender) particularly failed him after the first heat; a conjecture not ill-founded, as he had beat Thwackum three times before. Sampson was rode by John Singleton, and Thwackum by Thomas Jackson. Sampson became a stallion at Malton, Yorkshire, and

afterwards in Lord Rockingham's stud. He was sire of Bay Malton, Engineer, Pilgrim, and other good runners, and died about the year 1777.

Sampson was supposed to be the strongest blood horse ever seen. He was fifteen hands and a half in height, and the admeasurement of his legs was as follows:

	Inches.
Dimensions of the fore leg,	
from the hair of the hoof to	
the middle of the fetlock-	
joint	4
From the fet-lock-joint to the	
bend of the knee	11
From the bend of the knee to	
the elbow	19
Round the leg below the knee,	
the narrowest part	8½
Round the hind leg, narrow-	
est part	9

That his speed was equal to his amazing strength is evident from the circumstance of his beating all the best horses of his day.

SAND CRACK. This complaint is most general among horses whose hoofs are of a dry and fragile substance, on which account the horn at the upper part of the inner quarter is liable to 'break and crack. These sand cracks in most cases affect the sensible portions of the foot. The crack or cleft should, in the first instance, be opened with a drawing knife, and all the hollow portions of the horn, as far as they extend under the crust, should be thoroughly cut out; also every portion of horn detached from the sensible parts must be cut off. Some tow steeped in a solution of blue vitriol should then be applied, and the hollow parts afterwards with tar ointment. When the foot appears lame and inflamed, it must be poulticed for about seven or eight days; after this it would be well to send the animal to grass for a month, when a small portion of new hoof will be seen growing above the sand crack. The whole of the crack should be laid over with tar oint-

ment, and the part where the crack appears should be reduced as much as possible by the use of the rasp. By attention to these instructions, sand cracks are not unfrequently cured without much trouble. When the animal is taken out from grass, the soles must be pared thin, the foot stuffed with tar ointment, and a wide easy shoe put on. In some time after, when the horse improves, a smaller shoe can be substituted in its stead. If the feet be unusually hot, apply wet cloths constantly to them until the heat be removed. The frog should be kept well pared or rasped, and overlaid with tar ointment, which should also be applied to the coronet and the heels of the frog, if dry or cracked. In very bad cases of sand crack, the cautery, or burning iron, is sometimes used successfully; a blister on the coronet above the sand crack has also produced beneficial results.

SAVIN (*Juniper sabina*). A shrub once in great request amongst farriers.

SCABBED HEELS, or **FRUSH** (in Farriery). An itching and loathsome disease that attacks the heels of horses. There are numerous cures for this disease, amongst which, paring away the frush and observing cleanliness is the simplest, cheapest, and best.

SCATH-MOUTH. A bit-mouth more oval than the cannon-mouth, which latter is round.

SCENT. An effluvium continually arising from the corpuscles that issue out of all bodies; and, being impregnated with the peculiar state and quality of the blood and juices of that particular animal from which they flow, occasions the vast variety of smells or scents cognizable by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smelling. Hence we perceive how a pack of hounds are enabled to pursue the hare, fox, stag, or any other animal, they are trained to hunt, across the scent, and amidst the society of others of the same

species, without being diverted from the pursuit of that self-same animal they had first on foot. And hence too we discover how it is possible for birds and beasts of prey to be directed to their food at such vast distances; for these corpuscles, issuing from putrid bodies, and floating in the air, are carried by the wind to different quarters; where, striking the olfactory nerves of whatever animals they meet in their way, immediately conduct them to the spot. See **OLFACTORY NERVES**.

SCIATICA, or **RHEUMATISM** (in Farriery). A disease incidental to horses. It is cured as follows:—Take half an ounce of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of camphorated spirits of wine, with the mixture rub the part well, and allow the horse to rest for a fortnight.

SCORE. That kind of pace which perhaps neither you nor your horse ever went before; and if you have not more luck than falls to the share of every first experiment of the kind, it is ten to one but he falls before he can get on his legs; in which case you may *rest perfectly satisfied* that he must roll over yet two or three times at least before he can atop himself.—*Notes to Billesdon Coplow*.

SCOURING. See **LOOSENESS**.

SCRAMBLING. When a horse does not leave above three of his legs behind him, and saves himself by pitching on his head!—*Notes to Billesdon Coplow*.

SCRATCHES (in Horses.) A distemper of several sorts and kinds, distinguished by various names, viz. crepances, rat-tails, mules, kibes, pains, &c. being no other than the scratches, which are certain dry scabs, chops, or rifts, that breed between the heel and the pastern joints, and do many times go above the pastern, to the very hoof of the hinder legs, and sometimes are upon all four legs, though this is not very common. Scratches in the heel have so much affinity with the grease, and are so often concomitants of that

distemper, that the method of treating them may be selected chiefly from what has been said under the article GREASE. See RAT-TAILS.

SCRY (in Falconry). A great flock of fowl.

SCULK (amongst Sportsmen). A company or baulk of foxes.

SCUT. The tail of a hare or rabbit.

SEAMS, or SEYMS (in Horses). Certain clefts in their quarters, caused by the dryness of the foot, or by being ridden upon hard ground; they are no other than sand cracks. See SAND CRACKS.

SEAT (in the Manège). The position of a horseman in his saddle.

SEA TROUT. See WHITE TROUT.

SEELING. A horse is said to seel when upon his eyebrows there grow white hairs, mixed with those of his usual colour, about the breadth of a farthing, which is a sure mark of old age. A horse never seels till he is fourteen years old, and always before he is fifteen, or sixteen at furthest; the light, sorrel, and black, seel sooner than others. See HORSE—*Age of the*.

SEELING (in Falconry). The process of passing a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, after she is first taken, that she may see very little or not at all, and therefore endure the hood the better.

SELENDERS. See MALLENDERS.

SETONS. A seton is put in by passing an instrument, called a seton needle, through the skin, armed with lamp-cotton, or tape, or threads. The object is to promote a discharge of matter from any particular place, and keep up an irritation there. A seton is easier done, and altogether a more useful operation, than the rowel. The lamp-cotton, or tape, is to be drawn a little out every day so as to let the new part of it be in contact with the wound. See ROWELLING.

SETTER. It is said that Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was

the first person that broke a setting dog to the net, doubtless the spa-



niel. In the north of England there are very good setters to be found, but no country in Europe can boast of finer than Ireland; "They are there called English spaniels, and differ widely," says Mr. Thornhill, "from the setters of England and Scotland; they are not esteemed in Ireland unless their colour be either a deep chestnut and white, or all red; a black and white setter, or any colour but red, or red and white, would not be looked upon or reputed well bred, allowing them to be ever so good. Those in most esteem have a black nose and a black roof to their mouth. In general, setters partake of the variety of colours in the spaniel and pointer.

The setter is a very beautiful and engaging dog, and the more so in proportion to retaining his original breed and form, and being free from the pointer cross. His eye and countenance have all the softness of the spaniel, and when of good size, with his soft, deep, and curly flew, and long fringed tail, he makes a charming and enticing appearance in the field. It is difficult however, at present, to find a true setter, so much has the original breed been mixed with the pointer; perhaps the breed may have been preserved more pure in Ireland, where they realize very high prices. The field duties of the setter and pointer are the same, but the former is the more active, hardy, and spirited, fearing no ground, wet or dry,

nor the thickest coverts, his feet being narrow, hard, and well defended by hair. He is well fitted for moor and heath, and no day is too long for his unwearied activity and courage.

From accident, or from that never-failing desire of shining by the intermixture of breeds, with little consideration of the end, pointers have been crossed with setters, and setters with pointers, but we have not observed the beneficial result. On the score of utility, the setter can derive no improvement from such a cross; and granting, which however is not proved, that the pointer gain something in regard of usefulness, such advantage will be counterbalanced by an abatement of size, figure, and stateliness, on which account only, perhaps, he superseded the setter in the affections of the sportsman.

SETTING. See COCK-FIGHTING.

SETTING-DOG (*Canis Index*).

"Should be trained up from a whelp, till he come to perfection. You must pitch upon one that has a perfect and good scent, naturally addicted to the hunting of fowl, and this dog may be either a land-spaniel, water-spaniel, or a mongrel, between both, or indeed the shallow-slewed hound, tumbler, lurcher, or small bastard mastiff, but none is better than the land-spaniel; he should be of a good nimble size, rather small than thick, and of a courageous mettle, which though not to be discerned while very young, yet you may very well know it from a right breed, which have been known to be strong, lusty, and nimble rangers, of active feet, wanton tails, and busy nostrils.

"Having made choice of a dog, begin to instruct him at four months old, or six at the farthest; and the first thing you should do, is to make him loving and familiar with you; the better to effect this, let him receive his food, as much as can be from no other hand but your own, and correct him rather with words than

blows. When he is so far trained that he will follow none but yourself, and can distinguish your frown from your smile, and smooth words from rough, teach him to couch and lie down close to the ground, first by laying him often on the ground, and crying "Lie close," and then rewarding or chastising him, according as he deserves; in the next place teach him to come creeping to you, and if he offer to raise his body or head you must not only thrust the rising part down, but threaten him with an angry voice, which if he seems to slight, give him a small jerk or two with a whip-cord lash, and often renew his lessons, till he become very perfect in them.

"Then teach him to lead in a string or line, and to follow you close at your heels, without trouble or straining his collar; after he has learned these things, take him into the field, and give him his liberty to range, but still in obedience to your command, and if he commits a fault, give him due correction."—*Dict. Rusticum*, 1717.

SHAD (*Clupea*). The Severn affords this fish in higher perfection than any other river in Great Britain. It makes its first appearance there in May; but in very warm seasons in April; for its arrival sooner or later depends much on the temper of the air. It continues in the river about two months, and is succeeded by the variety called the *twait*, varying from half a pound to nearly two pounds in weight. The old fish come from the sea into the river in full roe. In July and August multitudes of bleak frequent the river near Gloucester; some of them are as big as a small herring; and these the fishermen suppose to be the fry of the shad. Numbers of these are taken near Gloucester, in those months only, but none of the emaciated shad are ever caught in their return. The Thames shad does not frequent that river till the end of May or beginning of June, and is esteemed a very coarse and insipid

fish. It has a forked tail, and black spots on the sides: the shad weighs four or five pounds; some have been taken, though very rarely, as heavy as seven pounds.

SHANK OF A HORSE. That part of the fore leg which is between the knee and the fetlock or pastern joint. The larger and broader the shank is the better.

SHARK, br. foaled in 1771, bred by C. Pigott, Esq. was got by Marske, his dam by Snap; grandam by Marlborough (a son of the Godolphin Arabian), out of a natural Barb mare. The winnings of Shark (exclusive of the Clermont cup, value 120 gs., eleven hogsheds of claret, and the whip) amounted to 16,057 gs., in plates, matches, sweepstakes, and forfeits, which exceed, perhaps, those of any other horse: he lost and paid 3990 gs. Shark started twenty-nine times, out of which he won nineteen, he received six forfeits, and paid four and a compromise. Shark was beat in 1774 (the first time of starting) by Florizel, a son of King Herod; also by Pretender, Masquerade, Dorimant, Kouli Khan, Ratcatcher, Mistley, and, in 1778, by Dictator, his last time of running.

In 1779, Shark was a stallion, near Stilton, at twenty-five guineas; in 1780, at twenty guineas; in 1781, at ten guineas; in 1782, at Beddington, Surrey, at ten guineas; in 1783, at fifteen guineas; in 1784, at ten guineas; in 1785, he covered at Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, at ten guineas, and afterwards at five guineas. Shark was about sixteen hands high, and was the first produce of his dam.

SHELDRAKE, or **BURROW DUCK** (*Anas tudorna*). The bill of the sheldrake is of a bright red, and at the base swells into a knob, which is most conspicuous in the spring; the head and upper part of the neck of a fine blackish green; the lower part of the neck white; a broad band of bright orange environs the breast and upper part of

the back; the coverts of the wings and middle of the back white; the



scapulars black; the greater quill feathers black; the exterior webs of the next, green; and of the last, orange; the coverts of the tail and the tail itself white, with the exception of two feathers tipped with black; the belly white, divided longitudinally by a black line; the legs of a pale flesh colour. In winter they congregate in vast numbers. The flesh is very rank and bad.

The female makes her nest, and rears her young, under ground, in the rabbit-holes which are made in the sand-hills near the seashore: it is chiefly formed of the fine down, plucked from her own breast: she lays from twelve to sixteen roundish white eggs, and the incubation lasts about thirty days. During this time the male, who is very attentive to his charge, keeps watch in the day time on some adjoining hillock, where he can see all around him, and which he quits only when impelled by hunger, to procure subsistence. The female also leaves the nest, for the same purpose, in the mornings and evenings, at which times the male takes his turn and supplies her place. As soon as the young are hatched, or are able to waddle along, they are conducted, and sometimes carried in the bill, by the parents, to the full tide, upon

which they launch without fear, and are not seen afterwards out of tide-mark until they are well able to fly. Lulled by the roarings of the flood, they find themselves at home amidst an ample store of their natural food, which consists of sand-hoppers, sea-worms, &c. or small shell-fish, and the innumerable shoals of the little fry, which have not yet ventured out into the great deep, but are left on the beach, or tossed to the surface of the water by the restless surge.

If this family, in their progress from the nest to the sea, happen to be interrupted by any person, the young ones, it is said, seek the first shelter, and squat close down, and the parent birds fly off. Then commences that truly curious scene, dictated by an instinct analogous to reason: the tender mother drops, at no great distance from her helpless brood, trails herself along the ground, flaps it with her wings, and appears to struggle as if she were wounded, in order to attract attention, and tempt a pursuit after her. Should these wily schemes, in which she is also aided by her mate, succeed, they both return, when the danger is over, to their terrified, motionless, little offspring, to renew the tender offices of cherishing and protecting them.

SHELL-TOOTHED. An epithet applied to a horse that, from five years to old age, naturally and without any artifice, bears the mark in all his fore teeth; insomuch that, at twelve or fifteen, he appears with the mark of a horse that is not yet six. For in the nippers of other horses the mark disappears towards the sixth year, in consequence of the wearing of the tooth. About the same age it is half worn out in the middling teeth, and towards the eighth year it disappears in the corner teeth; but after a shell-tooth horse has marked, he marks still equally in the nippers, the middling, and the corner teeth; which proceeds from this, that having

harder teeth than the other horses, his teeth do not wear, and so he does not lose the black spot.

Amongst horses, we find a great many hollow-toothed horses, and generally the mares are more apt to be so than the horses.

SHEPHERD'S DOG (*Canis domesticus* of Linnæus, and *le Chien de Berger* of Buffon). Distinguished by its upright ears and remarkable villosity of the tail beneath; and



stands at the head of the first class of farm dogs. This breed of dogs is said to be preserved in the greatest purity in the northern parts of Scotland. In driving a number of sheep to any distant part, a well-trained dog never fails to confine them to the road; he watches every avenue that leads from it, and pursues the stragglers, if any should escape, and forces them into order without doing them the least injury. If the herdsman be at any time absent from the flock, he depends upon his dog to keep them together; and, as soon as he gives the well-known signal, this faithful creature conducts them to his master, though at a considerable distance.

SHOEING. When a foot deviates from the sound form, the shoe must be formed accordingly. If the sole is in any degree flat and thin, the wide *hollow shoe* is absolutely necessary. If the heels are tender, and have corns, the *bar shoe* is the best that can be applied; and the tender heel, including part of the quarter, crust as well as sole, should be so pared down as to be at the distance of a quarter of an inch or more from the corresponding part of the shoe. In preparing the foot for

the shoe, the loose parts only of the sole may be removed with the drawing knife; the ragged parts of the frog should be cut away, as they may serve to harbour dirt or gravel. If the toe of the frog is very hard and more prominent than the other parts, it should be pared down moderately. The heel of the shoe should have a perfectly flat and level bearing upon the junction of the bar and crust, which should be rasped to a flat surface for receiving it. The shoe should never extend beyond this part. The whole bottom of the foot, indeed, should be rasped so as to be perfectly flat and level all around, so that, when the horse stands on a plain surface, every part of the crust should bear on that surface. The shoe should be made level also on both surfaces, by the same criterion, and then it must, of necessity, be fitted to the foot. When this is the case, there will not be that motion in the shoe in travelling, by which so many shining surfaces are often worn in it, and by which the nails are loosened, and if they are made of indifferent iron, or badly made, often broken. Half shoes tacked on the feet of horses turning out to grass, are called tips.

SHOES, WATERPROOF. See WATERPROOF.

SHOOTING. After Hunting, which from the spirit and grandeur which are its characteristics, must ever rank as the first of sports, there is none more exhilarating to the nerves, more full of emulation, hope, expectation, and all those qualities which give a zest to an amusement (making even toil itself delightful), than shooting. Its anticipation is, at all ages, and in all cases, pleasing: its recollection doubly so; and there are few who do not, even in extreme old age, recur with delight to that night of hope and perfect happiness, the one preceding their first first of September. The pleasures of memory are felt by none so truly as by him, whose life

is spent amidst the country, and its animating and innocent amusements. How busy is the life of a sportsman! the demon care has not time to intrude upon him whose leisure hours are so fully employed, either in the actual enjoyment of hunting, shooting, fishing, cricketing, or in the innumerable preparations requisite for their pursuit; and the soldier never fights his battles o'er again with more delight, than the sportsman feels, when, by sparkling fire on a winter's night, he recounts the exploits of the day; telling of most "disastrous chances, of moving accidents by flood and field, of hair-breadth 'scapes, of the imminent deadly breach," &c. These are thy pleasures, Shooting! and as thou art so delightful, thou shalt certainly be honoured with a chapter dedicated to thy own particular self. Every man in acquiring an art must have a beginning; for theory, though it reads well in a book, will never do much mischief in the field without practice to back it. You may read and read again, and grow wondrous wise in your closet on the strength of theory, and yet be a perfect nincompoop when you go out to handle a gun. Shooting flying, half a century ago, was considered a wonder, a gift, nay magic itself; but times are altered, and people with them; and in these march-of-intellect days, that which used almost to strike our forefathers dumb, is looked upon as a very common achievement, and the man who cannot wing his bird as he flies, a most uncommon poor shot. I will now suppose a young man commencing his education for the field. He begins with a single gun of course [a double one is dangerous], and first ascertains its trim, that is the quantum of powder and shot required for the gun's best shooting. This is learned by firing at a few sheets of paper at various distances; or at an iron plate, whitened over every time with lime wash; or in the winter firing at a mark on the snow, altering your

charge until you discover which throws thickest and strongest. This practice brings you on as a marksman. Having served an apprenticeship to the paper foe &c., you must try your hand on a living subject, in order to be well prepared for the great carnage of September; and the poor little swallow has frequently the honour of being selected for a target. This is the rock on which the youngsters split; for there is no bird, in the first place, flies so fast as the swallow; nor is there any game which at all resembles it, therefore practising upon this can be of no service to you in your future essays. Choose, instead of these foreign visitors, that domestic little traitor, thief, pilferer, and destroyer, the *sparrow*, who perches himself so impudently on our best morello cherries, and pecks away at the ripest peach in our garden before our very face. *He* is the bird upon whom your gun's best shootings should be directed; not from a trap, but as he scurries from the hedge, or across the fields, in a devil of a hurry upon some fresh expedition. The flight of the sparrow resembles that of the partridge more than any other bird; and it is a good plan to get them driven in numbers from a farm yard, like a covert of partridges, and so single out a particular bird from the group. Sea fowl too, as they hurry from rock to rock, are good for a beginner to exercise his powder and shot on. The water wagtail, who like the pheasant, often rises and falls in its evolutions through the air, is good practice for the aspirant, teaching him to keep his gun well up, that he may not shoot under. Some practice on these small birds I most strenuously recommend to all beginners, as the old adage says, "practice makes perfect." Many scientific sportsmen differ from me in this, but I contend that every thing must have a beginning; and to expect perfection at once, is as vain as to hope to discover the perpetual motion. I

should advise all beginners to have none but the marker with them on their first entrance into the field; by this means, all fear of performing badly before others, all useless eagerness, and many blunders will be avoided. To a shot, nerve is every thing: without it he becomes lost, and can never hope to be a good workman. Confidence is half the battle. Before he commences, it is advisable to walk up a few coveys of partridges, and nides of pheasants, that his nerves may be in some degree accustomed to the rattle and noise of this game. Behold him now in the field, accompanied by his marker, and one steady dog, [bear in mind one; more would distract his attention], I will suppose master Rock makes a point, and the gunner walks up to him, with the gun resting on his left arm; the covey springs, he cocks and points at a single bird, and of course sometimes misses. When such is the case, let him not despair; for practice, as I observed above, makes perfect, and he may have better luck the next time. Cocking, after the game is on the wing, allows it to get into steady flight, and gives him a better chance, besides making him steady; which, were he to cock first, would be quite the reverse, as by instantly pulling on a bird that is near, you stand a great chance of missing him, and flurrying yourself into the bargain. Having become well accustomed to the company of one dog, he takes out a couple; and learns to give them a little dog language, such as when one dog draws on his game, &c. "Steady," "Soho," "Take heed," &c. and to the one at a more distant part of the field whom he wants to back, "Down, Flora," &c. You now walk to the dog that has the point, upon whom all observant eye must be kept. If, as you approach him, his stern drops, wagging occasionally, and he looks round at you, be satisfied the game is at some distance from him, and creeping

away. Keep your eye therefore steadily fixed on your dog, till you see him cease to follow, the stern become stiff, and the nostrils in constant action, when you may be certain your game is pinned, and want nothing but a dose of cold lead to settle them. The way to administer this dose is the rub. In the first place, fear and anxiety must be banished: you must cock your gun with determination, and walk up to the covey boldly. The birds rise; single out your victim as before, taking, if possible, one that goes straight from you, that being the easiest of any flying mark. The gun should be brought up firmly to the shoulder, the cheek being flat on the stock, and the eye directed over the top of the barrel; and when the point of the muzzle appears to catch the bird in a line, or obscures it, pull the trigger, and the chances are ten to one in favour of your hitting. Should it be a cross shot, that is, the bird flying across, or diagonally, aim about two inches before its head, if the distance in your judgment, be within thirty-five yards; keeping your gun well above the line of the bird's flight, as the shot will fall in its progress upon the object. Should the game be at a greater distance than thirty-five yards, move your gun a proportionate distance. A bird, that flies towards you, should never be shot at, but let pass by, when you have a far more favourable opportunity of doing the trick. This is the most difficult shooting of any, and requires great coolness in the gunner. The above distance as to levelling, applies to percussion guns, some of which shoot with such velocity, that in the hands of an experienced shot, they require no space before the object. The flint, which is undoubtedly slower in its propelling properties, requires a space always in proportion to the distance the gunner is from the object. Indeed, I should say, three times more space is requisite in shooting with a flint

than a percussion gun. To be a thorough good sportsman, it is not only necessary to bring down your birds, but you must know how to break your dogs, so as to make them steady and perfect in their art; for without these faithful allies, no sport can be expected. As soon as you have discharged your gun, your dogs are to down charge, and there remain, until you are loaded for another bird. If they are permitted to frisk around you, the chances are, some scattered birds, particularly in the early part of the season, fly off before you are ready, and you lose some of the prettiest shots of the day. I never suffer my dogs to scamper after a wounded bird, preferring rather to lose it altogether, than suffer such goings on. A retriever should always accompany you to perform this necessary duty; your pointers and setters having not the least right to meddle with the game after it is shot at. If a hare or rabbit comes in your way, level at the top of their ears; and, if they cross you, at the head. A hare, if hit before, takes few shots to kill her; but in her breech she is almost as invulnerable as Achilles himself. It is a general opinion, that in shooting, it is necessary to close one eye, as a carpenter does when he takes the square of a piece of wood he has just been planing: but this I must beg to say is a mistaken notion, and mere habit in those who do it. I mention this, merely to inform the young shot, that they needn't try to bring up one of their peepers, as they will see, and hit, quite as well by the light of the two. The first sight taken on the object is always the best; and, whether you succeed in hitting or not, it is best to pull; as by shifting, you lose that self-possession so necessary to make you a proficient in your art. If shooting with a double gun, always begin upon the hind trigger. I have recommended a beginner to use a single gun; and for this reason, it is most likely to make a steady shot.

Some persons advise the double gun, on the plea that you should begin as you mean to go on; and the knowledge of having a second barrel in reserve gives a man confidence. but in the hurry of shooting, how few think of this *corps de reserve*; besides, a single gun is undoubtedly the safest, and a gun after all is a dangerous weapon, and requires a man to have his weather eye up. Here I would remark too, the gun should be loaded, with the cock down on the nipple, if a percussion, the muzzle being pointed outside your arm. When carried, if in company or not, there is no safer position till game is found, than that of placing the gun on the shoulder, the butt end in your hand, by which the barrel will be nearly perpendicular. In firing, the gun should be brought firmly to the shoulder; one hand grasping it behind the lock round the small part of the stock, and the other brought well forward on the stock; which latter mode keeps the gun well up, and prevents you shooting under. Some persons place the left hand under the guard, considering it a security from hurt, in the event of the gun bursting. To this doctrine, I dissent, because it frequently happens, especially with young shots, that the gun is not sufficiently poised, and is consequently drawn under the object, being what is called point heavy. Again, that accidents frequently happen about the locks; and also if the gun bursts, it is generally above that part of the stock where the gun rests, towards the top of the barrel, some twelve inches from the breech, where no part of the hand should ever be, as, if a piece of the barrel flies off, mischief *must* ensue. In charging, great care should be taken in ramming the powder and shot well on each other; otherwise, a space is left, which contains so much fixed air, as to run the risk, at the first discharge, of bursting the gun; and if not so dangerous in its conse-

quences, will at least prevent the gun shooting strong. Some will tell you that it is injudicious to use much force in driving the wadding on the powder, because, by the powder being closely wedged, they say you lose a great portion of its strength. This may be true, but bear in mind, according to the principles of our present constructed breeching, the charge of powder resides principally there; and the wadding does not force it together, but merely keeps it in the chamber. I am not at all convinced that powder put loosely in a gun, tends to its best shooting; indeed I see strong objections against it. A good deal has been written about drying powder, but that operation is now rendered unnecessary, by the powder magazines, &c. that are sold; besides which, some of the methods recommended for this process are decidedly dangerous. If your powder is damp, the best advice I can give you, is to serve it, as some one recommends your doing a cucumber; fling it out of the window, or on the first dunghill that is handy, for nothing will restore it, be assured. All you have to do with powder, is to keep the air from it, it will imbibes no damp of itself. If, however, you are determined on experimenting, the most innocent and effectual mode is to pour hot water into a venison dish until it is sufficiently warm to contain its heat for some minutes; then let off the water, and spread a sheet of whitey-brown paper over your dish, upon which place your powder, and keep turning it about with a feather until you feel a gentle glow in it, when it is sufficiently dried, and you may pour it into your flask. Blow off your gun always with a little powder before you begin your day's shooting; by this means, you will be spared the annoyance of a miss fire, as it not unfrequently happens, that some of the tow is left behind after cleaning, or the touch-hole becomes stopped up with dirt; either of which, of course,

will occasion the *contre temps* above named. In shooting, especially with a small-bored gun, when game is plenty, and your shots have been consequently quick and numerous, you should rub it and the touch-hole out after every eighteen or twenty shots with a piece of linen rag, as, however good your powder may be, it will foul after so much use, and of course not shoot so well as when perfectly clean, or after a few shots. *Nota bene* : Never carry your gun full cocked, except when a point is made, and then, if you don't fire, bring it back to half cock ; nor allow the cock to be out of the power of your thumb, until you are satisfied the cock spring has fallen into the groove ordained to hold it ; which can be known, either by its noise or feel. After shooting one barrel, (if a double gun) let down the cock of the loaded one, and push your ramrod down the barrel, so as to replace the shot, if the explosion of the other should have removed it. This is sometimes the case, and should be guarded against ; as fixed air, as I before remarked, lying between the shot and powder, might occasion much mischief. Remember too, that your gun is for one purpose only, viz. to shoot with, and should never be appropriated to such purposes as beating hedge rows, &c. by which uses, your charge gets loose, dirt enters in, and many other things occur, sufficient to injure the best gun ever turned out from the shops of Golding, Forsyth, or Joe Manton. In getting over hedges, you cannot be too careful in looking to your gun, which should always be uncocked, as I lament to say, many a valuable life has been lost, for want of due caution. For this reason, I must ever give the preference to Golding's safety guard, which is so constructed, that an accident cannot happen. As to dress, it is so completely a matter of taste, and has so little to do with your success in the field, that I think any remarks on it would seem almost

impertinent, and are certainly useless. A good shot might play the devil among the birds, in one of Sluttz's most *recherché* coats, and a pump turned out by those unique artists (every man is an artist now a days) Dean and Davis ; but for his own personal comfort, I should recommend in preference, a good pair of high shoes *à la rustique*, that is, well studded with nails, and a *fustian* jacket (velveteen I abhor), of a sober hue. But as I said before, this is all a matter of taste, and the young bloods, who love a bit of dress, will not shoot the worse for indulging in this harmless propensity. Having said as much as my readers will think necessary on the gun, and how it should be used, I will now make a few observations on the game it will be exercised on, commencing with the PARTRIDGE.

From sunrise till ten o'clock, and from four in the afternoon till twilight, are the hours for shooting this bird ; though many will follow them throughout the day ; but, as the sun deadens the scent very considerably, it is seldom that any but the most thorough bred dogs can find their game ; for this reason, after the morning's feed, if the covey remain in the stubble, there is not an atom of scent to guide them, or wind the birds ; consequently, unless they (the dogs) come plump upon them, their search is fruitless. Partridges, too, in fine weather, are in the habit of moving, after feeding time, to some dry hedge row, where they bask in the sun, cleanse their feathers, and revel in the sun, as we see fowls on a dry bank. I have heard men, who called themselves sportsmen, laugh at the idea of rising betimes to shoot, adding, that eight or nine o'clock is quite early enough to come to the scratch. But I have always set such persons down for that sort of sportsmen described in the *New Sporting Magazine*, under the elegant cognomen of *Jor-rocks* ; persons, whose ideas of sport are picked up behind a counter, and

who fancy they have seen the world, if they have migrated as far as Croydon, to see "ownds" throw off. The real sportsman should be up with that bird of heaven, the lark (whose sweet notes on a summer's morning one would think sufficient to rouse the dead almost from their slumber), break his fast by the light of a candle (if necessary), and scorn such womanish fears as wet feet; he will then learn what shooting is, and have the additional pleasure of beholding the birth of that bright orb, whose glowing light gives life to all it shines upon. As to the fatigue of rising early, what sportsman, who deserves the name, even feels fatigue? Partridges have their choice haunts, as hares have their forms; and so often change their places of feeding and reposing, that no certainty can be had of them, though you may be well acquainted with their usual "whereabout." They quit their roost at peep of day, and after making their toilette (rather a hasty one), and assembling together, march off with the old cock bird at the head of the squadron, to the corn fields, and early in the season (if there is good shelter) to the stubbles, where they may perhaps remain all day. After ten o'clock, in dry weather, they should be sought in potatoes, turnips, beans, or short furze; also in sedgy willow grounds, particularly if there is any spring near it, as after their feed, they first go to drink and then to shelter. As the morning advances, the dogs should be well hunted around the hedge rows, as they very frequently run from the stubble to the hedges, and flit about after they have been called together in the morning.—Towards four o'clock they are again in motion, seeking their supper in the corn lands, after which they go to roost, and, as soon as the beetle begins his nightly watch, you may put up your gun and turn towards home, for be assured, your work for that day is done. Partridges, when scattered, often call like the land-

rail, or corn-crake; and whilst you fancy you are approaching them, you find, like a will-o'-the-wisp, they are farther off than ever. At such times, they are running harder than you or perhaps your dogs either. When you find the call cease, they are together, and your only plan, if you wish to benefit by what you have heard, is to take your dogs a considerable distance beyond where it ceased, and beat against the spot, giving the wind, as well as you can, to the pointers or setters. If you come on the trail or foot of the bird, and your dog draws on, press him forward, keeping your eye well before him, for in such cases, a partridge rises (whilst you and the dogs are poking after him) a gunshot or more before you, without your ever dreaming he is so far away. The sportsman should be a close observer of the ground; where he finds his birds on such a day, and so on. He should also be very attentive to the weather, and he will then (where game is not preserved) have a decided advantage over one who has not studied these "signs and wonders." I should observe, as soon as the frost sets in, birds are found very often in the daytime in ploughed or fallow land, where they find excellent shelter under the furrows, and are not easily seen, so that in crossing such grounds the gunner should be on his guard. They seldom run much, so that the dogs must come at once on them, or there is little chance of finding; and the sportsman, in crossing, has as much chance of flushing the covey, as the dogs have of pointing. I come now to the

PHEASANT, which splendid bird is held by some (from its size I imagine) a far more easy mark than the partridge. It may be so to an old hand, but to the youngster, *not* so; and from the very circumstance of his size, I draw my conclusions.—The pheasant from his strength of wing, and weight of body, makes so great a noise in rising, that a novice,

whose nerves are, upon such trying occasions, rather ladylike, gets frightened, draws his trigger (as in duty bound), forgetting the necessary part of aiming; and of course (since pheasants have no particular wish to be killed, and therefore don't place themselves under the nose of his gun) *misses his bird!* It has been remarked, that the pheasant is a dull and sluggish bird in his movements; this may appear to be the case from his bulk and gay attire, especially when the sun is shining on him; but I cannot concede to his being slow when on the wing: on the contrary, his rapid darts are surprising. The pheasant is a very cunning bird, and like the partridge, early in the season, before he becomes accustomed to the noise of the gun, will lie concealed until you almost tread him up: however, after having had the formidable weapon banging close at his ear a few times, he leaves off his shy ways, and shows that he can spring "a few" when it suits his convenience. The pheasant delights to dwell in underwood and high timber woods; also in the yellow furze, which affords him and his young family an almost secure retreat; and in sedgy covers and alder banks, where, when he is found, he is more easily captured than at any other time. Batten shooting has been much in vogue since this bird became so plentiful; but this I consider a style of shooting unworthy of a sportsman's attention, and fit only for exquisites, to whose languid frames a day's toil would be death. In this murderous work, few dogs are necessary; merely a springer or two, sometimes none, their duty being performed by two or three beaters, so that it can hardly be called sport, since the presence of that affectionate and sagacious creature the dog (who certainly forms a great attraction) is not wanted.—Pointers, setters, or spaniels, are the dogs generally used for pheasant-shooting; but as this is a bird found so much under covert, there is no

dog so fit for the purpose as the setter or old English springer, whose rough great coat, and unflinching courage, care for no difficulties, either on land or water. The pointer and spaniel are excellent in their own departments, but for a dog of all work, I recommend the *setter*.

GROUSE. This is a difficult bird to capture, and the mode of doing so, totally different from that to be adopted with other game; since, from the mountainous country in which they are generally to be found, and the evolutions they make in ascending and descending, the nicest aim is required to give a *chance* of success. Here, too, the utmost coolness and patience are necessary in a gunner; for it often happens that men get irritated with their seemingly slow progress in beating, and are apt to snap-shot the birds, who rise on the wing with the wildness of the hawk; a mode which is never successful, as however far off they may be, you should wait until they get into steady flight before you draw the trigger. Grouse are found in packs, as the partridge is in coveys. The male bird is the first who takes alarm and is on the move; and early in the season, will run out before the dogs, challenging with all his might. This instinctive warning nature has designed as a notice to the family, who are not regardless of it, but instantly vacate their tenements, bag and baggage. The hen spins away as far as she can before you (just as you have seen a hen partridge in the breeding season, when her young are just hatched, trying, with true maternal fondness, to save her little treasures at the risk of her own life, by alluring the enemy from their hiding-place), and rises for flight, after the example of her mate, generally beyond gunshot. This is the time when the gunner may have his fill of sport. By steadily marking whence the new bird sprung, and beating carefully a circuit of about five hundred yards, he will pick up

the young poults singly, who, the more firing they hear, will lie the closer, and consequently require a closer search; but if the sportsman wanders after the parents, to bag them first, thinking he may have the others when he lists, good bye to his sport; like the dog crossing the bridge, with the piece of meat in his mouth, in following the shadow, he loses the substance; or, as the proverb has it, "between two stools, falls to the ground." I do not deny that grouse may be found singly; for it is well known, a solitary cock is often sprung from tufts of heather, or low cover, near marshy places, springs, &c. In grouse-shooting, it is extremely necessary to be weather-wise, as the birds change their residence according as the atmosphere changes its appearance. In rainy or misty weather, they resort to the hill sides; and if it be a tempestuous day, will shelter themselves on that end of the mountain least affected by the weather; at all other times, the summit of the hills should be your centre point of attraction. Speaking of the weather, it should be observed, that grouse, like others of the feathered tribe, are very shy in bad weather; unless they are young ones who are not yet acquainted with the ominous sound of a gun, as, for instance, at the commencement of the season. If, however, they are in deep heather, the wet prevents their moving, and they may then be found so close, as almost to be trod upon. The first move made by the grouse in the morning is to the springs, when the sportsman should be on the alert, and the same hours as for partridge-shooting will afford the best sport. When the sun gets perpendicular, they not unfrequently hide themselves in the crannies of the rocks, and will lie well for shooting.—Grouse often fly down wind, the contrary way to most other birds; and of course the dogs are to be thus hunted, for the heather being so thick and high, precludes the

ascent from reaching a dog, unless he is near his game. Grouse are found in Scotland, Wales, and some parts of England, particularly on the moors of Yorkshire; but nowhere in such abundance as in Caledonia, and the man who goes there to shoot must make up his mind to take (as a sailor would say) the labour oar; for it is no finicking batten shooting there, be assured. If, however, the game has to be long wooed before it is won, and not unsought is found, how much does that very circumstance enhance its value, and how amply is the toil experienced by the sportsman repaid by the fine views of nature, unadorned and unassisted by art, which on all sides meet his gaze. Sportsmen have many different opinions about the dogs requisite for this game; some preferring the pointer, others the setter. The latter dog, on the whole, seems most adapted to the fun; his long hair being, what an upper benjamin *professes* to be, *impenetrable*. For this reason, he can dash boldly through the heather and ling, whilst the pointer is obliged to skirt the open patches, his fine skin not permitting him to plunge through the tangled lairs of the grouse. Some object to the setter, because, on the summits and sides of mountains, in dry weather, there is no water to be obtained, without which he cannot do his day's work. Still I should recommend him, thinking, from his hardy constitution, he will find more birds before he is tired than the pointer, even without one drop of water. In low, stunted, open heather, and moors, pointers may prove excellent, but upon the whole I must still give the preference to the setter. There is nothing so disheartening to a young sportsman as his first attempt upon grouse. The travelling over ground so different to what he has been accustomed in partridge and pheasant-shooting, the chatter of the birds as they rise, seeming to mock your vain attempts at hitting them (which

is generally the case at first, from their colour being so like the heath or ling), and the despair which such repeated failures must inspire in the ardent mind, all concur in making a novice feel inclined to give it up altogether. But when he has had a little practice, and begins to kill his birds; and has spirits to look around him, and behold the beauties of the scene, how altered is the picture! The chatter of the birds, which before was so impertinent and grating to the ear, is now quite cheering, as the old cock flies off, for you know the pack is at hand; and the grandeur of the scenery, bursting into life, as it were, under the influence of the rising sun, showing mountain and muir decked in their beautiful purple heath, and lake and dell and craggy steep illuminated by his glorious rays, gives nerve to the finger and joy to the heart. For grouse-shooting, the sportsman's dress cannot be too light as to texture. A brown or green mohair coat, with a good chamois-leather waistcoat next the skin, is what I recommend.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING. The woodcock is a bird of passage, and generally appears among us at the end of October; but the flights seldom arrive until the following month, when numbers are to be found in the neighbourhood of the coast, where they remain for a day or two recruiting after their passage; and then retire inland, dispersing amongst the coppices and high coverts. Some naturalists assert, that their arrival depends upon the winds; but I am inclined to think they are hurried away from the higher regions, where they summer and incubate, more on account of the weather's inclemency; as we frequently hear of their being picked off the rigging of ships by sailors, in a boisterous gale. November, December, and January, are the best months for bagging this delicious bird. Their food consists principally of worms and small insects, which they find in swampy

rills and bogs, with their long beaks; and may be said to live almost on suction. They seldom feed in the day-time, unless the previous night has been too light to enable them to seek their food, for the conformation of the iris of the woodcock is such as to prevent him seeing so well in the light as the dark. When the moon is at the full, they are more shy and wild, because, being obliged to look for food, they are on the alert to hear the slightest noise, and instantly take wing; but if they have fed well, they become inactive, indulge in sleep, and rise slothfully, and when sprung by the dogs consequently become an easy prey. After February, they are found but scantily, and in March make a final exit. When about to leave the country they go towards the sea-shore, and wait for favourable winds, resting in the small stunted furze with which the cliffs and hills abound; where, for a few days, the sportsman may have excellent sport. In cold, dry, windy weather, the woodcock is found in woods which have not much underwood, and very frequently under holly bushes. In frosty weather, they resort to alder covers at the foot of woods, or in dells, where there is soft and muddy ground for their boring for food; and often when they have fed well during the night, to some sunny hedge-rows, or woods, whose open spaces admit the rays of the sun; and generally fly swifter during frost than at any other time. It is said the woodcock is an easy bird to kill, from his slow flight. This may be the case on his first arrival; but after being disturbed, or shot at, his flight becomes exceedingly rapid and irregular; especially if sprung in timber wood, where he has to mount high to get above the trees. Spaniels are esteemed the best dogs for hunting the woodcock; and taking all things into account, no other dog can be so useful to get through brakes, woods, &c.; besides, in deep covert, his quest on its spring-

ing gives you notice the game is on the wing. In marshy fells, where he is generally hunted in frosty weather, the setter is likely to give you sport, inasmuch, as seeing him draw on the bird gives ample warning; besides which, he will range more covert, and is quicker in his hunting. A marker as well as a retriever are two indispensables.

SNIPE SHOOTING. This is considered by many quite an inferior amusement, but to a zealous sportsman there is no bird (from its rapid flight) affords more; nor is there one he need be more proud of bagging, taking it for granted he is a real and enthusiastic sportsman; neither shooting from the spirit of fashion, or epicurism, but from a love of the sport in its strictest sense. This little bird, so delicious to the gourmand, is found during the winter months in marshy moorland, and inland springs, among bulrushes, and sedge banks; in fact, in frosty weather, every fenny islet of alders, &c. has its quantum of snipes. When the weather is boisterous and rainy, they are found at the tops of hills, in stubble fields, and high dry lands. Towards February and March, they are frequently found in ploughed land, where they bore all day for food; and during the summer, our large moors and uncultivated tracts of land have the honour of their company, where they bring forth their young. Some sportsmen shoot the snipe all the year round, trudging for them after winter on the moors. There are three tribes or sizes of the snipe; the large, or solitary snipe, weighing nine ounces, and not often met with in the lower parts of England; the common snipe, which weighs somewhere about half the weight of the above; and the judcock, or more commonly speaking, the jack, or half snipe, about the weight of a full sized sparrow. Snipes generally rise against the wind, and go off, twisting and turning with most astonishing velocity: this being the

case, the sportsman, to be on even terms with him, foots it down wind; and as the snipe, after having played its zigzag movements, generally turns or comes round you, describing an extensive or less circle, he should be permitted to fly until such turn is made, when his flight is more steady, and the gunner more likely to end the game by pulling on him. Never pull on a straight away shot, until the bird is some twenty or thirty yards from you, as his body is then more poised and steady in the air; and as he takes but a slight knock to bring him down, no time is lost thereby. A setter or pointer is enough to have out, and that a steady old dog; as objections are made to entering the young ones on snipes, fearing, from the plentiful points, they may get careless and dull as to finding higher game; and perhaps there is some reason in this objection. But if the birds are plenty, the gunner can have no better companion than a small close hunting terrier or spaniel, which, added to his own industry, will find as many as he can desire. The shot used should be dust, or Nos. 8 or 9 will be sufficiently large, especially when it is known, a woodcock or hare that has happened to spring up before the sportsman when snipe shooting, has often been killed with this sized pellet.

Col. Hawker says, that nothing is easier to kill than snipes. To him it may appear so, from his great superiority as a shot; but it will be a long time before he can convince others; and they shall at least be tolerable shots too. In the first place, snipes are generally found in situations where the ground—that compound of two elements, earth and water, yelegt a bog—is not only very uneven on the surface, but of unequal consistence; some parts being quite hard, and others so soft that the next step you are in up to your knees. These circumstances render the sportsman very unsteady; and that, added to the

zigzag flight of the birds, increases the difficulty, compared with other shooting, of killing snipes. A man who wishes to kill them should never attempt to put them up against wind: in the first place, they will not lie so well, and never rise so steady, as when the sportsman approaches them with the wind behind him. On the other hand he must also be careful, in going down wind, not to overrun his birds (I am speaking of shooting without a dog), and let them get up behind, by which means they often "*'scape*" in earnest—for a man cannot turn on his centre, who has both legs in a bog up to his knees, quite so quick as a dancing-master in a ball room. The best way to avoid their doing so, is to walk rather slow, and keep both eyes and ears open; you will not only shoot steadier, but are not so likely to pass your game.

The best sort of weather for the sport is, a dull cloudy morning, when the wind has blown from the east a day or so—snipes then not being disposed to leave their situations in search of new ones. Indeed in this sort of weather I have frequently, after putting them up, watched them take a very extensive circuit in the air, and drop within almost shooting distance. But here let me observe, that the sportsman must stand as still as possible, for they will not alight if they see the least motion of arms or legs.

If you are in want of snipes, and the wind should recently have changed, you must risk all sorts of shots; for it is ten to one, owing to this change of wind, that they fly entirely off, and you will see no more of them that day.

With regard to the best situations to find them in—if the weather is mild and open, they may be found in bogs, swamps, marshes, and in short in all places where you find wet that is either occasioned by rains, floods, or springs. In frosty weather, they must be sought only

in warm springs, running ditches, or river sides. In a gentle frost, I have had good sport with them in osier beds. An osier bed is an excellent place to initiate a novice in the art of snipe-shooting; as in those places they must rise higher to clear the osiers than is their usual practice, thereby offering a better mark to the sportsman. If you shoot at and miss a jack-snipe, be careful to keep your eye on the spot where he alights, for they have a damnable trick of getting up again almost immediately, and flying some thirty or forty yards in another direction. Whole snipes are not guilty of such tricks; they alight within a yard or so of, and run to, the spot they intend to feed on.

PIGEON SHOOTING. This can scarcely come under the sportsman's vocabulary, because it is more a wager sort of business than any thing else; and is but little test of a gunner's abilities in game shooting, for a person from habit may knock down a pigeon from a trap, who would find himself posed with a partridge, snipe, &c. The Red House, since the desertion of the Old Hats at Ealing, in Middlesex, has been the rendezvous for the *elite* at this game, who, having no other way of killing time and losing money, have patronised this place when visiting London. Some good shooting used annually to take place, but it is believed the club is now defunct. Captain Ross, who is a first rate shot at any thing flying, introduced the mode of having five traps instead of one; so that the shooter could not be aware which trap he would have to shoot from. This unquestionably was more sportsmanlike; but taking the distance generally [21 yards] the immense charge of powder and shot, with the murderous guns shot with, one cannot but wonder how a pigeon ever escapes, and still more, that a person calling himself a sportsman could delight in such

sanguinary work. Independent of all this, the gun is held up to the shoulder ere the string is pulled, so that the instant the bird gets on wing, he is covered with the sight, and perhaps blown to atoms in a twinkling. All this may do very well for a cockney sportsman, who takes up a gun as he would a herring, and in whose opinion pigeon shooting is as grand as tiger hunting would be to an Indian. If there was one iota like field shooting in it, some allowance might be made for passing a summer's afternoon thus, by way of keeping the hand in; but there can be none, and a by-stander who is a sportsman must blush for his fellows. If they would shoot with small rifles, carrying a very small ball, there would be more true skill about it, but that practice, unless in a spacious area, might be accompanied with danger; and as this bird flies so unlike game, I cannot for the life of me imagine why it is slaughtered so unmercifully. What is termed a good hand at pigeon-shooting will, with the "missiles in vogue, kill commonly twenty-five out of thirty shots, or even more. Mr. Osbaldestone, when in the zenith of his glory, brought to the ground, I am informed, thirty-six birds in succession, a feat which has never, I believe, been equalled, certainly not excelled.

ROOK SHOOTING. This is an amusement merely followed to wile away a few hours during the summer days, when the young rooks are fledged and enabled to fly from one tree to another in the rookery, preparatory to their leaving for the fields with the parent birds; and with a rabbit rifle, it is very pleasing pastime. They are, however, often shot at with air-guns and cross-bows; but as the first is a dangerous weapon to handle, and the other requires so much practice to use it with success, the rifle is to be always preferred. The common gun

is used by many persons, and if the birds are strong, and can be hurried to some of the outside trees of the rookery, wide apart from each other, good flying shots may be had. It should be observed, however, that the pellets do much injury to the spring shoots of the trees; and few owners of a rookery or heronry, who have any regard for the beauty of their trees, will permit their birds to be thus killed. Many persons shoot young rooks when they are perchers; that is, when they are able to sit outside the nests, or on a branch of a tree nigh at hand, but as it is a dead mark, a good shot will not resort to such tame work. The afternoon is the best time to have plenty of shooting, or after a shower, as the birds then come forth to dry and refresh themselves in the sun or wind. May is the usual month for fledging of the rook, though the first year birds hatch very late in the season, and some of the old birds twice, so that in June good fun may be had. In the west of England, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, pies, made of the rook, are esteemed an excellent dish. The heads are pulled off immediately after being shot, so that the blood may flow from the large arteries; the body is then skinned, split open, and laid in water and salt for a night; the day following they are well seasoned, and with some rashers of bacon intermixed, and baked in a pie, make an excellent a dish as a sportsman could desire.

RABBIT SHOOTING. This amusement is considered by the true sportsman of the same grade as rook shooting; for it is only resorted to when a strayed rabbit is found in general shooting, or where nothing else is to be found to while away an hour. Shooting rabbits is quite a different mode of exercising the gun to other or game shooting; and as a snap shot is ever the most successful, I would not advise a be-

ginner to try his hand on them ; if he does before he is properly settled to other field shooting, the chances are much against his ever becoming a steady shot on game. He perhaps gets the knack of banging instanter, and killing his mark, by which he becomes so elated, imagining no partridge or pheasant can escape before him, that he attacks them before he is *au fait* at the lesser birds, and finds to his chagrin, that he knows nothing of the art of shooting flying : he is then tempted to alter his method ; but the difference of principle betwixt the one and the other brings him to no fixed rule, and he never is a good shot as long as he lives. I prefer searching for rabbits with a steady spaniel, and that on the borders of a warren, where the holes are not too numerous ; because, then, a rabbit has some way to run, and you have a fair chance. But where the little animal is so plentiful, and of course burrows equally so, he springs to earth in an instant, ere you can bring the gun up ; and besides, if he is not hit very hard and mortally, he will nine times out of ten manage to scramble to his hole, and there die. The screw of the gun-rod [the cleaning rod being in your pocket], may then be of service, for it is not unlikely you may be enabled to drag him out. The ramrod should never be used for any other purpose but loading. If the weather is dry, rabbits generally prefer being above ground, and in a stubble or long grass field near a warren or brake, where they are plenty, will commonly be found, some of which (as above remarked) having a distance to get to shelter, afford the gunner a good opportunity of committing slaughter. A person should always accompany the sportsman to beat the opposite side of the hedge or patch of furze, and no rabbit be ever shot at, if seen ever so well,

creeping before the dog on the hedge. Neither pointer or setter should ever be entered on rabbit. A good shot will shoot with the small rabbit rifles now made by some of our best town gunsmiths, as it is then a trial of skill, and becomes a pleasing amusement. If with shot, the directions for aiming, &c. must be followed as in pointing on the hare. Some persons have ferrets with them, and shoot them as they are bolted from the burrows ; but I prefer ferreting in the morning, and then, when the rabbit is driven out, stopping up the mouth of the burrow with ferns or straw ; then take (if the animals are gone to a neighbouring brake for shelter) a couple of good spaniels, and either stand on the outside, or a place cut through such brake, and plenty of shooting will be your reward.

SHOOTING SHOES. See WATERPROOF.

SHORT-JOINTED. A horse is said to be short-jointed that has a short pastern. When this joint, or the pastern, is too short, the horse is subject to have his fore legs from the knee to the coronet all in a straight line.

SHOT, SMALL, or that used for fowling, should be well sized, and of a moderate bigness ; for should it be too great, then it flies thin and scatters too much ; or if too small, then it hath not weight and strength to penetrate far, and the bird is apt to fly away with it. Its principal good properties are to be round and solid. The following table may prove useful to the young shooter (having been drawn up by an old and experienced lover of the trigger) in his choice and application of shot for different descriptions of game. It is extremely important that the sportsman should proportion the size of his shot as well to the particular species of game he means to pursue, as to the season of killing it.

TABLE OF SHOT.

Mould shot, commonly called slugs.	{ Generally used in blunderbusses and spring guns.
B. B. or double brister shot, about 58 pellets to the ounce	{ In large guns mounted on a swivel at the stem or stern of a boat, in rivers or lakes, for shooting wild-fowl.
B. single brister shot, about 75 to to the ounce	{ In guns four and five feet barrel, of one inch to one inch and a half bore, in marshes or fens, for wild-fowl shooting.
No. 1 patent shot, about 82 to the ounce	{ Generally by gamekeepers, for killing vermin of all sorts.
No. 2, about 112 to the ounce	{ Ditto.
No. 3, about 135, and No. 4, about 177 to the ounce	{ At the latter part of the season, when the game have become wild and seldom lay to the dogs; also for hares and pheasants in October.
No. 5, about 218, and No. 6, about 280 to the ounce	{ At the commencement of the season in open countries.
No. 7, about 341 to the ounce	{ For quails, larks, and rabbits.
No. 8, about 600 to the ounce	{ For snipes, in close countries.
No. 9, about 984 to the ounce, or dust shot	{ For snipes, in open countries.

Colonel Hawker observes, "The shot of different manufacturers varies much in size: for example, an ounce of No. 7, from Messrs. Walker and Parker, amounts to 341 pellets; and the same weight, from Mr. Beaumont (late Preston) 398 ditto, &c. In some places the numbers are reversed."

As a general remark, we add, that in game shooting, from two and a half to three drams of powder to one ounce of shot may be considered a fair average proportion—the larger quantity of powder for single barrel guns, the smaller for double guns.

SHOULDER OF A HORSE. That part of his forehead that lies between his withers, forethigh, counter and ribs.

SHOULDER-PEGGED. Horses are so termed when they are gourdy, stiff, and nearly incapable of motion.

SHOVELER (*Anas clypeata*). The bill of the shoveler is black, three inches in length, and remarkably broad at the end; furnished with a small hook, and the edges of

each mandible supplied with thin laminae, that lock into each other when the mouth is closed; the irides



are of a bright yellow; the head and upper part of the neck of a blackish green; the scapulars, the breast, and lower part of the neck, white; the back brown; the coverts of the wings sky blue; those next the quill feathers tipped with white;

the larger quill feathers dusky, the middle a glossy green; the tail consists of fourteen feathers; the outside white; those in the middle black, edged with white; the vent feathers black; the belly of a very light orange colour; the legs red. The wings of the female are similarly marked with those of the male, but possessing less brilliancy. The rest of the plumage resembles that of the common wild duck. The shoveller is sometimes, though not very commonly, met with in England. It is found in most parts of Germany, and throughout the Russian dominions, and in North America, in New York and Carolina, during winter.

SIR PETER TEAZLE. This superior racer and first-rate stallion, foaled in 1784, bred by the Earl of Derby, was got by Highflyer (a son of Herod), out of Papillon by Snap; grandam, Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grandam, Midge (sister to Squirrel), by a son of Bay Bolton; great great grandam, by Bartlets' Childers; great great great grandam, by Honeywood's Arabian, out of a Byerly mare, the dam of the two True Blues.

SITFASIS. These appear like dark coloured scabs on the back, but are really dead hard skin, and cannot be removed until they have been poulticed a few days. Then they may be separated by means of a pair of pliers; but it requires some force to remove them, and generally a few strokes with the knife. When this has been done, the cure may be completed with the astringent paste, applied once in two days, and the scab removed previously to each application. A little salad oil may be necessary to soften the cicatrix after the wound is healed.

SKATING. It is very uncertain at what period skating made its first appearance in England. We learn, however, from Fitzstephen, the earliest historian of London, who flourished and died in the twelfth century, that "when the great fenne or

moor, which watered the walles of the cite on the northe side, is frozen, many young men play upon the yce." Again, "Some stryding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly; some tye bones to their feete, and under their heeles, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe, doe slide as swiftly as a birde flyeth in the air, or an arrowe out of a crosse-bow." Here, although the implements were rude, we have skaters. It seems that one of their sports was, for two to start a great way off opposite to each other, and when they met, to lift their poles and strike each other, when one or both fell, and were carried to a distance from each other by the celerity of their motion. The Icelanders, according to Fosbroke, also used the shank bone of a deer or sheep. Of the present wooden skates, shod with iron, there is no doubt we obtained a knowledge from Holland.

Those who wish to be proficient should begin at an early period of life; and should first endeavour to throw off the fear which always attends the commencement of an apparently hazardous amusement. They will soon acquire a facility of moving on the inside; when they have done this, they must endeavour to acquire the movement on the outside of the skates; which is nothing more than throwing themselves upon the outer edge of the skates, and making the balance of their body tend towards that side, which will necessarily enable them to form a semicircle. In this, much assistance may be derived from placing a bag of lead shot in the pocket next to the foot employed in making the outside stroke, which will produce an artificial poise of the body: this afterwards will become natural by practice.

At the commencement of the outside stroke, the knee of the employed limb should be a little bent, and gradually brought to a rectilineal position when the stroke is completed. The following rules should

also be carefully practised and strictly attended to:—they will be of the greatest service.

1. When the practitioner becomes expert in forming the semicircle with both feet, he is then to join them together, and proceed progressively and alternately with both feet, which will carry him forward with a graceful movement.

2. Care should be taken to use very little muscular exertion, for the impelling motion should proceed from the mechanical impulse of the body thrown into such a position as to regulate the stroke.

3. At taking the outside stroke, the body ought to be thrown forward easily, the unemployed limb kept in a direct line with the body, and the face and eyes directly looking forward: the unemployed foot ought to be stretched towards the ice, with the toes in a direct line with the leg.

4. In the time of making the curve, the body must be gradually and almost imperceptibly raised, and the unemployed limb brought in the same manner forward: so that, at finishing the curve, the body will bend a small degree backward, and the unemployed foot will be about two inches before the other, ready to embrace the ice, and form a correspondent curve.

5. The muscular movement of the whole body must correspond with the movement of the skate, and should be regulated so as to be almost imperceptible to the spectators.

6. Particular attention should be paid in carrying round the head and eyes with a regular and imperceptible motion; for nothing so much diminishes the grace and elegance of skating as sudden jerks and exertions, which are so frequently used by the generality of skaters.

7. The management of the arms likewise deserves attention. There is no mode of disposing of them more gracefully, in skating outside, than folding the hands into each other, or using a muff.

There are various feats of activity and manœuvres used upon skates, but they are so various, that we cannot pretend to detail them. Moving on the outside is the primary object for a skater to attain; and when he becomes an adept in that, he will easily acquire a facility in executing other branches of the art. There are few exercises but will afford him hints of elegant and graceful attitudes. For example, nothing can be more beautiful than the attitude of drawing the bow and arrow, while the skater is making a large circle on the outside: the manual exercise and military salutes have likewise a pretty effect, when used by an expert skater.

Skating is an amusement well calculated for the severity of winter, as it contributes to promote both insensible perspiration and the circulation of the blood. Hence, a society has even been formed in Edinburgh, under the name of the Skating Club; the avowed object of which is the improvement of the recreation, so as to reduce it to the rules of art. Excellence, however, can be attained only by observing the motions of a skilful skater. This innocent pursuit, especially in the south of Britain, where the winters are generally mild, should not be encouraged, unless the ice be of considerable thickness; at the same time, some precaution is necessary to retire from this enticing diversion in proper time: because the body being thrown into sensible perspiration, is thus rendered more susceptible of cold, and unless due attention be paid to this circumstance, a cold will probably be the consequence.

"The greatest difficulty," says Captain Cliss, "being to balance well on bases so narrow as those of skates, it will be very advantageous to teach young persons to walk with them in a room before going on the ice, and to balance themselves, sometimes on one foot, and sometimes on the other. These preparatory exercises will soon enable them to tie

on their skates themselves, which, though simple in appearance, is certainly an essential preparation. In order to prevent sprains, on first making use of skates, we should give our hand to some one near us, or hold fast by the surrounding objects, till we are sure of our equilibrium."

For the following description, &c. of skates, we are indebted to Captain Clias. "When the wood of the skate projects beyond the sole of the shoe, either before or behind, it retards the progress, by rendering the movement less secure, and may occasion falls. The bottoms should be of good steel, well tempered, and very hard; those which are too thin and weak break easily, and cut too deep a track in the ice; we should, therefore, always prefer those which are nearly a quarter of an inch thick to those which are narrower. The greater part of the skates used in the north are grooved, and have two edges. This form may be useful, because it hinders the foot from slipping when it gives the impulse. Those, however, who are accustomed to skates, whose irons have a plain face, will go with as much security, and even faster, than those which have others. It is essential that the iron be of the same height from the beak to the heel. The common height is about three quarters of an inch: if lower, they are good for nothing; for as soon as the body inclines a little on one side, the skate being no longer in a perpendicular direction, the wood may easily touch the ice, and occasion a slip. Especial care must be taken that the iron be well secured in the wood, for the most important point in this exercise is to have the skates properly fixed. There are commonly three points in the binder part, which fasten themselves into the heel of the shoe, as soon as the straps are tied, and the skater begins to stand upon them."

SKEWBALL. A bay colt, foaled 1741, bred by the Earl of Godolphin,

was got by his lordship's Arabian, dam (own sister to Bajazet's dam) by Whitefoot; grandam the Leedes Mare by Leedes, out of Queen Anne's Moonah Barb Mare.

1747, July 17th, Skewball, the property of Sir Harry Harpur, won 50*l.* at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, beating Mr. Greville's Sportley by Spinner, and two others.—July 29th, 50*l.* at Huntingdon, beating Sportley and Water Gruel by the Bolton Mogul, a son of the Godolphin Arabian.—August 25th, 50*l.* at Leicester, beating Grimthorp, by a son of Flying Childers, and distancing two others in the first heat.—Sept. 16th, 50*l.* at Peterborough, beating Merry Cupid, by the Bolton Mogul, and Mr. Bigland's Ranger: three others were distanced in the second heat.

In 1752, Skewball changed masters, and was bought by Arthur Mervin, Esq. "the pearl of our land," in the words of the old ballad, who raced him in Ireland, where he won many plates, also a match beating Sir Ralph Gore's Gray Mare by Victorious, dam by Parker, 9st. four miles, 300 gs. each. This match was run Saturday, March 28th, 1752, over the Curragh of Kildare; Skewball carried 8 st. 7 lb.

SKITTLES. The game of skittles differs materially from that of ninepins, though the same number of pins is required in both. In performing the latter, the player stands at a distance settled by mutual consent of the parties concerned, and casts the bowl at the pins: the contest is, to beat them all down at the fewest throws. In playing at skittles there is a double exertion; one by bowling, the other by tipping: the first is performed at a given distance, and the second standing close to the frame upon which the pins are placed, and throwing the bowl through in the midst of them: in both cases the number of pins beaten down before the return of the bowl, for it usually passes beyond the frame, are called *fair*, and reckoned to the account of the player; but

those that fall by the coming back of the bowl are said to be *foul*, and of course not counted. One chalk or score is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one chinks precisely: less loses, or at least gives the antagonist a chance of winning the game; and more requires the player to go again for nine, which must also be brought exactly, to secure himself.

SKYSCRAPER. A bay colt, foaled 1786, bred by the Duke of Bedford, was got by Highflyer out of Everlasting by Eclipse; grandam Hyæna by Snap; great grandam Miss Belsea (sister to Fribble's dam) by Regulus; great great grandam (Squirrel's dam) by Bartlett's Childers—Honywood's Arabian—dam of the two True Blues.

In addition to the Derby stakes at Epsom, the prince's stakes, the jockey and claret stakes, two king's plates at Newmarket, the king's plate at Winchester, this well-bred horse won in matches and sweepstakes 5107 guineas, and three 50*l.* plates. He was afterwards a stallion at Woburn. Skyscraper died in December, 1807, aged 21.

SLOW TOP. One who unfortunately appears by a covert's side within twenty miles of Melton Mowbray under any of the following circumstances:—With a front to his bridle or with a martingal; on a country-made saddle with nob's on his stirrups; with a saddle-cloth; in a straight-cut coat; in leather breeches, or military spurs. It is deemed *impossible* that such a man can "do the thing."—*Notes to Bileston Coplow.*

SLUTH, SLOUTH, or SLEUTH HOUND. See BLOODHOUND.

SMELT, or SPARLING (*Osmerus*). It inhabits the seas of the northern parts of Europe, and is found as far south as the Seine. They are also taken in the Straits of Magellan, and of a most surprising size, some measuring twenty inches in length and eight in circumference. They

inhabit the seas that wash these islands the whole year, except when



they ascend the rivers. In certain rivers they appear a long time before they spawn, being taken in great abundance in November, December, and January in the Thames and Dee, but in others not till February; and in March and April they spawn; after which they all return to the salt water, and are not seen in the rivers till the next season. They never come into the Mersey as long as there is any snow water in the river. These fish vary greatly in size; but the largest we ever heard of was thirteen inches long, and weighed half a pound. They have a very particular scent, whence is derived one of their English names, *smelt*, i. e. smell it. That of *sparling*, which is used in Wales and the north of England, is taken from the French *sperlan*. It is a fish of a very beautiful form and colour; the head is transparent, and the skin in general so thin, that with a good microscope the blood may be observed to circulate. The irides are silvery; the pupil of a full black; the under jaw is the longest; in the front of the upper jaw are four large teeth; those in the sides of both are small; in the roof of the mouth are two rows of teeth; on the tongue two others of large teeth. The scales are small, and readily drop off; the tail consists of nineteen rays, and is forked. The colour of the back is whitish, with a cast of

green, beneath which it is varied with blue, and then succeeds a beautiful gloss of a silvery hue.

Smelts rise to a shrimp, pieces of lobster, blood worms, and also red worms. "You must have," says Mr. Salter, "an exceeding strong and flexible top to your rod, strong gut line, heavy float, and from ten to twelve or more hooks, about eight or nine inches apart." A long line is necessary, as smelts are always found in deep water. We are told also on the same authority, "that the best place to catch smelts, near London, is in the canal that runs from Limehouse-hole to Blackwall, through the isle of dogs: they are also sometimes taken off the logs lying in the Thames, and in all the wet-docks below London Bridge. You may fish for smelts from July to November and December: very early and late is the most successful time.

In 1720, there was such a glut of this delicious fish in the Thames, that the women and children lined the banks between London and Greenwich to angle for them.—WALTON, *Editor of Bagster's edition.*

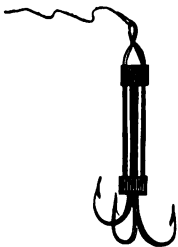
SNAFFLE. A well known kind of bridle in very general use; it is a slender bit-mouth without any branches. See BRIDLE.

SNAP. A brown horse, foaled in 1750, bred by C. Routh, Esq. who disposed of him to Jennison Shafto, Esq. Snap was got by Snip, his dam by Lord Portmore's Fox out of the Duke of Bolton's Gipsy. At Newmarket first spring meeting, 1756, Snap beat the Duke of Cumberland's Marske, 10 st. each, B. C. 1000 gs. In the second spring meeting, he beat Marske a second time, same weight, B. C. 1000 gs. The odds at starting were 10 to 1 on Snap, and over the Flat, 30 to 1. Snap also won the free plate of 100*l.* at York: he received 50 gs. not to start for the plate of 100*l.* at Stockton. In April, 1757, he beat Lord Gower's Sweepstakes, at Newmarket, 9 st. each, B. C. 1000 gs. Snap

did not run afterwards: he was a very fine horse, of a beautiful shape, great power, and was allowed to be equal if not superior to any horse of his time. He was a stallion in Northumberland and Yorkshire from 1758 to 1761; from 1762 to 1766, he covered in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, after which he was removed to Wrating, in Cambridgeshire. He covered at ten guineas. In twenty-one years, two hundred and sixty-one sons and daughters of Snap were winners of 92,637*l.* 16*s.* This high-bred stallion died in July, 1777, aged twenty-seven. The following paragraph was published at his death:—"In the beginning of July, died, at his seat at West Wrating, Cambridgeshire, aged twenty-seven years, Childers Snap, Esq. who has left a numerous progeny, which have shone with lustre in their generations. He had many favourite sons, the most distinguished of which is Goldfinder, who most inherits his father's blood. His eldest son, Omnium, was unfortunate in his youth by getting lame, otherwise would have been his father's darling; nevertheless, he has not disgraced his great progenitor, and has improved the family estate. Mr. Snap had many favourite daughters, among whom was Angelica, married early to Tartar Herod, Esq. by whom she had Charles Evergreen, Esq. a gentleman of great merit, now residing at Leverington near Wisbeach; also Snapdragon, who produced the hero (Grey Robin by Gimcrack) that won the 5500 gs. at Newmarket second spring meeting, 1777. There was also another daughter, who was mother of the famous Pantaloon; the mother of Shark was likewise of this family, as was the mother of the celebrated Alfred. He has left many valuable legacies to his different relations; but the bulk of his fortune, amounting to upwards of 30,000*l.* he generously distributed in his life time to his patrons the Shafto family. His seat at West Wrating, he has bequeathed to his

favourite daughter Angelica (Assassin's dam) for life, where she is now resident."

SNAP-ANGLING is practised with two large hooks, tied back to



back, and a smaller one, on which the bait is fixed. Your tackle must be very strong, the line short, with a large cork float, leaded sufficiently to make it swim upright in the water. The moment you perceive the cork sink, strike strongly and quickly, and have the landing net in readiness to put under the fish when raised out of the water.

SNIGGLING. See EEL.

SNIPE. During winter, snipes usually inhabit marshy and wet grounds, where they shelter themselves among the rushes. In frosty, and more particularly in snowy weather, they resort in great numbers to warm springs, where the rills continue open. In summer, they are found in the midst of the highest mountains as well as on the moors; their nests are formed of dry grass; they lay four eggs of a dirty olive colour, marked with dusky spots. Notwithstanding that the snipe is a migratory bird, it may be doubted whether they ever entirely quit our shores. When disturbed, particularly in the breeding season, they soar to a great height, making a peculiar bleating noise; and when they descend, dart down with vast rapidity. Although the snipe resembles the woodcock in appearance, and that their food is the same, yet their habits are very dissimilar.

The common snipe, when seen on the ground, from the manner in which it carries its head, presents a handsome appearance; though its long bill, compared with its size, seems out of proportion. In some parts of Ireland they are found in great abundance; in fact, snipes are met with in nearly all parts of the world. The snipe weighs about four



ounces; on the approach of November, they become fat, have a rich flavour, and, like the woodcock, are cooked with the entrails.

Of all their enemies, perhaps the snipe has none more destructive than the blue hawks, which, says Mr. Daniel, "beat over a marsh or bog with great exactness, until they find the snipe, who through fear crouches as close to the ground as possible, and which they instantly seize." A young rabbit, or a rabbit's skin stuffed, placed on the bridge of a trap, and the trap carefully covered with moss if set in a bog, or with grass if in a marsh, will generally prove successful, especially as, whichever way they fly in a morning, they are sure to return by the same course in the afternoon; and, if not disturbed, will continue the same beat for four or five successive days. This will sufficiently intimate where to place the trap so as most probably to engage their attention.

SNIPE, JACK (*Scollapax gallinula*, Linn.). The haunts and food of this species (called also the **JUDCOCK**, the **GID**, the **HALF SNIPE**), which does not weigh above two ounces, are the

same with those of the snipe above described. It is much less frequent



among us, and very difficult to be found, lying so close, as to hazard being trod on before it will rise; its flight is never distant, and its motions, compared with the common snipe, altogether sluggish. The dimensions of the two, however, bear not the same proportion: the length of the snipe being thirteen inches; the jack-snipe, ten. The merlin (the smallest of the hawk tribe) is very destructive to snipes.

THE GREAT OR SOLITARY SNIPE. Its size, as its scientific name (*Scolopax media*) implies, is about midway between the woodcock and common snipe: it is also distinguished by its bill being shorter and stronger than that of the latter; its belly and vent dusky white, barred with black, that of the common snipe white; the plumage on the back is darker; the tail has more red in it; the legs are of a darker green, not black, as described by Latham; and when sprung does not cry out. They are generally found in high stuff, such as reeds, flags, &c. They lie very close, and are not so quick on the wing as the other species. These birds abound in the Pontine Marshes, are frequently found in the swampy country of the south-west of France, near the shores of the Bay of Biscay, and breed in Sweden. The name which they are known by in France is "*La double Becassine*." It is sometimes, though rarely, found in the marshes near the metropolis, on

the banks of the Thames, and in the county of Norfolk. In August, 1831, a couple of these birds were shot within a few miles of Norwich, the male being of the extraordinary weight of ten ounces, the female eight ounces.

SNIPESHOOTING. See SHOOTING.

SOHO. The word used to denote a hare found sitting.

SOILING. Feeding a horse with green food in the stable or under cover.

SOLAN GOOSE. See GANNET.

SOLE OF A HORSE. The plate of horn which, encompassing the fleshy sole, covers the whole bottom of the foot. The sole ought to be thick and strong, and the shoe of a horse so set upon the hoof as not to bear upon it; for otherwise the sole would be hurt, and not only make the horse lame, but destroy the flesh that separates it from the coffin bone.

SORREL. A reddish colour of horses, with which the mane should be red or white. There are two degrees of this colour, burnt sorrel and bright sorrel, and both are signs of a good horse.

SOUNDNESS. "The bargain for a horse," says Mr. John Lawrence, "is either attended with the warranty of 'sound, free from vice or blemish, and quiet to ride or draw,' or he is sold without warrant, to be taken with all faults; in which latter case, the buyer can have no right or pretence to return him, except he prove glandered, which exception I suppose arises from the illegality of selling any horse in that state." Mr. Taplin observes that, "Amongst sportsmen (who are justly entitled to the appellation of gentlemen, and possess a high and proper sense of honour and the principle of equity) the general acceptance of the word 'sound' has ever been, and still is, intended to convey an honourable, unequivocal assurance of the perfect state of both the frame and bodily health of the subject, without exception or ambi-

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guity. It is meant to imply the total absence of blemishes, as well as defects (unless particularly pointed out and explained), and is really intended to confirm a bona fide declaration of the horse's being (at the time) free from every imperfection, labouring under no impediment to sight or action. This is the established intent and meaning of the word 'sound' amongst gentlemen and sportsmen; its explication and various uses for the convenient purposes and impositions of blacklegs and jobbing itinerants are too perfectly understood (by those who have run the gauntlet of experience and deception) to require further animadversion."

SPANIEL (*Canis extrarius*). From the name it may be supposed that we were indebted to Spain for this breed: there were two varieties of this kind; the first, formerly used in hawking to spring the game; the other was used only for the net, and called *Inder*, or the setter. The spaniel, says the author of *British Field Sports*, is a dog of high antiquity, and has ever been applied to his present purposes, namely, those of finding and bringing game when killed to his master, whether by land or water, and although there is a regular variety of spaniels, the province of which is the water, spaniels in general have no aversion to it, of which their coats is an indication. There is a sort of symmetry and delicacy proper to the true-bred spaniel, particularly discoverable in the head and ear and fineness of the flew. "The most exquisitely delicate breed of the land spaniel, which I ever witnessed (remarks the veteran John Lawrence), at the same time possessing internal sensibility in an equal degree, was in the hands of a trainer of race horses. They were of a reddish yellow and white, the coat and flew soft and glossy beyond description, and the eyes beaming with the tenderest affection—of the smallest kind, but in form, most resembling the springer.

The bitch, Fanny, mother of the breed, on her foot being taken, casting a look of inexpressible softness into the face of the person, would return the friendly squeeze, with a sensibility almost human." The coat of the water spaniel is more harsh and curled. The spaniel is a most useful dog, but subject to many diseases; among these the mange is a frequent and infectious one; the formica, a disorder affecting the ears; swelling in the glands of the neck. See DOGS, DISEASES OF.

SPARRING (with Cockfighters). The fighting of a cock with another to breathe him, in which fights they put muffles on their spurs, that they may not hurt one another.

SPARROW-HAWK (*Falco nisus*, *Falco sparverius*, *Accipiter fin-gillarius*). With green cere, yellow legs, white belly, undulated with gray, and the tail marked with blackish belts. This is the most pernicious



hawk we have, and makes great havoc among partridges and pigeons. It builds in hollow trees, in old nests of crows, large ruins, and high rocks: it lays four white eggs, encircled, near the blunt end, with red specks.

SPASMS. If a twitching or spasm takes place in any of the muscles, it must be treated with gentle frictions with a brush, opening the bowels, and then administering opium liberally. The best form to give this powerful and at present only antispasmodic, in veterinary medicine, is as follows:—

Take infusion of bark, a quart; of tincture of opium, half an ounce: mix.

SPAVIN, BLOOD. This disease consists in an enlargement of the saphena vein, which passes over the bog spavin, and often accompanies that disease. The remedy employed by farriers is to make an incision in the skin, and pass some thread, by means of a crooked needle, under the vein below the dilated part. In one case, after the vein had been securely tied, and the wound in the skin stitched up, the horse was turned to grass; sometimes with a strengthening plaster or charge placed all over the joint.

BOG SPAVIN.—This is a swelling on the inside of the hock, rather towards the fore part; the large vein, which is so conspicuous on the inside of the leg, passing over it. It depends either upon a distension or rupture of the membranes which form the synovial cavity, or bursa mucosa, through which the great flexor tendon passes. The swelling is soft and yielding to the pressure of the finger, but rises again as soon as the pressure is removed. —Sometimes, however, there is a swelling on the outside of the hock also, and in that case the fluid, or synovia, which the swelling contains, may be forced from one to the other. Only remedy, firing and sufficient rest, but not always necessary.

BONE SPAVIN, is a hard tumour or excrescence formed on the inside of the hock; it sometimes occurs on the lower part of the hock, at others it is more deeply seated in the centre of the joint; the latter is by far the most painful. *Cure.* Firing, and blistering immediately after.

SPAWNING or **FISH**, is the act of depositing the oviparous matter of the female, and of its being impregnated with that of the male. Most species of river fish, and many of the sea kind, produce their young in this way. In the oviparous fishes, sexual intercourse takes place, and

the eggs hatched in the uterus. In the oviparous hermaphrodite fishes, the spawn is impregnated by the same individual that deposits the eggs.

SPAYING, or SPADING. The operation of castrating the females of the several kinds of animals, to prevent them from conception and promote fattening. It is performed by cutting them in the mid flank on the left side, making the incision in an oblique manner, and of breadth sufficient to admit of the introduction of the fore-finger to remove the ovaries. These are two kernels, placed one on each side of the uterus, which being drawn out to the wound, the cord is cut and both taken away. It is advisable, after stitching up the wound, to anoint the part with tar salve, and keep the animal warm for two or three days.

SPEAR. The feather of a horse, called the stroke of the spear, is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, and some Turkish and Spanish horses, representing the blow or cut of a spear, with some resemblance of a scar. This feather is deemed an infallible sign of a good horse.

SPIRITS OF WINE. A volatile substance obtained by distillation, and possessing a valuable antiseptic power. It is much used in the composition of horse medicines.

SPITTER. A male deer, rising two years old, whose spring is sharp and spit-wise; the same as brocket and pricket.

SPLINTS. Hard excrescences which form on the shank bone of the horse, are termed splints; they vary in size and shape, and are sometimes so large as to press against the back sinew, causing stiffness, and in some instances decided lameness. Those of a smaller kind are seldom of much importance, unless situated on or near the joint. The treatment in all these cases requires but little variation. The horse will be very lame on the first appearance of these excres-

cences, and for some time previous, requiring judgment on the part of the practitioner to ascertain the cause. Gentle treatment must be had recourse to in the first instance, and the following blister will be found efficacious: Take Spanish flies, euphorbium, of each two drachms and a half; Egyptiacum, strong vinegar, of each two ounces; spirit of turpentine, water of pure ammonia, of each ten drachms; oil of thyme one ounce: mix and put into a bottle, shaking previous to using. Lameness from a splint may sometimes be removed by placing a pledget of old linen, wet with goulard or saturnine lotion, on it, and confining it with a bandage kept constantly wet. I have seen a good effect from diluted vinegar also.—Saturnine lotion: Super-acetate of lead, one ounce; vinegar, four ounces; water, one pint: mix.

SPORT. The diversion of the field: we say equally of hunting, coursing, shooting, and racing. We have had good sport, or bad sport, as the case may be.

SPORTING PHRASEOLOGY. Many of these terms are introduced more as a matter of curiosity than of use, being now obsolete.

For beasts, when in company, we say, a *herd* of harts, and all manner of deer; a *bey* of roes; a *sounder* of swine; a *roust* of wolves; a *richess* of martens; a *brace* or *leash* of bucks, foxes, or hares; a *couple* of rabbits or coneys.

For their lodging.—A hart is said to *harbour*; a buck *lodges*; a roe *beds*; a hare *sits* or *forms*; a coney *sits*; a fox *kennels*; a marten *trees*; an otter *watches*; a badger *earths*; a boar *couches*.—Hence, to express their dislodging, we say, *unharbour* the hart; *rouse* the buck; *start* the hare; *bolt* the coney; *unkennel* the fox; *untree* the marten; *vent* the otter; *dig* the badger; *rear* the boar.

For their noise at rutting-time.—A hart *bells*; a buck *groans* or *troats*; a roe *bellows*; a hare *beats* or *taps*;

an otter *whines*; a boar *freams*; a fox *barks*; a badger *shrieks*; a wolf *howls*; a goat *rattles*.

For their copulation.—A hart or buck goes to *rut*; a roe goes to *tourn*; a boar goes to *brim*; a hare or coney goes to *buck*; a fox goes to *clicketing*; a wolf goes to *match* or *make*; an otter *hunteih* for his kind.

For the footing and treading.—Of a hart, we say the *slot*; of a buck, and all fallow-deer, the *view*; of all deer, if on the grass, and scarce visible, the *foiling*; of a fox, the *print*; and of other the like vermin, the *footing*; of an otter, the *marks*; of a boar, the *track*. The hare, when in open field, is said to *sore*; when she winds about to deceive the hounds, she *doubles*; when she beats on the hard highway, and her footing comes to be perceived, she *pricketh*; in snow, it is called the *trace* of the hare.

The tail of a hart, buck, or other deer, is called the *single*; that of a boar, the *wreath*; of a fox, the *brush* or *drag*; and the tip at the end, the *chape*; of a wolf, the *stern*; of a hare and coney, the *scut*.

The ordure or excrement of a hart, and all deer, is called *fewmets* or *fewmishing*; of a hare, *crotils* or *croting*; of a boar, *lesses*; of a fox, the *billiting*; and of other the like vermin, the *fuants*; of an otter, the *spraints*.

As to the attire of deer, those of a stag, if perfect, are the *bur*, the *pearls* (the little knobs on it), the *beam*, the *gutters*, the *antler*, the *sur-antler*, *royal sur-royal*, and all at top the *croches*; of the buck, the *bur*, *beam*, *brow-antler*, *back-antler*, *advancer*, *palm*, and *spellers*; if the croches grow in the form of a man's hand, it is called a *palmed-head*; heads bearing not above three or four, and the croches placed aloft, all of one height, are called *crowned-heads*; heads having double croches are called *forked-heads*, because the croches are planted on the top of the beam like forks.

We say, a *litter* of cubs, a *nest* of rabbits, a squirrel's *dray*.

The terms used in respect of the dogs, &c.—Of greyhounds, two make a *brace*, of hounds a *couple*; of greyhounds, three make a *leash*, of hounds, a *couple* and *half*. We say, *let slip* a greyhound; and, *cast-off* a hound. The string wherein a greyhound is led is called a *leash*; and that of a hound, a *leam*, *hain*, or *lyome*. The greyhound has his *collar*, and the hound his *couple*s. We say a *kennel* of hounds, and a *pack* of beagles.

When hounds are first cast-off, and, finding game, begin to open, they are said to *challenge*; when they are too busy ere the scent be good, they are said to *babble*; when too busy, where the scent is good, to *bawl*; when they run it endwise orderly, holding in merrily, they are said to be in *full cry*; when they run without opening, it is called *running mute*.

When spaniels open in the string, or a greyhound in the course, they are said to *lapse*.

When beagles bark and cry at their prey, they are said to *yearn*.

When the dogs hit the scent the contrary way, they are said to *draw amiss*.

When they take fresh scent, and quit the former chase for a new one, it is called *hunting change*.

When they hunt the game by the heel or track, they are said to *hunt counter*.

When the chase goes off and returns again, traversing the same ground, it is called *hunting the foil*.

When the dogs run at a herd of deer, instead of a single one, it is called *running riot*.

When hounds or beagles have finished their chase, by the death of what they pursued, and in requital are fed by the huntsman or others, it is called a *reward*.

When deer cast their horns, they are said to *mew*.

When a deer has been hard hunted, and then betakes himself to swimming, we say *he takes soil*.

The first head of a fallow deer is called *the prick*.

When huntsmen endeavour to find a hart by the *slot*, and observe his step, they say they know him by his *gait*.

When deer, after having been hard run, turn head against the hounds, they are said to *bay*.

When a hare (though very seldom) takes the ground like a coney, we say, *she goes to the vault*.

When they beat the bushes after a fox, they call it *drawing*.

When a hare runs on rotten ground and it sticks to her feet, we say *she carries*.

When a fox has young ones in her, we say *she is with cub*.

When beagles bark and cry at their prey, we say *they yearn*.

Upon view of a hart, if he be a goodly deer, do not call him *fair*, but *great*; and so a *great hind* and a *great buck*; but a *fair* and *comely doe*.

When a deer eats in a corn or grass field, he is said to *feed*, otherwise to *browse*; and if he stays to look on any thing, he is said to *stand at gaze*; when he forces by, he *trips*; and when he runs a pace, he *strains*.

When he is hunted and leaves the herd, then he *singles*; and when he foams at the mouth, he is *embossed*; when he swells or vents any thing, they say he hath this or that in the *wind*; when he holds out his neck at full length inclining, they say *he is spent*; and being dead, *he is done*.

When hounds find where the chase hath been, and make a proffer to enter, but return, they call it a *blemish*.

A lesson, blown on the horn to comfort the hounds, is termed a *call*; a *recheat* is a lesson blown on the horn; the *mort* or *death* is blown at the death of a deer.

A hind in the first year is called a *calf*; in the second year, a *hearse*; and sometimes we say a *brocket's sister*, &c.; and the third year, a *hind*.

A hare is the first year called a *leveret*; the second year, a *hare*; the third year, a *great hare*.

The fox is the first year called a *cub*; the second, a *fox*; the third, an *old fox*.

A coney is called the first year a *rabbit*, and afterwards an *old coney*.

The hart, buck, and boar often take soil without being forced; and all other beasts are said to *take water*, except the otter, and he is said to *beat the stream*.

When a stag breaks herd, and draws to the covert, we say *he goes to harbour*, or *takes his hold*, or *he covers*; and when he comes out again, then he *discovers himself*.

There is a great difference between the *frith* and the *fell*; the *fells* being taken for the valleys, green pastures, and mountains, and the *friths* for springs and coppices.

By the word *way* is meant the high and beaten ways on the outside of a forest or wood: and by the word *trench*, a very small way, not so commonly used.

Blemishes are the marks to know where a deer hath gone in or out, and they are little boughs plashed or broken to hang downwards; any thing that is hung up is called a *sewel*.

FEATHERED GAME. — A *brace*, a *leash*, a *pack* of grouse; a *brace*, a *leash*, a *pack* of black game: a *brace*, a *brace and half* (3), a *covey* of partridges; a *brace*, a *leash*, a *nid*, an *eye*, or *nye* of pheasants; a *brace*, a *brace and half* (3), a *bevy* of quails; a *couple* of snipes (in Ireland called a *brace*), a *couple and half* (3), a *wisp* or *walk* of snipes; a *couple*, a *couple and half*, a *flight*, or *fall* of woodcocks; a *flock* or *badelynge* of wild ducks; a *gaggle* of geese; a *wing* or *congregation* of plovers; a *trip* of dotterel; a *flock* of bustards.

Raise a grouse, or *pack*; *raise* a black-cock, or *pack*; *raise* a partridge, or *covey*; *raise* a quail, or *bevy*; *push* a pheasant; *flush* a woodcock; *spring* a snipe.

SPORTSMAN. Sportsman is

applied to those persons who are fond of field diversions, and who follow them with regularity, skill, and fairness, and in this sense it is opposed to the poacher.

SPREAD-NET. For catching partridges generally consists of four square meshes.

SPRINGER (*Canis extranius*). The true English springer differs



but little in figure from the setter, except in size; varying only in a small degree, if any, from a red, yellow, liver-colour, or white, which seems to be the invariable external standard of this breed; and being nearly two-fifths less in height and strength than the setter, delicately formed, ears long, soft, and pliable, coat waving and silky, eyes and nose red or black, the tail somewhat bushy and pendulous, and always in motion when actively employed.

The **COCKER**, though of the same race, is smaller than the springer. It has also a shorter and more compact form, a rounder head, shorter nose, ears long (and the longer the more admired), the limbs short and strong, the coat more inclined to curl than the springer's, and longer, particularly on the tail, which is generally truncated; the colour liver and white, red, red and white, black and white, all liver-colour, and not unfrequently black, with tanned legs and muzzle. The cocker is so called from being adapted to covert or woodcock shooting.

SPRINGES, GINS, SNARES. Devices for the taking of game of various descriptions, placed usually in

their paths, feeding places, or most frequent haunts.

SPUR. A piece of metal made to fit the heel of the horseman, and armed with a rowel of eight or ten points.

SQUIRREL (*Sciurus*). A species of quadruped belonging to the



gnawers, and distinguished from most animals of the tribe by the compressed form of the lower incisors. They pass their lives in the woods, where they feed on fruits, and display singular activity in leaping from branch to branch. They were formerly very numerous in England, and afforded tolerable sport to hunters of an humble class. They are still very numerous in Wales, where they are hunted and killed for their skins.

SQUIRREL, the property of Jenison Shafto, Esq. was bred by Mr. William Cornforth, and got by Traveller; his dam by Bloody Buttocks (which mare was the dam of Mr. Parker's Lady Thigh and Mr. Robinson's Music, and own sister to the dam of the Widdrington Mare). At Newmarket, in October, 1758, Squirrel won a sweepstakes of 1400 gs. for four-year-olds, beating the Earl of Northumberland's ches. filly, by Wilson's Arabian (out of Matchem's dam), Mr. Panton's Bay Colt, by the Godolphin Arabian, &c. and a sweepstakes of 120 gs. B. C. beating Mr. Curzon's Kiddleston, by Whitenose, Duke of Ancaster's Standby, by Shepherd's Crab, Lord Gower's

Shock, &c. At Newmarket, in April, 1759, he beat Mr. Panton's Mystery, six years old (who allowed Squirrel only 7 lb. for the year), B. C. 300 gs. At Hambleton, in August following, he received a forfeit from a horse of Mr. Turner's of the same age, to whom he was to have allowed 1 st. He also, at Newmarket, in October, beat the Duke of Cumberland's Spider, aged, 8 st. 7 lb. each, R. M. 200 gs. At Newmarket, in April, 1760, Squirrel, at 9 st. 7 lb. beat the Duke of Cumberland's Dapper, by Cade, 8 st. 7 lb. B. C. 500 gs.; after which he won the 90 gs. plate at Huntingdon, beating, at two heats, Mr. Gorge's Juniper, and Mr. Panton's Posthumous, who was second and drawn. And at Newmarket, in April and May, 1761, he stood matched against Jason and Babram for 1000 gs. each, the former of which he beat easy; but was lamed in the fetlock joint before the time of starting with Babram, which accident rendered him incapable of racing any more. Squirrel was sire of a great number of speedy running horses, &c. at Newmarket.

SQUIRT, ch. foaled in 1732, bred by Mr. Metcalfe, of Beverley, who sold him to Lord Portmore. Squirt was got by Bartlett's Childers, out of the Old Snake mare (sister to Country Wench); grandam, Grey Wilkes (sister to Clumsy), by Hautboy, out of Miss D'Arcy's Pet mare, a daughter of a Sedbury royal mare. In October, 1737, Squirt, 8 st. 7 lb. beat Lord Lonsdale's Sultan, 8 st. 2 lb. B. C. 200 gs. In April, 1739, at 8 st. 5 lb. he beat the Duke of Bridgewater's Poker, 8 st. 1 lb. B. C. 200 gs.; after which he won 40 gs. at Epsom, 50 gs. at Stamford, and 30l. at Winchester. In 1740, he won the give-and-take plate at Salisbury. Squirt afterwards became a stallion, and, when the property of Sir Harry Harpur, was ordered to be shot; but his life was spared at the intercession of one of Sir Harry's grooms: after which he

got Marske (the sire of Eclipse), Syphon, Mr. Pratt's famous Old Mare (the dam of Pumpkin, Maiden, Purity, &c. &c.) Squirt was sire of many good runners; and it is to be lamented that a greater number of well-bred mares were not put to him.

SQUIRT MARE, foaled in 1750, her dam (Lot's dam) by Mogul—Camilla, by Bay Bolton—Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's chestnut Arabian—Rockwood—Bustler. This famous mare produced seventeen foals—two died young, three were never trained, and the remainder proved most excellent racers. She was dam of Virgin, Miracle, Dido (dam of Goldfinch), Conundrum, Ranthos, Enigma, Riddle, Miss Timms (dam of Prince Ferdinand), Pumpkin, Maiden, Ras-selas, and Purity (the dam of Rockingham), her last produce. She died, August 20, 1777, aged twenty-seven. This mare, the property of Mr. Pratt, was never trained: she was covered twenty-three seasons. Speaking of this mare, Mr. Smith says, in his "Observations on breeding for the Turf," that, "From her has sprung more good blood than from the produce of any other mare in the whole stud-book."

STABLE-STAND. See BACK-BERIND.

STABLING. Loftiness is very desirable in a stable. It should never be less than twelve feet high, and the best method of ventilation is by means of a chimney or square opening in the ceiling, communicating with the open air, or it may be made in the form of a dome or cupola, which would be more ornamental. The chimney need not be open at the top so as to admit the rain, but should be roofed, and have lateral openings by means of weather-boards, as they are termed. As to the admission of air into the stable, the usual means provided for that purpose are quite sufficient; that is, by windows. The best floor for a stable, by far, is hard brick;

and, next to that, limestone not less than one foot square.

STAG. A game cock of the second year.

STAG. See RED DEER.

STAGGERS, MAD. The leading symptoms of this disease are, unusual drowsiness, loss of appetite, and an inflamed appearance under the eyelids. As the disorder advances the animal becomes suddenly ferocious, endeavours to bite and destroy any other horse near, or any being who attempts to approach him. After those convulsive efforts he sometimes lies down; and, when recovered from exhaustion, rises up suddenly, and resumes his furious operations. This desperate disease originates sometimes from worms in the stomach, called bots; and, in other cases, from too much confinement in the stable, and high feeding; the horse should be immediately secured in this violent stage of the disorder; the two jugular veins should be opened, and, as in the case of inflammatory fever, the animal should be bled even to fainting, and if convulsive symptoms should again appear, the operation must be repeated. When the animal is thus rendered quiescent, he should be served with a few emollient clysters, and one or two purgative doses. As soon as his strength is sufficiently recruited, give him occasional bran mash, and green herbage in small proportions. In some time after (if the weather be favourable) send him to grass on a light wholesome pasture. The remedies to be relied upon most, are repeated bleedings and purging.

STAGGERS, STOMACH. The stomach is sometimes, when in a diseased state, affected by acute inflammation, from receiving into it poisonous or highly stimulating substances. However, this is not a case of very frequent occurrence. Bots are supposed to produce sometimes a species of chronic inflammation in the stomach. The principal indications of acute stomachic in-

flammation are, general heaviness, quick breathing and pulsation, legs and ears chilly, &c. If an over quantity of arsenic, blue vitriol, or corrosive sublimate, be received in the stomach, the best antidotes against their poisonous effects are, liver of sulphur; a solution of soap, with an infusion of flax seed; a solution of gum arabic, or arrow-root boiled, is also recommended. If acute inflammation ensue from the action of violent stimulants, such as an excessive dose of nitrate of potass, linseed infusion is considered the best anti-stimulant. The animal should also be bled. If the stomach be inflamed by botts, doses of olive or castor oil should be given, and clysters of oil and warm water be thrown up. As the disease abates, his regimen of diet should be very temperate, nutritive mashies of bran, and a small portion of bruised oats; also green herbage, as grass, &c. are the best diet.

STAG-HOUND. The largest and most powerful kind of dog kept for



the purpose of hunting in England. It is the produce of a cross between the old English hound and the fox-hound.

STALING. A term used to signify, in a horse or mare, the act of evacuating the urinary bladder. It is a humane and necessary practice to suffer horses to void their urine at full leisure; and to encourage them to it by whistling, or any other of the soothing methods which they may understand. The evacu-

ation of urine is liable to interruption from various causes.

STALKING-HORSE. See FOWLING.

STALLION, or STONE-HORSE. A horse kept to propagate the species: he ought to be sound, well-made, vigorous, and of a good breed: in him should centre all the points and qualities that it is possible for a good horse to possess; since the produce, whether male or female, much more frequently acquires and retains the shape, make, marks, and disposition of the sire than the dam. This justifies us in rejecting stallions with the least appearance of disease, blemish, or bodily defect. It is even necessary to descend to the minutiae of symmetry in the head, neck, shoulder, fore-hand, ribs, back, loins, joints, and pasterns, attending to a strict uniformity in the shape, make, and texture of the very hoofs.

"The mare," says Buffon, "contributes less than the stallion to the beauty of the foal, but, perhaps, more to its disposition and shape."

STAND-HOUSE. A building erected on a rising ground, in a position commanding a view of the course, and open for the accommodation of the public generally, or of subscribers by whom it is maintained.

STARS. Distinguishing marks in the foreheads of horses: they are usually white.

STARTING. A horse is said to start, that is skittish or timorous, and that takes every object he sees to be otherwise than it is.

This fault is most common to horses that have defects in their eyes, or that have been kept a long time in the stable without airing: a starting horse should never be beat in his consternation, but made to advance gently, and by soothing means, to the object that alarms him, till he recovers and gains confidence.

It is also used for a hare being moved from her seat, or for a race-horse beginning his course; indeed

it is so appropriated to this, that it is difficult to find a phrase to explain it. In the first instance, it is used as a transitive verb; in the last, as a neuter, when applied to the horse, though sometimes the owner will say, "I mean to start my horse."

STERN. The tail of a greyhound or a wolf.

STEW. A small store pond or reservoir wherein fish are kept alive for present use. This should be so situated as to be near the chief mansion, and enclosed, the better to be defended from robbers.

STICKLEBACK (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*). Spawns in May, and is found in rivers, ponds, and ditches. Trout and pike rise easily at them, and when the prickles are cut off, they make excellent baits.

STIFLE (in a Horse). That part of the hind leg which advances towards his belly, similar to the small cramp-bone in a leg of mutton; and is a most dangerous part to receive a blow upon.

STIRRUP (in the Manège). An iron frame attached to the saddle to assist the horseman to mount, and afterwards to aid him in preserving a proper seat. When your foot is in the stirrups you should depress the heel, and the right stirrup leather should be half a point shorter than the left.

The ancients were not acquainted with this mode of mounting their horses, but supplied the want by agility, by the assistance of their slaves, by training their horses to bend for them, by the assistance of their javelins; and they had stones laid along the road side in very many places to facilitate the same object.

STOAT. The length of the stoat, to the origin of the tail, is ten inches; and of the tail five inches and a half. The colours bear so near a resemblance to those of the weasel, as to cause them to be frequently confounded together; the weasel being usually mistaken for a small stoat: but these animals have evident and invariable

specific differences, by which they may be easily known: first, the size; the weasel being always less than the stoat; secondly, the tail of the



latter is always tipped with black, is longer in proportion, and more hairy; while the tail of the weasel is shorter, and of the same colour with the body; thirdly, the edges of the ears, and the ends of the toes in the stoat, are of a yellowish white. It may be added, that the stoat haunts woods, hedges, and meadows, especially where there are brooks whose sides are covered with small bushes; and sometimes (but less frequently than the weasel) inhabits barns, and other farm buildings.

The natural history of the stoat and weasel are much the same. They both feed on birds, rabbits, mice, &c. In agility they are alike, and the scent of both is equally fetid. The stoat is more common in England than the weasel.

STOOPING (in Falconry). When a hawk on her wings, and at the height of her pitch, bends down violently to take the fowl.

STOPPING. The filling the hollow of a horse's foot with cow-dung, poultice, or any other moist application. It has the effect of softening the sole, and, on some occasions, may be advantageous, though it is frequently misapplied.

STRAIN IN THE BACK SINEWS, or CLAP. This accident may happen in either fore or hind legs, and may be either a simple extension of the tendons, or accompanied with some degree of laceration of the cellular substance or ligaments. It occurs

generally from down-leaps, false steps, or sudden attempts at recovering the feet from a slip. There are frequently hard lumps remaining after the inflammation abates and the strain is recovered, which arise from the coagulable lymph being thrown out in the accident and ultimately becoming callous. These lumps are early felt; they are not of very great consequence, but in general a slight lameness accompanies them, which goes off when the animal trots a little and becomes warm; but, if the horse be much worked, the lameness returns from the constant action upon the parts. The treatment will be in the first instance nearly the same as in other strains; next bleeding, purging, and cold applications to the injured limb, with a moist diet. Cold poultices should be applied every morning and night, which should enwrap the limb from above the knee joint downwards. The best poultice is—linseed cake six ounces, bran (sufficiently wetted) three pints; mixed. It will be more beneficial to look to the horse's constitution, and lessen the action of the blood vessels according to the strength and irritability of the animal, than to depend on local remedies. When the inflammatory stage has gone by it will be then right to use rubbing with liniments and oils, such as camphorated liniment, soap, spirits, &c. and to bandage the limb. If this plan do not quite remove the swelling in a fortnight, a blister must be applied; and, when healed, the horse turned out to grass. It may be a long time before a perfect cure can be established, and the only hope is in repeated blisters at the interval of a month between each. When, however, full trial be given to this, firing may be resorted to.

STRAIN OF THE COFFIN JOINT. Those accidents are more difficult to ascertain at first than strains in any other part of the horse, as the lameness is hardly perceptible for some time after the injury has been

received. In gentle exercise the coffin joint is excited to little or no action; but in a quick pace a tenderness and slight lameness will be observable. Unless remedies be applied in proper time, strains in the coffin joint are the most difficult to cure. The animal should be bled freely, his bowels kept cool by moderate purgatives, and the foot, from the fetlock joint down, should be well poulticed every morning and night with Goulard water and linseed meal. He should be kept quiet, and the poultice continued for a week or ten days, and longer if the case require it. After this he may be turned out to grass until the joint is restored to its original strength and flexibility.

STRAIN OF THE FETLOCK JOINT. The symptoms of this injury are similar to those of strain in the back sinews; the fetlock joint appears swollen and inflamed, attended by lameness. The horse must be copiously bled, and kept tranquil in a roomy stall; in slight cases this will be sufficient. A few emollient poultices, in bad cases, will be necessary, and the body should be kept cool by moderate aperients. Firing the limb is frequently practised by veterinarians as a sure preventive against the recurrence of the injury; this operation also tends to strengthen the joint. After a rest of about a fortnight, in the stable, he may be turned out to grass in an enclosed field, when he will gradually recover.

STRAIN OF THE HIP-JOINT, FEMUR, HURDLE-BONE, WHIRL-BONE, OR ROUND-BONE. Injuries of this kind are frequently brought on by negligence in riding or driving, and sometimes from a sudden slip of the animal's hind feet on a bad road or pavement, whereby he is thrown upon his side: in some cases the head of the bone or cup of the joint may be affected; in other cases the thigh and hip joint are so severely injured, that violent inflammation and lameness of the parts ensue. When the strain has been

of a slight nature, it may not be perceptible at first, further than a tenderness in leaning on the limb affected when in exercise; but, if he has been left to stand for a short time in the stable, and be taken out, the lameness will be obvious. In this case the horse must be kept quiet in stable for some time afterwards, until by repose he gradually recovers his strength. In severe strains a strong blister should be applied to the part, and if necessary it would be expedient also to fire the limb injured, and of course bleed and purge.

STRAIN OF THE HOCK, OR CURB. This disease was formerly considered as a kind of exostosis, but now it is properly admitted under the head of strains. The back part of the hind leg is the seat of this disease, arising from the articulation of the same bones which are affected in spavin, and is succeeded by the formation of a considerable tumour a little below the hock. It is generally the consequence of a strain, accompanied with inflammation; the coagulable lymph which is thrown out is often left, and causes a hardness to remain. If the affection be observed in its early stage, those applications which are used in strains of the back sinews will generally effect a cure. Should the pain and substance, however, continue ten or twelve days, after having had recourse to this treatment, a more powerful plan must be pursued. When this is the case, cut the hair close, and use the following blistering spirit:—Take euphorbium, Spanish flies powdered, of each two drachms; oil of thyme, spirit of turpentine, pure ammonia water, of each one ounce; vinegar, egyptiacum, of each two ounces. Let them be put into a bottle, and well shaken before they are used. Let the part affected be well rubbed with the hand for six or seven mornings following; after which turn the animal out to grass for five or six weeks. If at this period the

curb should not be entirely removed, the blistering spirit should be again resorted to.

STRAIN OF THE KNEE-JOINT. There is a correspondence between the knee-joint of the horse and the human wrist, and the stifle-joint with the human knee. When the knee-joint is strained it is mostly accompanied by that common accident called broken knees, and is in consequence distinguished with difficulty. Bleeding and rest must, however, be employed here, as should the case turn out to be simply a broken knee, bleeding will be found extremely serviceable.

STRAIN IN THE LOINS. The symptoms of this strain are either a partial stiffness of the back, and an involuntary yielding of the horse to any weight placed upon him, or, in very bad cases, general lameness ensues. The animal should, as soon as possible after the accident, be freely bled, which, together with rest, may be sufficient in slight injuries; but, if otherwise, in addition to bleeding, even to faintness, the following embrocation should be applied to the loins, viz.:—Liquid ammonia, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, three ounces. A fresh sheepskin, with the fleshy side in, should be laid across the strained parts.

STRAIN OF THE SHOULDER. Strains of the shoulder appear trifling in some cases at first, and lameness is not observable until the horse cools. In strains of a severe or desperate nature the animal can hardly lay his foot to the ground, and stands upon three legs. In all slight cases copious bleeding, and confinement to the stable, in a spacious stall, so that he can move about, will be sufficient; but in severe strains it will be necessary, besides bleeding, to introduce a rowel to the chest; and if that be not effectual in removing the strain, the shoulder must be blistered, or the same embrocation as prescribed for strain of the loins should be well rubbed into

the chest and shoulder. Send him out to graze in a well enclosed field, and he will gradually recover.

STRANGLES. A disease affecting the kernels and other glands of the neck, general fever, swelling of glands under and within the lower jaw, cough, drought, and loss of appetite; sometimes there is very little general fever, and the glands swell, suppurate, and burst, without much notice; generally, however, the disease is mistaken for the distemper. It is distinguished from this by the swellings, which are hot, more tender, and larger, than in the distemper. A similar case, in each treatment, is proper; but it is advantageous to bring the swellings to a head in strangles as soon as possible; for this purpose use strong, hot, stimulating poultices. In the distemper, we must use a liniment of hartshorn, vinegar, and oil: if we are in doubt, therefore, we must use only warm fomentations; this removes tightness and irritability, without occasioning suppuration. Sometimes, in strangles, there is a discharge from the nose, before the kernels come to a head: this is called the bastard strangles. When the fever is considerable, we must not bleed, unless upon a great emergency; that is, when the pulse is hard and quick, the flanks heave, the legs cold, the cough painful, and the nostrils red: if the throat be sore, stimulate it, but do not blister; apply constantly a nose-bag, with a warm mash in it, frequently changed; rub the swellings with an ointment, made of equal parts of suet and turpentine; do this twice a day, and keep on a warm poultice; if necessary, shave the hair off the kernels. When the swellings burst internally, nature must effect the cure: the horse must have light food, and mild exercise. When there is a proper point to the abscess, open it with a lancet, and press out the matter gently; then keep the wound open with a piece of lint, covered with lard, and con-

tinue the poultice for a day or two. See VIVES.

STRANGURY. A disease whose characteristic symptom is a partial suppression of urine, but at the same time unaccompanied by fever or other general symptoms. It is the effect of irritation, occasioning a spasmodic contraction about the neck of the bladder.

STRIGIL, or STRIGILES. An instrument to scrape off the sweat during the gymnastic exercises of the ancients, and in their baths. Something of this kind is used at the present day to remove the foam and sweat on a horse's body after a race, and from stage-coach horses at their mid stages.

STRING-HALT. The string-halt, Mr. White observes, has been properly enough named blind spavin. It is thought by the French to be of the same nature as bone spavin, the bony excrescence being concealed, or on the outside of the small tarsal bones, and out of sight. If any remedy is thought necessary for this, firing should be preferred; but this will generally be found to fail. A few years ago, says Mr. White, I had the pleasure of spending a day with the late Dr. Jenner, at Berkeley, when he informed me that string-halt depended upon a disease of the spine, and showed me several vertebræ, which afforded a proof of it. From what I have since observed, I am satisfied that this is the case. Firing and all other operations must therefore be useless.

STUBBED. There are few cases of mechanical injury to which the horses of fox-hunters are more liable than thorns in their legs, or stubs in their frogs or fetlocks. These subjects have been very little noticed by veterinary writers; but there is a field for a display of their knowledge in the art of extracting, and healing. With thorns, of course the first point to be desired is extraction; but then it is often difficult to find the seat of them: also, when found, they are not always easy to

be got at. Sometimes we are compelled to wait for suppuration, which must be encouraged as much as possible.

More hunters are ruined by stubs or splinters of wood running into their legs and feet, than by thorns. Indeed, when we reflect on the many hundred times in the course of a season that hunters, ridden in close woodland countries, alight, from high banks, on ground nearly covered with sharp-pointed stubs, from which faggots, stakes, &c. have been cut, we must confess our surprise that accidents do not oftener happen. Many good horses, however, are annually lamed by being stubbed, many of which are so far injured as to be destroyed.

In the first place there is no judging of wounds but from appearance and locality; therefore a description of them is useless. Add to this, it often happens that ligaments, tendons, or nerves become wounded, the treatment of which (fatal consequences being always so near at hand) requires all the skill of the regularly bred veterinarian, who alone is fit to direct it, and observe the attempts of nature in their progress. Contused and lacerated as the parts are from accidents of this nature, we cannot be surprised at the violent inflammation which too often ensues.

STUB-NETS. Used for taking carp and trout when they lie close in under the banks.

STUD. A place where stallions and mares are kept to propagate the kind, or else the word signifies the stallions and breeding mares themselves.

STUMBLING, says Mr. White, is frequently caused by an undue determination of blood to the frog, in consequence of compression of the sensible foot from contraction of the heels, which occasions the horse to go upon his toes, in order to avoid the pain felt on touching the ground with the frog.

STYLE. The best possible man-

ner of doing anything. *Ex.gr.* When a man rides his horse full speed at double posts and rails, with a "squire trap" on the other side (a moderate ditch of about two yards wide, cut on purpose to break gentlemen's necks), he is then reckoned at Melton to have rode it in style.—*Notes to Billesdon Coplow.*

SUMPTER-HORSE. A horse that carries provisions and necessities for a journey.

SUPPLE. To supple a horse in the manège, is to make him bend his neck, shoulders, and sides, and to render all the parts of his body more pliable.

SURBATING. The old term for inflammation of the foot, or rather foot founder; to which dogs and horses are liable from overwork.

SURFEIT. This word, derived from *super*, over and above, or excess, and *fio*, to be made, applies to the notion which was entertained that the malady arose out of a superabundance of humours produced by over feeding. There are different causes which produce surfeits, but they mostly arise from bad food. When the coat of a horse is of a dirty colour, and stares, he is said to labour under a surfeit. The skin is covered with scurf and scabs; these return although rubbed off. Sometimes the surfeit appears on the skin of the horse in small lumps, like peas or beans: this is often occasioned by his drinking much cold water when unusually heated. This kind of surfeit will be cured effectually by a gentle purge and bleeding. In some cases the scabs appear covering the whole of the body and limbs; at times moist, and at others dry. The irritation is generally so great, as to cause the horse to chafe himself, producing rawness in many parts, and degenerating into mange. In the first instance, it will be requisite to give him a dose or two of mercurial physic. Should his condition be good, and able to bear it, he may subsequently take the fol-

lowing balls, which will produce a gentle purging and perspiration on the skin, and lead to beneficial results:—Take crocus of antimony, flour of sulphur, nitre, Venice soap, Barbadoes aloes, of each in fine powder, four ounces: precipitated sulphur of antimony, one ounce. Let them be mixed, add a sufficient quantity of honey or treacle, and liquorice powder, and make them into a mass fit for balls. The weight of each ball should be one ounce and a half.

SWAN, WILD, or WHISTLING HOOPER (*Anas cygnus ferus*). This large and very beautiful bird is an



occasional visiter of our shores, particularly in hard winters; they are gregarious and difficult of approach. This species is less than the tame swan. The lower part of the bill is black; the base and the space between it and the eyes is covered with a naked yellow skin; the eyelids are bare and yellow; the entire plumage, in old birds, of a pure white; the down, soft and thick; the legs, dusky. The cry of the wild swan is shrill, loud, and harsh, and may be heard at a great distance: this may be attributed to the peculiar formation of the windpipe, which falls into the chest, then turns back like a trumpet, and afterwards makes a second bend to join the lungs.

SWAN, MUTE or TAME, (*Anas cygnus mansuetus*.) This is

the largest of the British birds; it is distinguished externally from the wild swan; first, by its size, being



much larger; secondly, by the bill, which is red, and the tip and sides black; a black callous knob projects over the base of the upper mandible. No bird, perhaps, makes so inelegant a figure out of the water, or has the command of such beautiful attitudes on that element as the swan, when "it proudly rows its state," Milton's words, "with arched neck between its white wings mantling." The male and female assist in forming their nest, composed of long grass, aquatic plants, and sticks; the number of eggs deposited not exceeding eight, white, and considerably larger than those of the goose. It sits nearly two months before its young are excluded, which do not reach their proper size until they are a twelve-month old: indeed all the stages of this bird's approach to maturity are slow, and seem to mark its longevity.

In such high estimation were swans held, that by an act of parliament passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Edward IV. no person, except the king's son or a freeholder of five marks a year, was allowed to keep a swan: and by an act of James I. to take or destroy their eggs, subjects the offender to a fine of twenty shillings for each egg, or imprisonment for three months. It is felony to steal any swan lawfully marked or domesticated in private motes, ponds, or rivers.

In former times, the swan was considered a great delicacy, and was served up at all sumptuous entertainments as a dish of state; but modern manners have inverted tastes.

SWEETBRIER, ch. foaled in 1769, bred by Mr. Meredith, who sold him to Lord Grosvenor. Sweetbrier was got by Syphon, his dam by Shakspeare; grandam Miss Meredith (the dam of Tartar) by Cade, out of the Little Hartley mare. Sweetbrier was never beat; he paid forfeit three times, viz. 50 gs. in a stakes won by Paymaster, beating Merry Traveller; 150 gs. to Firetail, to whom he was to have allowed 8lb.; and 150 gs. in a stakes, won by Pulpé beating Firetail. In 1774 he beat Firetail, over B. C. 1000 guineas, at 8 st. each. At the Newmarket first October Meeting, 1775, he walked over for the cup, which was his last and only engagement that year. In 1777 Sweetbrier was a stallion in Lord Grosvenor's stud, at Balsham, at 25 guineas; in 1778 and 1779, at 30 guineas; in 1780 he was a private stallion; in 1781, at 25 guineas; in 1782, at 10 guineas; from 1783 to 1786, at 15 guineas; in 1787, at 10 guineas; and afterwards at 5 guineas. He was sold by auction by Mr. Tattersall, in March, 1790, for 20 guineas. In 1794 he served mares at Totteridge at 5 guineas each. Sweetbrier was sire of the following winners:—

Assassin, Bramble, Brier, Chaperon, Chocolate, Czar, Dancer (D. of Grafton), Dancer (Lord Grosvenor), Diadem, Duster, Exciseman, Gayman, Hare, Hocks, Lawn Sleeves, Lee Boo, Lively, Premier, Raven, Rolla, Rose, Savage, Shift, Smock, Sunflower, Sweetmarjoram, Sweet Roseda, Sweet Robin, Thorn, and Violet.

SWEINMOTE, or **SWAIN-NOTE**. This court is to be held before the verderers, as judges, by the steward of the sweinmote thrice in every year; the sweins, or freeholders, within the forest composing the jury. The principal jurisdiction of this court is, first to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest: secondly, to receive and try presentments certified from the Court of Attachments against offences in vert and venison. And this court may not only inquire, but convict also; which conviction shall be certified to the Court of Justice Seat under the seals of the jury, for this court cannot proceed to judgment. The principal court (the Court of Justice Seat) may fine and imprison for offences within the forest, it being a court of record; therefore a writ of error lies hence to the Court of King's Bench to rectify and redress any mal-administration of justice; or the chief justice in eyre may adjourn any matter of law into the Court of King's Bench.—See **EYRE**, **FOREST**.

SYNOCHUS. That kind of fever which depends upon excess of blood, is generally produced by taking up a horse from grass, and putting him suddenly into a warm stable upon oats and hay; or by feeding a horse high and giving him little or no exercise. Fever thus produced is always to be cured by early and copious bleeding, that is, by bleeding until faintness is produced; for which purpose it is generally necessary to take off from one to two gallons, and sometimes more. Medicine is of no use in this disorder, unless it be caused by an acrimonious state of blood and humours, and then it will be useful.

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TAIL. The continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind. The horse's tail has undergone various modifications according to the fashion of the day, from the dock or stump of "lang syne," to the brushy half-lengths of the present: these, indeed, are the most rational and becoming, if any species of mutilation can be supposed to add to beauty.

TAIL (To). In hunting, when "you can cover the hounds with a sheet," they are said to carry a beautiful *head*; on the contrary, when they follow the leader in a line like a flight of wild fowl, they are said to *tail*.—*Notes to Billesdon Coplow.*

TALLY-HO! (in Hunting). From "*Tally*," to mark. A shout, or cry, raised by him who first marks or catches a view, to draw attention, without creating disturbance.

TANTIVY. From *tantá vi*, says Skinner. Tantivy, full speed.

TARTAR, ch. foaled in 1743, bred by Mr. Leeds, was got by Old Partner, out of Meliora, by Fox; grandam Witty's Milkmaid, by Snail, out of a mare called the Shields Galloway. Tartar was a very strong horse, an excellent racer, and not less esteemed as a stallion: he won several 50*l.* plates, also the king's plates at Guildford, Lichfield, and Newmarket. Tartar was sire of Miner, King Herod, Beaufremont, Mr. Blake's Fanny, and Mr. O'Kelly's mare, dam of Mercury, Jupiter, and Volunteer, &c. Tartar covered in Yorkshire at two guineas; the charge was subsequently five guineas: he was nearly 15 hands high. He died in 1759, aged 16.

TARTAR MARE (Old), foaled about 1751, was bred by Mr. Leedes, who sold her to the Duke of Bolton. She was got by Tartar, dam by Mogul; grandam by Sweepstakes;

great grandam, sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton; Curwen's Bay Barb; Old Spot; White-legged Lowther Barb; the Vintner mare. This extraordinary mare ran in almost all parts of the kingdom, and beat the very best horses in the North, notwithstanding she was a brood mare for years before she was taken into training. At the death of the Duke of Bolton she became the property of Peter Hammond, Esq., who gave her to the Rev. Mr. Lascelles, a Yorkshire gentleman; Mr. L. some time after made a present of her to a south country friend at Newmarket, who occasionally used her as a hack, and bred several foals from her by common stallions, before she was put to Snip. This wonderful mare was disposed of, after she was twenty years old, for five guineas, to a man who sold her again for one guinea advance; after which Mr. O'Kelly bought her for 100 guineas, the seller being highly elated with his good fortune. It has been asserted that Mr. O'Kelly cleared 30,000*l.* by her produce after she came into his possession. It has been frequently asserted, that the old mare was 36 years old, when she foaled Queen Mab. This, however, is highly improbable: Tartar was in training in 1748 and 1749, and there is no record of any other of his get so early by several years, nor indeed of his having covered at all before he was taken out of training altogether. She also produced a bay colt, by Snip; a ch. filly, by Snap; and a filly, by Bosphorus; all which were foaled before she was put to Eclipse.

TEAL, (*Anas crecca*). This beautiful little bird is the smallest of the duck tribe. The male weighs nearly a pound, the female is not so heavy. The teal breeds in Ireland, and its nest is often found in the marshes and on the margins of sedgy

pools in the north of England. It stays in France throughout the year. The bill is black; the head and upper part of the neck of a deep bay;



a broad bar of glossy changeable green, bounded on the lower side by a narrow white line, extends from the bill to the hind part of the head; the lower part of the neck, the beginning of the back, and the sides under the wings, are elegantly marked with wavy lines of black and white; the breast and belly of a dirty white; the vent black; the tail sharp-pointed and dusky; the coverts of the wings brown; the greater quill-feathers dusky; the exterior webs of the lesser marked with a glossy green spot, surmounted by another of black, with white tips; the legs dusky; the irides whitish. The female is of a brownish ash-colour, spotted with black, and has a green spot on the wing similar to that of the male. It is common in the London markets.

TEETH.—See **HORSE, AGE OF THE.**

TEGG. A doe in her second year.

TEMPER. The ear of the horse is one of the most beautiful parts about him, and by few things is the temper more surely indicated than by its motion. The ear is more intelligible even than the eye, and an observer of the horse can tell by the expressive motion of the ears almost all that he thinks or means. It is a common saying, that when a horse lays his ears flat back upon

his neck, and keeps them so, he most assuredly is meditating mischief, and the stander-by should beware of his heels or his teeth. In play the ears will be laid back, but not so decidedly, nor so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly the expression of the eye at the time, will distinguish between playfulness and vice.

The eye of the horse, too, enables us pretty accurately to guess at his temper. If much of the white be seen, the buyer should pause ere he completes his bargain. The mischievous horse is slyly on the lookout for opportunities to do mischief, and the frequent backward direction of the eye, when the white is most perceptible, is only to give surer effect to the blow which he is about to aim.

TENCH, (*Cyprinus tinca*). It has by some been called the physi-



cian of the fish; and its slime has been said to be of so healing a nature that the wounded fishes apply it as a styptic. In this country the tench is reckoned wholesome and delicious food; but the Germans are of a different opinion: Geener pronounces it to be soft, insipid, and difficult of digestion. It does not commonly exceed four or five pounds, though some have been known to weigh ten. Tench are thick in proportion to their length: the colour of the back is dusky; the head, sides, and belly, of a greenish cast, most beautifully mixed with gold, which is in its greatest splendour when the fish is in highest season.

Tench are considered pond-fish, though often found in the river

Stour. They shed their spawn in July, and are in season from September to May. They bite freely during the summer months, but must be fished for near the bottom; and they should have time to gorge the bait. Use strong tackle, and a good goose-quill float, without cork. The tench is easily taken, and will bite eagerly at large red worms, as well as at a cad-worm, a lob-worm, a flag-worm, &c. and also at all kinds of pastes. They are also readily caught with nets.

The tench prefers foul waters, and its haunts will be found chiefly among weeds, and in places well shaded with rushes. They thrive the best in standing water, where they lie under weeds, near sluices, and pond heads. They are much more numerous in pools and pits than in rivers; but those taken in the latter are far preferable for the table. Tench are sometimes found in water where the mud is excessively fetid, and the weeds so thick that a hand-net can scarcely be thrust down. In these situations they attain their largest size, and their exterior becomes completely tinged by the mud. Their flavour from this, if cooked immediately on being taken out, is often very unpleasant; but if they are transferred to clear water, they soon recover from the obnoxious taint.

TENNIS (from Fr. *tenex*, or from Tennois, an ancient town of France.) A play at which a ball is driven by a racket. The size of a tennis-court is generally about ninety-six or ninety-seven feet by thirty-three or thirty-four. A line or net hangs exactly across the middle, over which the ball must be struck. Upon the entrance of a tennis-court there is a long gallery which goes to the dedans, that is a kind of front gallery, into which, whenever a ball is struck, it tells for a certain stroke. This long gallery is divided into different compartments or galleries, each of which has its particular name, as follows: from the line towards

the dedans are the first gallery door, second gallery, and the last gallery, which is called the service side. From the dedans to the last gallery are the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, at a yard distance each, by which the chaces are marked. On the one side of the line are also the first gallery door, second gallery, and last gallery; which is called the hazard side. Every man struck into the last gallery on this side reckons for a certain stroke the same as the dedans. Between the second and this last gallery are the figures 1, 2, to mark the chaces on the hazard side. Over this long gallery, or these compartments, is a covering called the pent-house, on which they play the ball from the service side, in order to begin a set of tennis, from which it is called a service. When they miss putting the ball (so as to rebound from the pent-house) over a certain line on the service side, it is deemed a fault, two of which are reckoned for a stroke. If the ball rolls round the pent-house, on the opposite side of the court, so as to fall beyond a certain line described for that purpose, it is called *passee*, reckons for nothing on either side, and the player must serve again. On the right hand side of the court from the dedans is the *tambour*, a part of the wall which projects, and is so contrived in order to make a variety in the stroke, and render it more difficult to be returned by the adversary; for, when a ball strikes the *tambour*, it varies its direction, and requires some extraordinary judgment to return it over the line. The last thing on the right hand side is called the grill, wherein if the ball is struck, it is also fifteen, or a certain stroke. The game of tennis is played by what they call sets: a set of tennis consists of six games; but if they play what is called an advantage set, two above five games must be won successively by one of the parties. When the player gives his service at the be-

ginning of a set, his adversary is supposed to return the ball; and, whenever it falls after the first rebound untouched, the chace is called accordingly; for example, if the ball at the figure 1, the chace is called at a yard, that is to say, at a yard from the dedans: this chace remains till a second service is given; and if the player on the service side lets the ball go after his adversary returns it, and if the ball falls on or between any of these figures or chaces, they must change sides, there being two chaces; and he who then will be on the hazard side, must play to win the first chace; which if he wins by striking the ball so as to fall, after its first rebound, nearer to the dedans than the figure 1, without his adversary's being able to return it from its first hop, he wins a stroke, and then proceeds in like manner to win the second chace, wherever it should happen to be. If a ball falls on the line with the first gallery door, second gallery, or last gallery, the chace is likewise called at such or such a place, naming the gallery door, &c. When it is just put over the line, it is called a chace at the line. If the player on the service side returns a ball with such force as to strike the wall on the hazard side so as to rebound, after the first hop over the line, it is also called a chace at the line. The chaces on the hazard side proceed from the ball being returned either too hard or not quite hard enough; so that the ball, after its first rebound, falls on this side of the blue line, or line which describes the hazard side chaces; in which case it is a chace at 1, 2, &c., provided there is no chace depending. When they change sides, the player, in order to win this chace, must put the ball over the line any where, so that his adversary does not return it. When there is no chace on the hazard side, all balls put over the line from the service side, without being returned, reckon for a

stroke. This game is marked in a singular manner. The first stroke is called fifteen, the second thirty, the third forty, and the fourth game, unless the players get four strokes each; in that case, instead of call it forty all, it is called deuce; after which, as soon as any stroke is got, it is called advantage; and, in case the stroke becomes equal again, deuce again, till one or the other gets two strokes following, which win the game. Although but one ball at a time is played with, a number of balls are made use of at this game to avoid trouble, and are handed to the players in baskets for that purpose; by which they can play as long as they please, without ever having occasion to look for a ball.

TERRIER (*Canis terrarius*).—This animal is supposed to have



derived his name from *terra*, the earth, on account of the avidity with which he penetrates into every hole when in pursuit of his game, being an implacable enemy to vermin of every description: he not only torments the fox, marten, badger, polecat, rat, and weasel, but endeavours to hunt every domestic cat he sees. In addition to this instinctive inveteracy, terriers join in the chase with the same alacrity as those dogs more immediately appropriated to the sports of the field. From the moment of throwing into cover, the emulation of these animals is so great, that they are indefatigable in their exertions to be up with the pack during their

efforts to find; and when once the game is on foot, and the hounds at their utmost speed, the terriers are seldom far behind, and the first short check is sure to bring them in. When the fox is supposed to have run to earth, then the terrier becomes useful, by attacking him under ground with the utmost eagerness; and by the baying of one at the other, the ear is soon informed whether the fox lies deep or near the surface; and those employed to dig him out are enabled to act accordingly. In the selection of terriers, masters of fox-hounds are particularly nice, no establishment being considered complete without a brace of well bred *earth-dogs* in the field. The black, and black-tanned, or rough wire-haired pied are preferred; as those inclining to a reddish colour are sometimes in the clamour of the chase, or by *young sportsmen*, mistaken for a fox. The terrier is not only in high request by the superior classes on account of his extensive utility, but he is equally esteemed by the lower order for the strength and courage which he exhibits for their gratification, in drawing the badger or in dog-fighting.

TETHER. A rope with which the leg of a horse is tied, that he may be kept within a certain limit to graze.

TETTER. A disease called the flying-worm, or ring-worm. It differs little if at all from the mange, and is to be cured by similar means. See **MANGE**.

THOROUGHPIN. Of the same nature, and requires the same treatment, as bog spavin. See **BOG SPAVIN**.

THRUSH. In this disease the frog is ulcerated, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft or division. It is not always productive of lameness, particularly where the hind feet are affected, which is always the result of negligence, in allowing the horse to stand in his dung. The horny frog be-

comes soft and rotten, and the acrid matter penetrating through it inflames the sensible frog; and, instead of horn being secreted for its defence, a fetid and acrimonious matter is discharged. Contraction in the heels will sometimes produce thrushes in the fore-feet, but it is more generally the consequence of want of elasticity and increased thickness of the hoof. The treatment of thrush must depend on the cause by which it is produced. That in the hind-feet will be cured by proper washing and removing the filth which occasions it; when, however, it has gone so far as to produce ulceration of the sensible frog, it must then be dressed with a solution of blue vitriol or oxymel of verdigrise, after cleansing the frog thoroughly with tow. One dressing will be sufficient to effect a cure. The tar ointment ordered in narrow heels should be applied hot, to promote the regeneration of horn. Thrush in the fore-feet must be treated differently. The cause must be first removed, which is an increased quantity of blood thrown into the frog, from the compression which the sensible foot undergoes from the contraction of the heels. In this case, the animal suffers pain from his ineffectual efforts to expand the inelastic and inflexible heel; this causes him to lift the frog and go chiefly on the toe. Thus it is that stumbling and falling are so common in this disease. By attempting to stop this kind of thrush with those preparations commonly used, the lameness is often increased. All that is necessary here is to rasp the quarters and heels of the hoof, attenuate the soles, and cover the frog with tar ointment; the foot should then be wrapped in an emollient poultice. Slight cases will be effectually relieved by this treatment. Should, however, the thrush remain after these applications, apply the following mixture:—Take tar, four ounces; white vitriol, half an ounce; alum in powder, two ounces: mix them, and add, gradu-

ally, sulphuric acid, three drachms. It is necessary to describe a third kind of thrush, which is, in point of fact, nothing less than the commencement of canker; it is not so common as those already treated on. This species of thrush may be always removed by carefully cutting away from the frog all the horn that is detached from the sensible frog, and afterwards applying egyptiacum, with a few drops of oil of vitriol. The part affected should be kept clean with a sponge and warm water; and, when the ulcers are healed, the regeneration of horn must be assisted by applying the hoof ointment used in narrow heels.

TICK. A little animal of a livid colour, with a blunt and roundish tail, elevated antennæ, a globose ovate form, and full of blood, which infests cows, goats, sheep, and dogs. —They are at once destroyed by smearing the infected animal with oil.

TICK. A term in the slang vocabulary for trust or credit.

TICKLER. A run so severe that there is no laughing at it.—*Notes to Billesdon Coplow.*

TIRING. See OVERMARK.

TOSS ANGLING. Fishing with a worm and without a float, by drawing the bait along the surface of the water. This mode is only useful in fine weather and with clear water.

TOUCH. According to the Melton dialect, overtake.—*Notes to Billesdon Coplow.*

TOUCH-HOLE. The hole through which the fire is communicated to the powder in the gun.

TRAINING. When a horse is brought in for training, he should be fed with hay and oats, and if greedy of water or hay, or if he appear inclined to eat his litter, he should be limited in hay and water, and be muzzled the last thing at night. For the first week he should have walking and gentle exercise for an hour or two every morning.

The stable should be kept clean and cool. The second week, his exercise may be increased a little, and so may his oats. Should he appear, however, rather dull, the membrane of his eyes rather red or yellow on lifting the eyelid, and the dung hard, in small knobs, and shiny or slimy, it will be advisable to bleed moderately and give a mild dose of physic, for which he should be prepared by giving two or three bran mashs a day, for two days. The fourth week he may be worked moderately, and, if wanted for hunting, he should be put into a canter or hand-gallop once a day; and after this it will be necessary to increase his pace twice or three times a week, so as to make him sweat freely; taking care that he is walked for some time afterward, that he may become rather cool before he returns to the stable, when he must be well dressed, fed, and watered, have a good bed placed under him, and be left to his repose. When a horse has been brought up from rich pasture, he is generally loaded with fat, and requires a great deal of walking exercise and careful feeding. He may be trotted gently, however, after the second week, but will not be for a quicker pace for a month at least. During this time he should have two or three doses of mild physic, and when first taken up, such horses generally require to be bled.

“Where a person trains at home, and also keeps hunters,” says the Old Forester (Lord Harley), a valuable contributor to the *Sporting Magazine*, “I would advise making the hunters, in their turn, lead gallops and sweats for the two-year olds; and I think both parties would receive benefit from its adoption. In the first place, the trainer’s weight, in general, would be too much for the race-horse, though not so for the cocktail; by riding which himself, he could better regulate the pace they ought to go—a subject of which the stable-boy, in general, is too often wofully ignorant. Nor would

the hunters be the worse for this occasional exercise, particularly when called on in a sharp burst with fox-hounds.

"Horses take a longer and severer preparation than mares and geldings, and are very difficult to be kept in their places long together: the two latter, on the contrary, when once in form, will remain so, with common attention, and do not undo their training, while travelling, like the horse, with very few exceptions—hence their superiority for country purposes. The gelding, to be sure, is apt to fall away towards the back end of the year; but the mares are all the better at that time. If any proof were wanting on this head, it may be found in the fact of the Derby stakes being won only once by a filly (Eleanor), although they receive 5lb. from the colts; but this is early in June or May. Eleven different fillies, have, however, won the Doncaster St. Leger, although receiving only 2lbs.; but this is run for in the autumn.

"The 'sear and yellow leaf' proclaiming winter at hand, reminds the prudent husbandman of the necessity of well preparing the land for the harvest of the following year: so, also, should it remind the trainer, that upon the proper use he makes of this season, for preparing his young ones particularly, much of the golden harvest of next year will depend.

"The operation of training should commence—or rather the foundation of it should be laid—in the stud groom's department; since the professed trainer will find his labours most materially lightened or embarrassed by the good or bad condition which the young ones are in, when first placed under his hands. I have myself, too frequently, and others may do the same by only making use of their eyes, seen young horses sent up to public training stables, in such miserable (I might almost add disgraceful) plight, in the early part of the year, and under the

expectation of their appearing in public in the ensuing season, that an angel from Heaven could make nothing of them under six or eight months at the least. They are either (if what is called *well kept*) so very loaded with improper flesh, that it must be got rid of, and other laid on in its place—or else kept so hardy, as it is foolishly called (half starved is the proper definition of the term), that they should not, by rights, do any thing like good work for some weeks—and yet the trainer is expected to get them fit to run in that time. Without good work they cannot run, and in doing strong work before they are properly prepared for it, or being hurried in it, they must fall to pieces, and their legs go to ruin. Coming into good from poor keep, is the parent of innumerable ills and complaints, most of which regular keep from the first would have checked; and surely prevention is far better than cure.

"Thorough-bred stock are bred at no trifling expense, and in their nature extremely delicate; and yet too frequently, from the time they are weaned until placed under the trainer's hands, they receive as little attention as if the produce of cart mares. A certain daily modicum of corn they should never be suffered to be without, from the time they leave the dam till fairly taken into the stable. A very little attention to their condition in the paddocks, would put them half prepared into the trainer's hands, and thus much time be saved—no unimportant article in the short life of a race-horse, even formerly, but much more so now, when they last but a year or two. The earlier breaking takes place the better; first, because of the number of two-year-old stakes now going; and, in the next place (even if not wanted till five or six years old), in case of moving, accident, or illness, they are managed with comparatively very little or no trouble.

"The trouble of starting young

ones, two-year-olds particularly, has been observed and allowed on all hands. The fright, novelty, and awkwardness, at making a public *début*, may go a great way towards it; but there is one thing which may appear trifling, and thus often overlooked, yet may be, and is frequently, the sole cause of all this difficulty,—it is, putting a cold saddle on their bare backs for the first time. Now, were they stripped a few times previous, and accustomed to start in line in the commencement of their gallops, now and then, instead of always following one another like a string of wild geese, most of them would go off in public as quiet as old horses; indeed, the sweating horses, in warm weather, stripped, might be more generally put in practice than at present, with advantage.

“The generality of paddocks for young colts are too confined for them to take their natural exercise in: and it is a very nervous sensation to see a high spirited colt burst out into full speed from his box or hovel: the sudden check they receive at the end of their career throws a very severe strain on the hocks, and thus incipient lameness, in the shape of curbs, spavins, and thorough-pins, is produced. By early work, in moderation, they gain the proper use of their limbs without danger: health is insured, and the animal kept out of mischief.”

“Having had a good deal to do with private training,” observes Nimrod, “I may be allowed to say, that the very best effects are to be found from gentle sweats, often repeated. They keep a horse light and free in his body, without that injury to his legs by what are called ‘brushing gallops,’ in which every sinew about him is put to the hazard. Long-continued exercise, we are all aware, is of the greatest use in unloading the bowels, giving firmness and elasticity to the muscles, and promoting the general secretions; but a horse cannot be fit for such

severe and trying exertions as he is put to in the field, unless his vessels are kept clear and open, and his blood in a proper state of fluidity—frequently cleansed of its excrementitious matter, which so powerfully contributes to disease, after work. This can only be done by repeated perspiration; and I have heard veterinary surgeons say, that the perspirable matter which flies off through the pores of the skin is of more consequence, as far as clear wind and condition are concerned, than all the other secretions.

“The state of the bowels, too, is equally important. Rest not only generates a redundancy of blood and humours, but the bowels become overloaded, and distend beyond their proper size, in which state violent exertion must always be attended with danger. The present system of feeding the race-horse is very nearly applicable to that of feeding the hunter of the present day; and the trifling shade of difference between them exists only in reference to the work each has to perform. Here, however, the difference is much less than it was formerly; and may now be said rather to apply to the sort of horse we have to deal with than to the business he is put to. Strong and severe work is as necessary to the one as to the other: and to get a horse of a naturally hardy constitution quite fit to go to hounds, in some countries, requires that he should be nearly as much in training as if he were going to run a four-mile heat at king’s-plate weights. The whole system of hunting is so revolutionized, that the preparation which a horse now requires is very different to what it was in former times. The hour of meeting is seldom before eleven; the find generally quick and certain; and horses are often not more than five or six hours from their stables after the best day’s sport; and the ground they go over is frequently not so much as a plating race-horse performs in contending three or four-

mile heats. Having said this, I see no reason to doubt the propriety of feeding, sweating, and muzzling the hunter much in the same manner as the race-horse, only making due and proper allowance for the relative nature of their work; particularly as to not stripping the hunter too much of his flesh, or losing sight of the natural difference between the thorough-bred horse and the cock-tail.

"It is my firm conviction that no less than nine hunters out of ten that appear by the covert side—taking into account the present speed of hounds—are short of *quick work* for the pace they are made to go; and let me impress one circumstance on the mind of the reader—that, barring epidemic complaints and accidents, no horses enjoy such uninterrupted good health as those in training."

The art of training this high-mettled creature, and rendering him subservient to the use of man, was once in such repute that the horse-breaker was thought to be a title worthy of kings and heroes. In such admiration was this art sometimes held, that the elder poets and bards seem inclined to ascribe its discovery to a superhuman agency; and with these sentiments Æschylus introduces Prometheus boasting that among other useful inventions he had taught mortals to render horses obedient to the yoke, and to become a sort of vicarious successors to man in his labours, as well as an ornament to the splendour of riches.

TRAINING A HARE. Pursuing her by her footsteps in the snow, distinct from her other treadings, called doubling, sowing, or pricking.

TRAMMEL NET. A large net, one end of which is kept down by plummets of lead, and the other held about one yard from the ground and thus drawn along the surface. Men in front with lights may drive all the game, both large and small

birds, into the net, without any trouble.

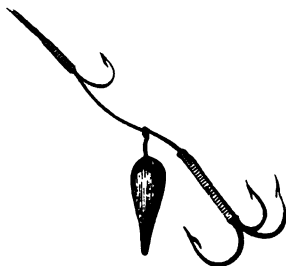
TRESPASS. See **GAME.**

TRIAL. See **JOCKEY CLUB, LAWS OF THE.**

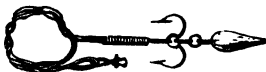
TRIGGER. See **GUN.**

TRIPPING. If it arises from a heavy forehead, and the fore legs being too much under the horse, no one can alter the natural frame of the animal: if it proceeds from tenderness of the foot, grogginess, or old lameness, these ailments are seldom cured; and if it is to be traced to habitual carelessness or idleness, no whipping will rouse the drone. A known stumbler should never be driven alone by any one who values his safety or his life. A tight hand or a strong bearing rein are precautions that should not be neglected, but they are generally of little avail. See **STUMBLING.**

TROLLING (in Angling). See **PIKE.**



DEAD SNAP TROLLING HOOK.



DROP LEAD TROLLING HOOK.



DEAD TROLLING HOOK.



SPEAR TROLLING HOOK.

TROTTING. No arguments need be expended in proving the trot to be the most useful of all the paces. Fast trotting, too, is equally contributory to sport as to business, and affords the amateur, or him who rides for exercise' sake, every day opportunities of gratification which cannot so conveniently or frequently be obtained on the turf.

Our mixed breed, or chapmen's horses, are best calculated to excel in this way. Perhaps, there never was an instance of a bred horse being a capital trotter, or of performing more than fourteen miles in one hour; or if such instances have been, they are so rare as not to affect the general principle.

The renowned Blank may be looked upon as the father of trotters, since from Old Shields (his bastard son) and from Scott, the trotting stallions, have proceeded the best and the greatest number of horses of that qualification; and to Shields and Useful Cub, the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, are in a great measure indebted for their fame in the production of capital hackneys. Fast trotters, whether for a single mile or for distance, are always scarce, and command high prices: we know that Mr. John Bond, of Cowston, Norfolk, has sold six colts, got by his roan stallion called the Norfolk Phenomenon, for eight hundred and forty-six pounds.

TROUT. This is one of our most sporting and delicious fish,



and very beautiful in its appearance when in prime season, which generally is about the end of June; but

this depends on the nature of the water from which it is taken, as in small mountain streams they begin to show their bright colours earlier than they do in heavier waters. When the crimson spots are vivid, the belly pure white blended into the yellow sides, which are graduated towards the back with a pearly lilac hue that merges into brown, such appearance decides the fish to be in season. Trout differ in colour when cooked: some are white as a roach; but the best flavoured are of a fine salmon tint. Both white and red are taken out of the same stream; though we have heard of some brooks wherein the trout are entirely white, and others whose fish are all red. Trout vary in size: those of the Thames and other large rivers have frequently been taken from seven to ten or twelve pounds weight. These may be considered very large fish, though trout of larger size have been taken. Trout of four or five pounds are superior in flavour to the larger: they are very short lived. The time of shedding their spawn generally is about October and November, before which they often force a passage against the stream, through weirs and flood-gates: and how they overcome some of these obstacles has been the subject of much conjecture.

There are many varieties of the trout tribe, as the Fordige trout, from the name of the town near which it is usually caught; it is accounted a rare fish, and many of them are nearly as large as a salmon; there are also the Amerly trout, the bull trout of Northumberland, and several others; and if we are to believe what has been written on the subject, there are trout taken in the lake of Geneva three cubits long. The female trout is most esteemed, having a smaller head and a deeper body than the male. The red and yellow trout are the best; and when trout, as well as fish in general, are in season, it may

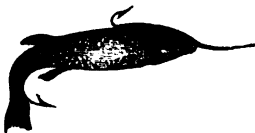
be known by their long back and small head.

In certain lakes of Galway, in Ireland, there is another variety, called the gillaroo trout, whose stomachs are so excessively thick and muscular as to bear some resemblance to the gizzard of a fowl; and these stomachs are sometimes served up to table under the appellation of gillaroo. In the common trout the stomach is remarkably strong, for though these fish feed principally on small fish and aquatic insects, they will also devour the shell-fish of the fresh waters, and even take into their stomachs gravel or small stones, for the purpose, in all probability, of assisting in the comminution of the testaceous parts of their food.

The SEA TROUT migrates like the salmon up several of our rivers, spawns, and returns to the sea. The shape is more thick than the common trout; the irides silver; the head thick, smooth, and dusky, with a gloss of blue and green; the back of the same colour, which grows fainter towards the side line. The back is plain, but the sides, as far as the lateral line, are marked with large distinct irregular-shaped spots of black; the lateral line straight; the sides beneath the line and the belly are white; tail broad and even at the end. The flesh when boiled is of a pale red, but well-flavoured.

Trout are generally found in eddies, where they remain concealed behind a stone, or a log, or a bank that projects into the stream. In the latter part of the summer they are frequently caught in a milltail, and sometimes under the hollow of a bank, and under the roots of a tree. In angling for trout, observe, 1. That the day be a little windy and the sky partially overcast; the south wind is the most desirable. 2. The angler should stand at a proper distance from the stream, and fish it downwards, the line never touching the water lest it should disturb the fish. 3. Clear streams

are the most desirable, and a small fly with slender wings is the most appropriate. 4. The line should be about twice the length of the rod, except where trees, or other intervening objects, preclude the possibility of a successful throw at any distance. 5. The fly should suit the season. After a shower, when the water is of a brown appearance, the orange-fly is best; in a clear day the light-coloured fly; and in a gloomy day, in overshadowed streams, a dark fly. In angling with the fly it is important to strike on the first rise of the fish. The trout may be caught at the top, the middle, or the bottom of the stream. In angling for him at the top with a natural fly, use the green drake-fly and stone-fly, at least during the months of May and June. This mode of angling is called dipping or daping. If there be no wind, use a line half the length of the rod; but if there be a wind increase the length of the line. Let the line fly with the wind up or down the stream, and when you see a fish rise, guide the fly over him. In case of striking a fish, as you have no length of line with which to weary him, the capture must be effected by force. At mid-water, angling for the trout is performed by means of small minnow, caddis, grub, or worm. If a minnow be used, the moderately sized and whitest are the best, and should be placed upon a large hook, that it may be able to turn itself about when drawn against the stream. The hook may be inserted in the mouth and drawn out at the gills.



It should be again drawn through the mouth with the point to the tail of the minnow, and the hook and

tail neatly tied together, that the evolutions of the bait may be more naturally performed. The slack of the line should then be pulled back, that the body may be nearly straight on the hook. If he do not turn nimbly enough, let the tail be turned to the right or left, which, by enlarging the orifice made in the body of the minnow, will greatly facilitate its movements. In angling with a worm or caddis, the finest tackle must be employed and a cork float. The lob-worm is the best in muddy water, and in clear streams the brandling. The first is used for large trout, the second for smaller ones.

There are two methods of angling at the bottom, with the float or with the hand. The latter is effected by means of a ground bait and long line, having one hair next the hook, and a little higher one small shot for a plumb. The brandling should be well secured and always in motion, drawn toward the person who is fishing. Only one worm is to be fastened on the hook at a time. To angle at the bottom with a float use the caddis, two or three of which may be put upon the hook at a time. It is often joined to the worm, and sometimes to an artificial fly. Fine tackle must be employed; and this mode of angling will afford diversion and success at all seasons of the year. In fishing with the caddis at the top of the water, the insect may be imitated by forming the head of black silk, and the body of yellow chamois leather; but the trout will seldom rise at the caddis when the stream is at all muddy. These observations are drawn from the most usual habits of successful fishermen, and are made with a view to practical convenience.

The father of anglers tell us, that "In the night the best trouts come out of their holes; and the manner of taking them is on the top of the water with a great lob or garden-worm, or rather two, which you are to fish with in a place where the

waters run somewhat quietly, for in a stream the bait will not be so well discerned. In a quiet or dead place near to some swift, there draw your bait over the top of the water to and fro, and if there be a good trout in the hole, he will take it, especially if the night be dark: for then he is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog or water-rat or mouse, that swims betwixt him and the sky; these he hunts after, if he sees the water but wrinkle, or move in one of these dead holes, where these great old trouts usually lie, near to their holds; for you are to note, that the great old trout is both subtle and fearful, and lies close all day, and does not usually stir out of his hold, but lies in it as close in the day, as the timorous hare does in her form: for the chief feeding of either is seldom in the day, but usually in the night, and then the great trout feeds very boldly.

"You must fish for them with a strong line, and not a little hook, and let him have time to gorge your hook, for he does not usually forsake it, as he oft will do in the day-fishing: and if the night be not dark, then fish so with an artificial fly of a light colour, and at the snap; nay, he will sometimes rise at a dead mouse, or a piece of cloth, or any thing that seems to swim across the water, or to be in motion: this is a choice way, but I have not oft used it, because it is void of the pleasures that such days as these, that we two now enjoy, afford an angler."

In fishing a river with which the angler has no previous acquaintance, the most approved practice is to try the eddies which are frequent at the corners of streams, and where the circular movement of the current throws out a frequent sustenance for the finny race. There the larger trout often lie; and it must consist with the experience of every angler, that an excellent capture is

sometimes made repeatedly from some small spot behind or beside of a particular stone, where from day to day some well-sized fish seems to succeed another in the favourite feeding ground. In this knowledge of peculiar localities consists the chief advantage of a previous acquaintance with the water. The smaller fish are found in most abundance in the widely spread and shallow streams, as well as in the extended parts of pools no great depth. As a general rule, the angler may be advised to fish with the wind on his back and the sun in front, which not only gives him a greater command of his line, but prevents himself or his shadow from being so distinctly perceived. A strict adherence, however, to this plan is by no means advisable, as the angler's position in relation to sun and wind must frequently vary with the natural course of the river, the obstruction of overhanging wood, and the greater or less command of pool and stream presented by the varying form of the adjoining shore.

TUMOUR. A preternatural rising or swelling on any part of the body of a horse. Mr. White observes that they are "sometimes caused by bruises or other accidents; at others arising without any visible cause. Inflamed tumours require cooling applications, such as solution of sugar of lead, or Goulard's extract in water; but if they tend to supuration, the formation of matter should be promoted by fomentation or poultice; hard indolent tumours, that are neither inflamed nor painful, should have some stimulating liniment or ointment, or even a blister, rubbed on them: some tumours, such as wens, can only be removed by excision.

TURF. See **HORSE RACING.**

TURF ABBREVIATIONS.

D.	Duke.
M.	Marquis.
E.	Earl.
Ld.	Lord.
h.	horse.
g.	gelding.
m.	mare.
c.	colt.
f.	filly.
p.	pony.
b.	bay.
bl.	black
br.	brown.
ch.	chestnut.
d.	dun.
gr.	gray.
ro.	roan.
a.	aged.
agst.	against.
dis.	distanced.
dr.	drawn.
ft.	forfeit.
gs.	guineas.
h. ft.	half forfeit.
pd.	paid.
p. p.	play-or-pay.
recd.	received.
sovs.	sovereigns.
Y.	young.
yr.	year.
B. C.	Beacon-Course.
R. C.	Round-Course.
D. I.	Ditch-in.
T. M. M.	Two middle miles of B. C.
A. E. C.	Audley End-Course.
C. C.	Clermont-Course.
A. F.	Across the Flat.
Ab. M.	Abingdon-Mile.
An. M.	Ancaster-Mile.
B. M.	Bunbury-Mile.
R. M.	Rowley-Mile.
D. M.	Ditch-Mile.
T. Y. C.	Two-Years-Old Course.
Y. C.	Yearling-Course.
TURTLE DOVE. See DOVE,	
TURTLE.	

U

UDDER. The breasts, paps, purse, or milk bag of a cow or other animal.

ULCER. A purulent wound or running sore, accompanied with putrefaction, being a preternatural discharge of matter. Generally a bad habit of body is the cause of ulcers, as well as of their continuance, in which case no cure can be performed before the constitution is mended. See **FISTULA**, **GLANDERS**, **POLL EVIL**, **QUITTOR**.

UMBER (*Salmo thymallus*). This fish is generally called a grayling, according to Mr. Salter, until full grown, then it is entitled to the name of umber: it haunts clear and rapid streams, and particularly those that flow through mountainous countries. It is found in the rivers of Derbyshire; in the Tame, near Ludlow; in the Lug and other streams near

Leominster; also in some of the rivers of the north. The umber is very common in Lapland; the inhabitants make use of the entrails instead of rennet, to make the cheese which they get from the milk of the rein-deer. It is a voracious fish; rises freely to the fly, and will very eagerly take a bait. It is a very swift swimmer, and disappears like the transient passage of a shadow, whence its name—"the umbra swift escapes the quickest eye."—See **GRAYLING**.

UMBLES, HUMBLER, or NUMBLER. Part of the entrails of a deer.

UNSEALING (in Falconry). The taking away the thread that was passed through the hawk's eyelids to obstruct her vision.

URINES. Nets for catching hawks.

V

VARISSE (in Horses). An imperfection on the inside of the ham, separate from the curb, but at the same height. It injures the sale of the horse, by growing to an unsightly magnitude, but may be kept down by the application of spirits of wine.

VARNELS (in Falconry). Small silver rings around the hawk's legs, on which the name of the owner is engraved.

VENERY. The sport of hunting.—*Spenser*. The hare, hart, hind, boar, and wolf were called beasts of the forest, or beasts of venery: the buck, doe, fox, roe, and marten, beasts of chase: and the hare, coney, pheasant, and partridge, beasts and fowls of warren: to these last, Lord Coke adds, the quail, woodcock, water fowl, &c.

VERDERER. An officer of a

forest, &c. whose principal duty is to look after the vert, or green hue, and to see that it be maintained: he is further described to be a judicial officer of the king's forest, chosen by the king's writ, in the full county court of the shire where the forest is, by the freeholders, and sworn before the sheriff to maintain and keep the assizes and laws of the forest, and also to review, receive, and enrol all the attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses relating to vert and venison.

The office of a verderer much resembles that of a coroner: as a coroner, upon notice of a person slain, is to view the dead body, and to make inquiry, by the oath of twelve men, how and by what means the person came by his death, so it is the duty of the verderer to look

after and view the wild beasts of the forest; for if any of them be found slain, wounded, or hurt, upon notice given to the verderer, he is to cause an inquisition to be made by a jury of twelve men out of four of the next towns, to ascertain how and by whom the said beast was killed, wounded, or hurt.

The office of the verderer at the court of attachments is to receive the presentments of vert and venison of the foresters and others, and then to enrol them, and certify them under their seals to the court of justice. It is also the verderer's duty to inquire of all encroachments on the forest, and the verderers sit as judges in the Forty-days and Sweinmote courts.

VERMIN. This collective name includes, according to Mr. John Lawrence, the badger, martin-cat, polecat, wild cat, squirrel, and stoat.

VERT, in general, is every plant growing within a forest, bearing a green leaf, which may hide or cover a deer under it; but then this word "plant" must be understood to mean such plants as are either trees, woods, bushes, or such like, which are of the nature either of wood or underwood, and not of those kinds of plants which are of the nature of herbs, as thistles, and such like, which may also be comprehended within the word plant, but not in this sense.

And when, after making the *Charta de Foresta*, some questioned what was to be accounted vert, King Edward I. to make the certainty known to all men, made a law to this purpose:

"Know ye (saith he) that all trees that shall be growing within the forest, as well those that bear no fruit at all, as those that do bear fruit at any time in the whole year; and an old ash being in the arable land within the forest, these shall be accounted vert, because the king is in possession of them."

VETERINARY ART, otherwise called **FARRIERY**. The art of

managing cattle and curing their diseases, whence a veterinary surgeon, vulgarly called a horse doctor or farrier; and the veterinary college, where horses are taken in for cure, and persons resort to acquire a practical education in all that relates to the cure of animals. The principal diseases to which horses are subject are, the water farcy, or dropsy of the skin; ascites, or dropsy of the belly; broken wind, supposed to arise from a rupture of the cells in the lungs; cracks in the heels, from gross habit or from filth; farcy, an infection of the skin; foot-souring, when a horse is unable to rest on any of his feet; greasy heels, from weakness or over labour; lambers, a swelling of the bars in the roof of the mouth; mange, an affection of the skin, when the hair falls off; staggers, a sort of lethargy, and mad staggers, a sort of frenzy from a pressure on the brain; strangles, a disease attended with fever, cough, and running at the nose; thrush, a discharge from the frog of the foot; poll evil, arising from friction of the collar at the back of the ears; besides inflammations, fevers, dysenteries, and other disorders which they have in common with human subjects.

VICE AND VICIOUS PROPENSITIES.

Almost every bad habit to which a horse becomes addicted is the result of idleness; to remedy which there is nothing but exercise and biting effective. The latter is but an auxiliary, but still it is a most important one, and the only succedaneum when plenty of exercise is not to be procured. It has also this advantage, that it can scarcely be made an instrument of excessive cruelty or torture to the animal.

Nothing is more common than for a restive horse, more especially a young one, to stop still; nor can any effort of his rider move him. This may arise from fear, or from some other cause operating more strongly than the efforts of his rider. The obvious way to remove this is,

not by beating or spurring: if it arises from fear, patience will be most effective; the horse will become accustomed to the sight, and learn not to fear it: if it be the effect of caprice, your patience must outlast his obstinacy, and he will soon be tired of standing still, and move on. If he attempts to retrograde, he should be attacked vigorously though firmly; but the spur or whip should no longer be used than as a preventive, never as a corrective: to force an animal upon an object that alarms him is the grossest folly, if not cruelty. Your purpose is gained when you can induce him to face whatever he conceives to be dangerous; and patience to accustom him to such objects, and courage to hinder his retreating from them, will be found to answer every end.

Some horses have the habit of kicking in the stable; others under the saddle. The first arises from idleness or imitation, for which nothing more is necessary than plenty of exercise, even to fatigue, as rest will then be necessary to nature. The habit arises generally from want of exercise; and the horse not unfrequently amuses himself by the noise kicking affords him as a substitute for that which employment in the open air would render unnecessary. Covering the part he kicks at with a piece of hop sack stuffed with shavings will prevent the noise, and his *penchant* will cease.

Kicking in the stall is seldom met with out of a gentleman's stable. The racer and hunter in full condition, or the pampered coach-horse, are those which are generally afflicted with this vice, which is very rarely to be found in the stable of the coach-master, hackneyman, or the active owner of a single horse. Kicking under the saddle is either the effect of bad breaking, or mischievous teaching, a practice that many a one has had cause to remember the day of the month they began it. Nothing but patience and giving the horse confidence in his rider, combined

with plenty of exercise, will be of any avail to correct this habit. Sometimes this vice is caused by uneasiness of the saddle, in which case strict attention should be immediately paid to rectify it.

When a horse kicks or rears at starting in harness, the voice of his driver should be used soothingly and encouragingly: he should be led for some distance at a walk by an attendant, and should never be permitted to start unless he does so quietly. Start him in a walk, and never permit him to proceed until he is quiet; but care must be taken not to fidget or make him uneasy. Encourage him with good words, and by patting him, and he will then retain his temper and start quietly.

A horse is but a lever, and cannot elevate his heels without depressing his head; and if he be in the habit of kicking whilst in the act of progressing, he must be vigorously rallied, both by voice and whip. This will leave him no time for playing pranks; and he will get the habit of being quiet, when he finds that indulgence in kicking is always followed by that which not only increases his exertions, but is attended with commensurate pain.

When a horse kicks or shies in passing an object, patience, firmness, and good horsemanship will break him of his vice. The same plan should be adopted to make him pass carriages standing still, or coming to him, or passing him, always, however, combining encouragement with firmness, and allowing him sufficient room to pass.

The windsucker (as Mr. Bracy Clark describes the crib-biter) will generally be found to be of an irritable nervous temperament, and may be known by a staring coat, an anxious countenance, and an attenuated frame. Windsucking is practised not only when standing or lying, but sometimes even in walking exercise—producing in either case the same consequences as crib-biting; namely, flatulence, cholick, indiges-

tion, debility, and an impaired stamina: and though he may be used, and useful, for the common purposes to which horseflesh is put, yet he will always be found to fail when increased exertion is required.

As a remedy for this vice, commence by increasing his morning exercise, and if he sucks his wind in his walking exercise, ride him with a stable bit, with a small piece of list stitched on each side of the players, which is not to be taken out of his mouth, either in or out of the stable, except when feeding.

The slight annoyance caused by this simple plan when in the stable, turns all the animal's attention into another channel, and windsucking, which formed his sole amusement at other times, is neglected, and he ceases to inhale the air. In the afternoon, exercise again for three or four hours as before; and when the bit is removed for the purpose of feeding, wash it well in cold water previously to replacing it. After the first fortnight, remove the list from the bit, but not before; as by increasing the substance it increases his annoyance, and at the same time, being soft, does no injury to the general structure of the mouth. When the list is removed, retain the bit night and day until the animal is accustomed to and suffers no inconvenience from it; and when he stands perfectly quiet, remove it altogether. The time the bit may be left off varies according to the temper of the animal; but generally from one to two months is the average time to effect a cure.

During the whole of this treatment every care must be paid to the general health of the animal, and extra exercise must never be neglected. In the course of a few days—however mean the condition and appearance of the horse may be—the groom will be agreeably surprised by the rapid improvement this mode of treatment imparts to the condition and health of his charge.

The same course of treatment may

be applied successfully to most other habits arising from nervous irritability, including weaving: a horse is said to weave when he is continually moving his head from one side of the stall to the other, at the same time spreading his fore legs widely, shifting the weight of his body first on one, then on the other. This movement, which resembles that of a shuttle in a loom, gives rise to the term weaving, and it is a most appropriate one.

Many horses, especially hunters and those which are highly fed, will begin to weave immediately they see a saddle or bridle put upon another horse, evincing by their motions an anxiety for exercise themselves. Tired horses never weave; and those who get exertion enough in a legitimate way are glad to seek rest in their stable, rather than increase their fatigue by continual motion.

The best way to subdue this propensity is to create a counter irritant by the employment of the bit, as in the cases of windsucking. The moment a horse, either from long continuance in the stable, or from any other cause, begins to exhibit symptoms of weaving, one of these bits should be buckled to the headstall, and remain for seven or eight hours a day, except when feeding. This being in itself a sort of exercise will prevent him from following the propensity. Independently of this, the effect it has on digestion is absolutely surprising. A horse of tender and delicate appetite, or one who has been pampered by over-indulgence till he has become nice in his food, will eat heartily and with increased enjoyment after having been on the bit three or four hours; and it is such horses as these that generally imbibe those practices and vices which are among the numerous "curses of good horseflesh."

In conclusion, exercise is the alpha and omega in horse treatment; and he who combines judg-

ment in carrying this into effect, together with kindness to the animal and attention to his stable discipline, has arrived nearly at the *ne plus ultra* of knowledge in the treatment of vicious propensities.

VIVARY. An enclosure, either of land or water, in which living creatures are kept. In a legal sense, a park, warren, or fish pond.

VIVES. The parotid or great salivary gland, situated close under the ear, becomes inflamed and swollen, and, if the vein should have received glanderous poison, the in-

flammation may reach the heart, when the rapid destruction of the horse must be the consequence. If the excretory passage or duct of the parotid gland be only affected, there is no danger, it is merely necessary to let the matter flow off from the orifice, and not prevent its current; the secreting powers of the gland, and the gland itself, will be at last annihilated without any injurious effects to the animal. See **STRANGLES**.

VIXEN. A fox's cub, or a bitch fox.

W

WADDING. Thin mill-board (bookbinders' squarings) or old hat, if clean, make the best and safest wadding, and the larger the calibre or bore, the thicker it ought to be. Cartridges do not keep the powder sufficiently air-tight, add to which they often fly unbroken, and are therefore not to be depended on. A block of any hard close-grained wood will be found most convenient on which to punch the wadding, which must not be allowed to get damp. Cork has been recommended for duck guns. Colonel Hawker says, "As to paper, leather, pasteboard, &c. they have no chance against it, but oakum, when rolled up tight and hard, shot full as well, if not better; and had I not selected the very best cork, the oakum would most probably have had the decided advantage." The colonel adds, "I have put the oakum wadding under the head of 'duck guns,' as I dread recommending it for field-shooting, lest I should be the means of setting corn or buildings on fire." I have also put the cork wadding under this head, as the only material worthy to be named with oakum."

WADERS (in Natural History). A name given to a class of water-fowl.

WAGTAIL (*Motacilla*). A small

bird common in England. It frequents the margins of ponds and water-courses, and is continually elevating and depressing the tail. It



never perches on trees or shrubs, but is so disposed to familiarity, that it is often seen resting on the backs of black cattle while grazing, and the vicinity of a water-mill is its favourite haunt.

WALK. One of the paces of a horse. It is the slowest and least raised of all, and performed by the horse's lifting up his two legs on a side, the one after the other, beginning with the hinder leg. Thus, if he leads with the legs of the right side, then the first foot he lifts is the far hind foot; and in the time he is setting it down (which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore

foot on the same side) he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near fore foot. Again, just as he is setting down his far fore foot, he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again, just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down beyond his far fore foot. This is the true motion of a horse's legs upon a walk.

WALL EYES. A horse is said to be wall-eyed, when the iris is of a light or white colour. They are not deemed handsome; but Gibson says, that horses which have wall-eyes are generally good.

WALTON, a bay horse (brother to W.'s Ditto), foaled in 1799, bred by Sir Hedworth Williamson, was got by Sir Peter Teazle (a son of Highflyer) out of Arethusia, by Dunganon; grandam (St. George and Fancy's dam) by Prophet; great grandam Virago (Saltram's dam) by Snap; great great grandam by Regulus (that renowned son of the Godolphin Arabian, who won eight king's plates in one year, and was never beat) great great great grandam (own sister to Black-and-all-Black) by Crab; great great great great grandam Miss Slamerkin by Honywood's Young True Blue; great great great great great grandam by Lord Oxford's Dun Arabian, out of a D'Arcy black-legged royal mare.—This valuable horse ran in public twenty-seven times, and proved a winner in eighteen cases; among his prizes we note eight king's plates; six of these were obtained in 1804. Walton died December 1, 1825, at Underly, of inflammation in the bowels; he was twenty-six years old.

WARBLES. Small hard tumours or swellings on a horse's back, occasioned by the heat or uneasy position of the saddle. Mr. White directs them to be bathed frequently with vinegar, or a solution of sugar of lead in vinegar, or crude sal ammoniac dissolved in vinegar. When warbles are much inflamed, these

applications require to be diluted. See GALLING.

WARRANTY. See SOUNDNESS.

WARREN. A franchise or place privileged either by prescription or grant from the king, to keep beasts and fowls of warren in. See VENERY. The word "warren" is now generally applied to an extent of ground or place where rabbits burrow in great numbers.

WARTS. Spongy excrescences sometimes found near the eyelid, and, indeed, in various parts of the body. Warts may be destroyed by touching them with lunar caustic: perhaps the knife is the best remedy.

WATER. The purest is certainly the most wholesome. Mr. White says: "In summer, river-water is better for horses than that taken from deep wells; but in winter well-water is to be preferred, because it is then many degrees warmer than river-water. When the latter is used in winter, it should stand in the stable some time before it is given, that it may lose its chillness in some degree, and the same rule should be observed with respect to well-water when it is used in summer. I have often seen the flatulent colic and shivering produced by giving horses water from a deep well, in hot weather, immediately after it is pumped up. Water impregnated with saline matter, even in a slight degree, is unwholesome for horses. Water kept in casks is apt to acquire an unpleasant smell, and is therefore injurious. Horses should be watered three times a day, allowing about half a pailful each time. Walking exercise, after watering, is useful, particularly in the morning; but trotting or galloping is very injurious. Pond-water from a clay bottom is by some preferred to running water; but in summer stagnant water often becomes putrid and nauseous, and is therefore improper.

WATER-CRAKE (*Rallus porcina*, Linn.), the SPOTTED RAIL,

LESSER SPOTTED WATER-RAIL, or SPOTTED GALLINULE. — This bird weighs about four ounces, and measures nearly nine inches in length and about fifteen in breadth: the



bill is of a greenish yellow, and not more than three-quarters of an inch long. The top of the head to the nape is dusky slightly streaked with rusty brown; a brown and white mottled stripe passes from the bill, over and behind the eyes; the throat is of a freckled dull gray; the neck and breast are olive, marked with small white spots; the sides dusky and olive, crossed with bars of white; and the under parts are a mixture of cinerous dirty white and yellow. The colour of the plumage of all the upper parts is dusky and olive brown, spotted, edged, barred, or streaked with white; the spots on the wing-coverts are surrounded with black, which gives them a studded or pearly appearance; and the white bars on the scapulars form a beautiful contrast to the dark ground of the feathers on those parts: the legs are of a yellowish green.

The water-crake, in its general appearance, though much less, resembles the corn-crake, but its manners and habits are very different. It inhabits the sides of small streams or swampy grounds; is wild, solitary, and shy, and will swim, dive, or skulk under any covert to evade the pursuit of the sportsman, and unless closely pressed will not take wing. It is a scarce bird, and said to be migratory. It forms a buoyant nest, which rises and falls with the

ebbing and flowing of the water. The female lays from six to eight eggs. The young require little fostering, and soon scramble away from the mother and shift for themselves. The water-crake is found in France and Italy also, but nowhere in great numbers. The flesh has a fine and delicate flavour, and is esteemed by epicures as a delicious morsel; particularly those which are caught in the rice-fields in Piedmont.

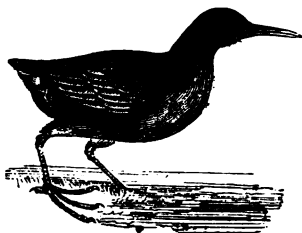
WATER-DOG (*Canis aquaticus*). Dogs of this species vary in colour, but are of the same shape and formation. The size of this variety is between the spaniel and pointer.



The jet black, with white feet, are held in the highest estimation. The head is rather round, the nose short, the ears long, broad, and pendulous; the eyes full and lively; the neck thick and short; the shoulders broad; the legs straight, the hind quarters round and firm; the pasterns strong and dew-clawed; and the fore feet long, but round; with the hair in natural short curls. This breed, crossed with the Newfoundland, has produced a handsome, strong, and valuable kind. — The webs between the toes are larger than in most other dogs, which sufficiently accounts for the ease with which it swims, and renders it useful in hunting ducks and other water-fowl. Dogs of this breed are also frequently kept on board ship, for the purpose of sending into the water after any small article that may chance to fall overboard.

WATER-PROOF. Receipt for making shoes water-proof:—Melt three ounces of spermaceti in an earthen vessel, over a slow fire, to which add six drachms of India-rubber cut into thin slices; when dissolved, add eight ounces of tallow, two ounces of hog's lard, and four ounces of amber varnish. When well mixed, it is fit for use,—and two or three coats applied with a brush will be sufficient.

WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*). This bird, though a distinct genus of itself, has many traits in its character very similar to both the corn-crake and the water-crake:



it is migratory like the former, to which it also bears some resemblance in its long shape and flatness of its body: its haunts and manner of living are nearly the same as those of the latter; but it differs from both in the length of its bill and its plumage. The water-rail is a solitary bird, and evades the pursuit of the sportsman with all the tact and cunning of the corn-crake, running through every avenue within its haunt, which is in low marshy situations; and it is only by being close pressed by a driving resolute dog that it can be got on the wing, and, when flushed, flies awkwardly with its legs hanging down: it then presents an easy shot. Bewick says that this bird is not common in Great Britain, but is said to be numerous in the northern countries of Europe, whence partially and irregularly it migrates southward, even into Africa, during the severity of the winter season. The flesh of the

water-rail is not so delicate as that of the land-rail, and has even a marshy taste.

WATER-SPANIEL (*Canis inquisitor*). This animal is held in



high estimation. Some suppose the black variety to be the best and hardiest; the spotted, or pied, the quickest of scent; and the liver-coloured the most rapid in swimming and the most eager in pursuit: these, however, may be fantastic notions. Good and bad of all colours are to be found; colour is a mere matter of taste. The body should not be too large, nor the frame too heavy: the head should be round, the ears long, broad, soft, and pendulous; the eyes prominent and lively; the neck short and thick; the shoulders broad, legs straight, chine square, buttocks round and firm, thighs muscular, pastern joints strong and dew-clawed, fore feet long and round, and the hair long and naturally curled.

"The water-spaniel," says the author of the Sportsman's Repository, "is endowed with a full share of the sagacity of his species, and in obedience and attachment to his master he equals his fellow of the land, although he does not testify it by that caressing and endearing softness for which the latter is so much distinguished and admired."

WATTLES. The gills of a cock; the red flesh that hangs under a turkey's neck.

WEANING. In the weaning of a foal, some take it from its dam the over-night, and put it where it may rest, and out of the hearing of its

dam. On the next morning they give him some provender, as chaff, hay, or grass, with a small quantity of clean water. In a few days he will become reconciled to the change, and may be put into a pasture with other colt-foals.

The business of weaning will be in some degree more easily reconciled by permitting the foal to feed with the mare for a few days upon dry food: indeed, racing stock are kept in a state of nature from the time of being foaled to the time of being broke, in grass fields; well fed with corn as soon as they will eat it, with hay where grass is scarce. The time and manner of weaning, however, must ever be regulated by the circumstance of each separate case; therefore, no precise instructions can be adequate to the subject, but must depend entirely upon the discretion of the parties concerned. Where a mare has dropped her foal early in the season, has again taken the horse, and the foal has acquired strength and size, it should be separated from the dam so soon as the decay of pasture perceptibly occasions a reduction in the supply of milk: again, where the mare has foaled late in the year, and has not been again put to the horse, or where the unpromising state of the foal renders care and nursing absolutely necessary; although the flow of milk from the dam will be very considerably checked by the alteration of food dependent upon the different seasons, yet with frequent supplies of good hay to the mare, it may be proportionally assisted; and with occasional aids of proper food to the foal, great advantages may be derived from letting them run together through the severest months of the winter; to evade the ill effects of which, shelter by night will very much contribute.

WEASEL, FITCHET, FULIMART, or WHITRET (*Mustela vulgaris*). This species inhabits the temperate and northern parts of Europe, Asia,

and America, and as far to the southward as the northern provinces of Persia, and are found even in Barbary. In the northern parts of



Russia and Sweden, particularly in West Bothnia, they become white in winter like the ermine, but are easily distinguishable, being a great deal smaller; the body and head not exceeding seven inches long, and the tail two and a half. The hare has no enemy more fatal than the weasel, which will follow and terrify it into a state of absolute imbecility, giving itself up without resistance, at the same time moaning most piteously. Weasels are very destructive to birds, poultry, and young rabbits; and are great devourers of eggs. They do not eat their prey on the place; but, after killing it by one bite near the head, carry it off to their young. They prey also on moles, and are sometimes caught in mole-traps. They are remarkably active, and run up the sides of walls with such ease, that scarce any place is secure from them; the body being so small, that almost any hole is pervious to it.— This species frequent out-houses, barns, and granaries, which they clear from mice and rats, being much greater enemies to them than even cats. But in summer they retire from houses, especially into low grounds, about mills, along rivulets, concealing themselves among brushwood to surprise birds; and often take up their abode in old willows, where the female brings forth her young. She prepares for them a bed of straw, leaves, and other herbage; and litters in spring, bringing from

six to eight or more at a time. The young are born blind, but soon acquire sight and strength. Their motion consists of unequal and precipitant leaps; and, when they want to mount a tree or seize a bird, they make a sudden bound, by which they are at once elevated several feet high. They have a disagreeable odour, which is stronger in summer than in winter; and, when pursued or irritated, their smell is felt at a considerable distance. They move always with caution and silence, and never cry but when hurt. Their cry is sharp, rough, and very expressive of resentment. The whole upper part of the body, the head, tail, legs, and feet, are of a very pale tawny brown; the under side of the body, from the chin to the tail, is white.

The following method is recommended to destroy both stoats and weasels:—Provide small square-made steel traps, with a small chain and iron peg to fix them down; get two drachms of musk, and dip some feathers therein; tie one on the plate of each trap, and set in the hedges, or where it is suspected they frequent: this will soon reduce the number, should it be ever so considerable: if musk cannot conveniently be procured, the trap may be baited with a piece of stale rabbit. In poultry yards and pheasantries, hutch or box traps should always remain set under the walls or pales, baited with any small bird or chicken, or with the entrails of rabbits or fowls: if placed in hare warrens, paint the ends white, and rub the traps over with the entrails of any animal, which will allure the vermin and prevent the hares from entering. Another method: Take sal ammoniac, pound it, and with wheat flour and honey make it into a paste, with the white of an egg; lay it in pellets where they come, and it will kill them.

WEEDING. Noblemen as well as commoners, and rich men as well

as poor, frequently have bad horses, and then what are they to do with them? To sell them to their friends would not add much to their character and respectability, and to hawk them among strangers would be beneath their dignity; consequently, at certain times of the year, the owner and stud-groom make their selection of all faulty horses, and either have an auction on the premises, or send them to a public repository, accompanied perhaps by three or four of the best ones in the stable, to add weight and importance to the stud. This is called "weeding the stable," and a very proper term it is too; horses drafted in this manner form no inconsiderable portion of the valuable studs of noblemen and gentlemen which are sold at repositories and elsewhere.

—*Surtee's Horseman's Manual.*

WELTER HORSE. A galloper qualified by his strength for a welter stakes,—from twelve to thirteen stone.

WENS. Hard tumours, of various sizes, in different parts of the body. The most effectual method of removing them is to dissect them out, together with the cyst in which they are formed: the skin is then to be stitched, and treated as a simple incised wound.—*White.*

WHALEBONE. This honest racer and excellent stallion, foaled in 1807 (bred by the Duke of Grafton; afterwards the property of R. Ladbroke, Esq. at whose death he was purchased by the Earl of Egremont), was got by Wazy (winner of the Derby in 1793) out of Penelope, by Trumpeter; grandam Prunella, by Highflyer. When in training, Whalebone was twenty times a winner. Exclusive of 1682*l.* 15*s.* in specie, he was the successful competitor for the Derby, the Newmarket stakes, the gold cup at Northampton, and four king's plates—two at Newmarket, and one each at Guildford and Lewes. In 1815, he covered at Petworth, the charge ten

guineas; in 1824 the fee was fifteen guineas; for the season of 1826, the advertisement announced that "Whalebone is limited to ten mares, besides those of the owner, all of which are engaged;" from which time to his death the terms were twenty guineas, exclusive of the groom's fee. Whalebone broke a blood-vessel, February 6th, 1831, after covering Ogress, and died two days after.

WHEATEAR. This bird, of the finch tribe, visits us about the middle of March, the females arriving about a fortnight before the males.



They grow very fat in autumn, and are esteemed a delicacy. In Sussex they are taken in snares made of horse-hair, by the shepherds, on the downs, in great numbers. The head and back of the male are of a light gray, tinged with red: over each eye is a white line; beneath that is a broad black stroke passing across each eye to the hind part of the head: the rump and lower half of the tail are white: the upper half black; the under side of the body white tinged with yellow; the quill feathers are black, edged with reddish brown. The colours of the female are more dull; it wants that black stroke across the eyes, and the bar of white on the tail is narrower. The wheatear disappears in September. They feed on insects only.

WHINE. A hunting term, applied to the cry of an otter.

WHIPPER-IN. "No pack of

fox-hounds," observes Beckford, "is complete without two whippers-in: the first may be considered as a second huntsman, and should have nearly the same good qualities. It is necessary besides that he should be attentive and obedient to the huntsman; and as his horse will probably have most to do, the lighter he is the better; but if he is a good horseman it will sufficiently overbalance such an objection. The whipper-in should always maintain to the huntsman's halloo, and stop such hounds as divide from it. When stopped, he should get forward with them after the huntsman. He must always be contented to act an under part, except when circumstances may require that he should act otherwise; and the moment they cease he must not fail to resume his former station. When the huntsman cannot be up with the hounds, the whipper-in should; in which case it is the business of the huntsman to bring on the tail hounds along with him.

While the huntsman is riding to his head hounds, the whipper-in, if he has genius, may show it in various ways: he may clap forward to any great earth that may by chance be open; he may sink the wind to halloo, or mob a fox when the scent fails; he may keep him off his foil; he may stop the tail hounds, and get them forward; and has it frequently in his power to assist the hounds without doing them any hurt, provided he has sense to distinguish where he is wanted most. Besides, the most essential part of fox-hunting, the making and keeping the pack steady, depends entirely upon him; as a huntsman should seldom rate, and never flog a hound. In short, I consider the first whipper-in as a second huntsman; and, to be perfect, he should be as capable of hunting the hounds, as the huntsman himself.

"At going from the kennel, the place of the first whipper-in is be-

fore the hounds; that of the second whipper-in should be some distance behind them; if not, I fear they will not be suffered even to empty themselves, let their wants be ever so great, for as soon as a boy is made a whipper-in, he fancies he is to whip the hounds whenever he can get at them, whether they deserve it or not."

WHIPPING (in Angling). Attaching the line either to the hook or rod; it also signifies casting in the fly and drawing it gently over the surface of the water.

WHIST. The laws of this game, according to Hoyle, are as follow:—*Of Dealing.* 1. If a card is turned up in dealing, the adverse party may call a new deal, if they think proper; but if either of them have been the cause of turning up such card, then the dealer has the option. 2. If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a fresh deal, unless it happens to be the last deal. 3. It is the duty of every person who plays, to see that he has thirteen cards. If any one happens to have only twelve, and does not find it out till several tricks are played, and the rest have their right number, the deal stands good, and the person who played with the twelve cards is to be punished for each revoke, provided he has made any. But if any of the rest of the players should happen to have fourteen cards, in that case the deal is lost. 4. The dealer should leave his trump card upon the table till it is his turn to play; and after he has mixed it with other cards, no one has a right to demand what card was turned up, but may ask what is trumps. In consequence of this law, the dealer cannot name a wrong card, which otherwise he might have done. 5. None of the players may take up or look at their cards while they are dealing out. When this is the case, the dealer, if he should happen to miss deal, has a right to deal again, unless it arises from his partner's fault; and if a

card is turned up in dealing, no new deal can be called, unless the partner was the cause of it. 6. If any person deals, and, instead of turning up the trump, he puts the trump card upon the rest of his cards, with the face downwards, he loses his deal.—*Of Playing out of Turn.* 7. If any person plays out of his turn, it is in the option of either of his adversaries to call the card so played, at any time in that deal, provided it does not make him revoke; or either of the adversaries may require of the person who ought to have led, the suit the said adversary may choose. 8. If a person supposes he has won the trick, and leads again before his partner has played, the adversary may oblige his partner to win it if he can. 9. If a person leads, and his partner plays before his turn, the adversary's partner may do the same. 10. If the ace or any other card of a suit is led, and the last player should happen to play out of his turn, whether his partner has any of the suit led or not, he is neither entitled to trump it, nor to win the trick, provided you do not make him revoke.—*Of Revoking.* 11. If a revoke happens to be made, the adversary may add three to their score, or take three tricks from the revoking party, or take down three from their score; and if up, notwithstanding the penalty, they must remain at nine: the revoke takes place of any other score of the game. 12. If any person revokes, and discovers it before the cards are turned, the adversary may call the highest or lowest of the suit led, or call the card then played, at any time when it does not cause a revoke. 13. No revoke can be claimed till the trick is turned and quitted, or the party who revoked, or his partner, have played again. 14. If a revoke is claimed by any person, the adverse party are not to mix their cards upon forfeiture of the revoke. 15. No person can claim a revoke after

the cards are cut for a new deal.—*Of calling Honours.* 16. If any person calls, except at the point of eight, the adversary may call a new deal if they think proper. 17. After the trump card is turned up, no person must remind his partner to call, on penalty of losing one point. 18. No honours in the preceding deal can be set up, after the trump card is turned up, unless they were before claimed. 19. If any person calls at eight, and his partner answers, and the adverse party have both thrown down their cards, and it appears they have not the honours, they may either stand the deal or have a new one. 20. If any person answers without having an honour, the adversary may consult, and stand the deal or not. 21. If any person calls at eight, after he has played, it is in the option of the adverse party to call a new deal.—*Of separating and showing the Cards.* 22. If any person separates a card from the rest, the adverse party may call it, provided he names it and proves the separation; but if he calls a wrong card, he or his partner are liable for once to have the highest or lowest card called in any suit led during that deal. 23. If any person, supposing the game lost, throws his cards upon the table, with their faces upwards, he may not take them up again, and the adverse party may call any of the cards when they think proper, provided they did not make the party revoke. 24. If any person is sure of winning every trick in his hand, he may show his cards; but he is then liable to have them called.—*Of omitting to play to a Trick.* 25. If any person omits playing to a trick, and it appears he has one card more than the rest, it is in the option of the adversary to have a new deal.—*Respecting who played a particular Card.* 26. Each person, in playing, ought to lay his card before him; and if either of the adversaries mix their cards with his,

his partner may demand each person to lay his card before him, but not to inquire who played any particular card.

WHITE TROUT (*Salmo trutta*), or **SEA TROUT**. This fish migrates up the rivers, spawns, and returns to the sea. In shape it is thicker than the common trout; the irides silver; the head smooth, thick, and dusky, with a gloss of blue and green; the back of a similar colour, growing fainter towards the side line. The back is plain, but the sides, as far as the lateral line, marked with large distant irregular shaped spots of black; the lateral line straight; the sides beneath that line, and the belly are white; tail broad and even at the end.

WIDGEON (*Anas Penelope*). The widgeon is less than the wild duck, its usual weight not exceeding twenty-two or three ounces. The top of the head is of a cream-



colour; the other portion of the head and neck light bay; the plumage of the back and sides under the wings undulated with black and white lines; wing coverts brown, more or less mixed with, and in some birds almost white; the greater quill feathers dusky; the two middle feathers of the tail longer than the others, black and sharp-pointed. The head of the female is of a rusty brown, spotted with black; the back of a deep brown, edged with a paler colour; the tips of the lesser quill feathers white; the belly white. These birds are met with in great numbers during the winter months.

WILD BOAR. Called the first

year a pig of the sounder—the second year a hog—the third a hog-



steer—the fourth a boar—at which age, if not before, he leaves the sounder, and is then called a singler or sangler.

WILD - FOWL SHOOTING.

When the rigidities of the northern pole are in full sweep; when the towering ice-bergs display their snow-clad tops; when the surface of the ocean, arrested even in its mountainous turbulence, becomes a frozen world; and the leviathan and the whales no longer are the terror, nor of benefit to man; then our more blessed genial climes are the resort of the feathered race, compelled by overwhelming nature to seek for food and life in other spheres—receiving, with the imperative necessity an unerring instinct that directs them where softer breezes prevail, and where the fluxes and refluxes of the sea continue in undisturbed regularity.

It would be endless to enumerate the varieties of this migration. In few words, however, it may be said to embrace every species of sea-fowl, from the majestic swan to the diminutive teal; for it is well known to all naturalists that the Arctic regions are the natural climate for their generation. The most numerous class of visitors from those shores is the black or brent goose, which constitutes the principal object of the punters. They appear in such immense flocks on the coasts of Norfolk and Essex as to darken the atmosphere, and are observable

in a combined line of flight apparently without end. As the tide flows, they gradually boom from the horizon; and when it recedes, you begin to see separating gaps in the figure, and can easily trace various parties or detachments directing their course to different quarters of the oozy coast. These movements are closely observed by the looker-out; and, according to circumstances, prepare for their nightly occupation; preferring that to the day, although they are ready for any opportunity: they are always in great masses; create an immense disturbance when they pitch; and, when they fly again, raise a scream, which with the noise of the rising wings you may hear ten miles off in a still night.

“Bright star-light,” says Colonel Hawker, “is the very best of all times for getting at birds, as the tide flows over the mud; particularly if there be not too strong a breeze to blacken the water. Widgeon are easier approached in moonlight than in hazy weather. In white frosts widgeon are often restless; in rain they are constantly flying and pitching; in very dark weather they are suspicious; but if the wind blows fresh enough to drown the noise of a launching punt, some heavy shots may now and then be made, by sweeping the surface of the mud to the sound of where the flock is walking and feeding—a leading feature of attention in an observing gunner. The thicker the weather, the more silent when pitched. A shrill clear pipe denotes a single cock widgeon, as does a long loud ‘purre’ a hen; but when the call of the cock is one short soft note, and not so often repeated, you may expect to find a company. If so, you will probably soon hear the birds ‘all in a charm,’ (that is in full concert)—here requires patience, and a quick ear. When the ‘charm’ is in full force, they are not minding you; but when silence reigns, and you are sure of a flock, they are suspecting an enemy. At this moment you

must keep still, till they open again, and then in starlight you generally get near enough for a large gun to give them a royal salute."

Shore-shooting offers, perhaps, superior sport for those who are partial to this species of diversion. The coast of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is peculiar, consisting, at ebb-tides, of vast muddy flats, covered with green sea-weed; and they afford the fowler an opportunity of practising arts which are not resorted to elsewhere. Sea-fowl generally feed by night, when, in vast numbers, they visit these flats. Their approach is accompanied by a noise, directing the attentive fowler to their course; and when they have alighted, he edges his boat as near to them as possible, frequently favoured, in his approach, by the winding of some creek. The sportsman is generally prepared with two guns, one of which he directs towards the place where they are feeding, and fires at a venture, and instantly catching up the other gun, discharges it as the flock rises on the wing. Mud pattens (flat square pieces of board tied to the feet) are employed for the purpose of traversing the shore and picking up the game. This amusement is attended with considerable danger, as the sportsman is liable, without great care, to be fixed in the mud, and thus becomes an inevitable prey to the returning tide.

The danger of following wild-fowl in small craft is much increased when there is ice in the rivers, which sometimes encircles the boats, generally ill calculated to sustain pressure against their sides. Those, therefore, who follow this diversion, drop down by night with the tide, taking the advantage of the wind, moon, &c. Guns of an immense size are used, which carry as large a load as a small cannon, and these are laid with the muzzle over the stern of the boat, in a hitch, which regulates the line of aim: the sportsman lies at the bottom of the

boat on his belly, and gets as near the game, that are upon the water, as possible: when within range, he rattles with his feet against the bottom of the boat, and just at the moment when the birds spring, he pulls the trigger, and cuts a lane through their ranks.

The best time for wild-fowl shooting in rivers is the first or second day's thaw after a severe frost, and when deep snow has long covered the ground; the fowl are then flying in every direction to dabble in the fresh water, which, at such periods, seems very inviting to them. Another favourable opportunity is at the commencement of a frost, with the wind strong at east, and sleet or snow falling: the birds are more easy of approach in such weather, and always fly lower than when the atmosphere is clear.

As far as relates to what may be considered as the real amusement or diversion of wild-fowl shooting, there is, perhaps, no part of Great Britain where it can be enjoyed in greater perfection than in the Highlands of Scotland. Great numbers of birds breed on such of the lakes in these parts as are fringed with cover, or where there happens to be small spots or islands in the midst of them; and in winter these places are visited by winged emigrants from other countries, particularly those lakes which have a communication with the sea. The rocky shores, too, contain immense numbers of wild-fowl at almost any period of the year, and there likewise rock-pigeons are found in abundance.

This amusement is never likely to be held in general estimation; yet, in the severity of a hard winter, it will afford diversion of a secondary order, or enliven a dull season when superior field-sports are not to be obtained; when, in fact, from the state of the weather, the pursuit of the fox and the hare are out of the question; and when, indeed, the pursuit of the partridge, &c. may be

considered, at least, as very unseasonable, and, frequently, abortive: in a hard frost, pointers cannot range, nor greyhounds course, nor hounds hunt; the state of the ground being such as very soon to cut their feet to pieces.

SHELDRAKE, or BURROW-DUCK SHOOTING. The month of July is the time for this diversion, when the young broods have exchanged their native rabbit-holes for the water, and can fly a gun-shot or so at a time. At this period, the flesh of the young is very tolerable eating, whilst that of the old ones is ever rank enough to scent a whole house from the ground-floor to the attics. Cautiously approached, the timid brood will sometimes admit of the advance of a boat within shot, when, as they will often "duck at the flash" with astonishing celerity, it is advisable to let them rise, which they commonly do so close together, as to present a grand mark to the fowler. This, however, is the only chance probably he will have at them on the wing, their remaining resources consisting in diving, at which few birds are so expert at this early age. When close pressed, they will often, in smooth water, keep under the boat, with their beaks only above the element for respiration. But the most remarkable circumstance in these birds at this age, and which I suppose peculiar to them, is that of their swimming occasionally, and making no inconsiderable way, with their bodies completely immersed, and with the head and part of the neck only above the water. It is amusing also to see with what art, agility, and perseverance these ducklings maintain their situation in the event of falling water, and when the ebbing of the tide in the channels between mud-lands (as in certain places) equals the rush from a mill-dam. At this period, the mid-water being too impetuous for their operations, they avail themselves of the sides, where the stream is less rapid, and where

they paddle along with incredible celerity, till they meet with an opportunity of gaining the edge of the mud-land, where they lay like stones, with outstretched necks and couched bodies, presenting to the gunner the fairest mark imaginable, provided the boatman is dexterous and strong enough to keep the boat accordingly. Most creeks near the sea, having mud-lands visible at low water, are visited by burrow-ducks at pairing-time; but for the sport above mentioned, Pool Harbour, in Dorsetshire, formerly noted as affording some of the best feed in England for wild-fowl of all sorts, stands pre-eminent. There, in the season, as above mentioned, these young birds assemble from a wide scope indeed. In addition to numerous natives (that is, those bred in the holes on the sand islands, which occur in this expansive scene), many broods are led hither by the parent birds, from a large freshwater lake near, called Little Sea, and the creeks near that celebrated sporting spot, Arne, and the neighbouring coast.

In wild-fowl shooting, four drachms of powder to one ounce of shot is the usual charge. See GUNS, SHOOTING, and SHOT.

WINCH (in Angling). See REEL, FISHING-ROD, &c.



WIND, BROKEN, (in Farriery). See BROKEN-WIND.

WINDGALLS. The term wind-gall is given popularly to swellings situated on the joints, and which are enlargements of the bursæ mucosæ, or mucous bags, with which every joint is furnished, to contain a lubricating oil. These enlargements are termed, according to their

situation, bog spavin, thorough pin, capped hock or capulet, windgalls of the knee-joint and of the elbow. The diseased enlargement of the bursæ mucosæ arises from hard work, and, if we attempt a cure, this must be discontinued. Horses once affected in this way are always liable to a return if worked hard again. Let it be particularly remembered that this tumour is never to be opened; the worst consequences would follow such a step. Pressure by flannel bandages and pads, placed between the folds upon the tumour, and continued a considerable time, with strict rest, will often cure, and should be first tried in all cases. Then, if not successful, blister the part; or perhaps firing it would be better, as the marks of the iron leave a contraction in the skin, which acts as a bandage perpetually. In using pressure by bandage and pads, a solution of sal ammoniac and vinegar should be poured upon it occasionally, so as to wet the bandage through. Goulard water may be used in the same manner.

WITHERS (from *withe*, a twig, whence *wither*, a horse-collar). The withers of a horse commence where the mane ends, being joined to and ending at the top of the shoulder-blades.

WITHER-WRUNG. An injury inflicted on the withers of a horse, generally by an uneasy, ill fitting saddle.

WOLF (*Canis lupus*). An ani-



mal considered, by naturalists, to be the original stock of the domestic dog. They lead a solitary life, but

when pressed by hunger, unite in packs, and hunt down their prey. The wolf has strength enough to carry away a sheep, and few dogs are equally matched with it. If taken young, it may be tamed, and will evince much attachment to its keeper.

WOLF-DOG. One of the largest varieties of the domestic dog, originally produced from a cross between the wolf and the dog. It is scarce inferior in size and strength to the first of the kind, and, having lost all its ferocity, is found useful for guarding sheep.

WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticola*). This is a very shy bird, rarely taking wing except disturbed; but at the close of day leaves its favou-



rite haunt under thick covers in rotten ditches, woods, &c. and wanders in search of food, directed by an exquisite sense of smelling, to those places most likely to produce its natural sustenance; and by a still more exquisite sense of feeling in its long bill, which it thrusts into the soft earth, not a worm can escape. The eyes of the woodcock are large, and well calculated for collecting the faint rays of light in sequestered woodlands, enabling them to avoid obstacles in their nocturnal excursions. The nerves in the bill, as in that of the duck tribe, are numerous, and highly sensible of discrimination by the touch. An erroneous idea prevails that the woodcock lives by suction.

Easterly or north-easterly winds

are supposed to be most favourable to the migration of the woodcock. On their first arrival they are poor, as if wasted by want of food and a long journey; and so sluggish, that after being flushed and shot at they will drop again at the distance of a hundred yards. Mr. White, in his History of Selborne, observes, that he is not able to determine whether this laziness be the effect of a recent fatiguing journey; but that from a variety of observations he has made, they seem singularly listless upon the approach of snowy or foul weather, which Mr. W. conceives to arise from an eagerness after food: the taste of the flesh also is different from that which it acquires by a residence in this climate. If killed just before his departure, he bleeds more freely than at the beginning of winter. The woodcock, when undisturbed, will continue for weeks together in the same cover. This bird first appears on the eastern coast of Scotland, but is seldom seen in the central parts of the kingdom until the middle of October, and forsakes us in the spring. It sometimes happens that a few woodcocks will remain in England during the summer, and breed; but this is of rare occurrence; the probability is, that they have been wounded, and therefore unequal to a flight across the trackless ocean.

In November and December, 1823, upwards of two thousand woodcocks, in their migration to this and other genial climes, were caught alive on the island of Heligoland, in the German ocean, towards which they had been driven, exhausted, by a gale of wind. A great number were sent to the continent, and sold at from sixpence to ninepence each. Several were caught alive also at Harwich.

The woodcock, though generally slow and sluggish, is, nevertheless, capable of winging its way with more than ordinary speed. In the olden time woodcock-hawking was a favourite amusement. When this

diversion was followed on the coast, it was no uncommon occurrence for the woodcock to take to the sea, when the pursuer and the pursued were frequently swallowed up in the waves; or, at least, the hawk was seldom recovered.

Woodcocks have, for some centuries, been in high estimation; consequently, before the art of shooting flying had made much progress, they were sought for on the ground by the fowler; but by far the greater quantity were taken in nets and springes, both of which are still in partial use, but the former are the most destructive.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—

See SHOOTING.

WOOD GROUSE (*Tetrao urogallus*). The cock of the wood, or wood grouse, is nearly as large as a



turkey, was formerly plentiful in Ireland, where, as well as in England, it is no longer to be found. Mr. Pennant mentions one, as a very rare instance, which was shot near Inverness. In Russia and other northern countries, however, this noble and beautiful bird is not uncommon, living in the extensive pine forests, and feeding principally on the cones of the fir-tree, which, at certain seasons, renders the flavour of the bird too strong to be palatable; plants and berries, particularly the juniper, are also its food: it is known sometimes wholly to strip one tree of its cones, while the next remains untouched. The

female lays from eight to sixteen eggs; eight at first, and more as they advance in age; they are of a white colour, spotted with yellow, larger than those of the domestic hen, and are accounted a greater delicacy than the eggs of any other bird: these are deposited on the ground upon moss, in some dry spot, where the female can sit in security. The chicks follow the mother as soon as they are hatched, and, as partridges are sometimes known to do, often with part of the egg-shell attached to them.

The bill of the male is of a dusky horn colour, very strong, and convex; the irides hazel, and over the eye is a naked red skin; the nostrils small, and covered with short dusky feathers, which extend under the throat, and are there much longer than the rest, and of a black colour; the head and neck are ash-coloured, elegantly marked with transverse narrow blackish lines; the upper parts of the body and wings of a dark chestnut, irregularly marked with blackish lines; the feathers at the setting on of the wings white; the breast of a fine glossy blackish green; the tail consists of eighteen black feathers, those on the sides marked with a few white spots; the legs are covered with feathers, and the edges of the toes pectinated.

The female is considerably less than the male, and differs from him greatly in her colours: the head, neck, and back marked with transverse bars of orange, red, and black; the throat red; the breast pale orange; the belly barred with orange and black, and the tips of the feathers white; the back and wings mottled with reddish brown and black; the tail of a deep rust colour, barred with black, and tipped with white. When displayed, the white forms a circle.

This fine bird is not unfrequently sent from St. Petersburg to London, its flesh being esteemed one of the greatest dainties.

WOODPECKER, the property of Sir Charles Davers, Bart., was got by Herod, out of Miss Ramsden, by Old Cade. At Newmarket Spring Meeting, 1777, Woodpecker won a sweepstakes of 1500 gs. and received 150 gs. from Lord Rockingham's Sampson colt. He also won the king's plate at Ipswich, weight 9 st. beating North-Pole, Hydaspes, and Skirmish. At Newmarket July Meeting, Woodpecker at 8 st. 7 lb. beat Lord Clermont's Hydaspes, 8 st. 2 lb. across the Flat, 100 gs. At Newmarket, in 1778, he won the Craven stakes of 150 gs. beating Maiden, Risque, and twenty-seven others. In the first Spring Meeting he won the 50l. for horses rising five, 8 st. 7 lb. R. C. beating Holothrumbo, Commissioner, and Houghton; he also received 200 gs. from Lord Clermont's Mistly and Sir C. Bunbury's Comedy. In the second Spring Meeting he won the 50l. weight for age, D. C. beating Magna Charta, Cannibal, Dragon, and Lumbago; which were his only engagements that year. At Newmarket, in 1779, Woodpecker won the Craven stakes of 160 gs. beating Stormer, Humbug, Leapfrog, and twelve others. In the second Spring Meeting, at 8 st. 7 lb. he beat the Duke of Bolton's Cow, 7 st. 8 lb. two middle miles of B. C. 100 gs. In the first Spring Meeting, 1780, Woodpecker at 8 st. 1 lb. won a sweepstakes of 1300 gs. B. C. beating Bourdeaux, 7 st. 12 lb., Pot-80's, 7 st. 13 lb., Laburnum, 7 st. 9 lb., and Dorimant, 8 st. 4 lb. Woodpecker became the property of Mr. Vernon, and at Newmarket, in 1781, he again won the Craven stakes of 160 gs. beating Flying Gib, Whipcord, Girandola, Boringdon, Fame, and ten others. In the second Spring Meeting, he walked over B. C. for the Clement cup. In the first October Meeting he won 50l. weight for age, R. C. beating Clandon and Boxer; he also, at 8 st. 10½ lb. beat Mr. Fox's Spitfire, 7 st. 8½ lb. R. M. 200 gs. In the

second October Meeting he won the 140 gs. for six year olds and aged horses, &c. B. C. beating Pot-Bo's; and a subscription of 65 gs. weight for age. B. C. beating Holandoise and Boxer; which were his only engagements that year, and last of his running. Woodpecker died at Petworth the latter end of 1798, aged 25.

WOOD PIGEON. This species forms its nest of a few dry sticks in the boughs of trees: the female lays two white eggs, and is supposed to have two broods in the year. The wood pigeon, or, as it is called in some districts, the *ring-dove*, is the largest of the pigeon tribe; it weighs about twenty ounces, and may be at once distinguished from all others by the white mark on the hind part of the neck; the bill is of a pale red colour; a white line extends from the point of the wing downwards, passing above the bastard wing; the tail cinereous, tipped with black; the legs red, and partly covered with feathers; the claws black.

Attempts have been made to domesticate the ring-dove, by hatching their eggs under the common pigeon in dovecotes; but these endeavours have uniformly failed: as soon as the young ones can fly, they betake themselves to their natural haunts. They feed on herbs, all sorts of grain, and wild fruits; their flesh is truly delicious; but it soon becomes bitter and unpleasant from their eating turnips, which, in severe weather, they are compelled to do for want of other sustenance.

WORMS.—BOTTS. The botts are distinguished from all other species of worms by their shape and length; they are of an oval form, and their length varies from half an inch to one inch; in shape and general appearance they resemble casks in miniature: the basis of their colour is red, always presenting, however, a dark brown or yellow hue. Botts are frequently found in great numbers, resembling solid masses, and adhering firmly

to the internal coat of the stomach, by means of two strong curved fangs, situated at the smaller end, and by a series of very short feet, arranged on each side of the belly. The body of the bott is composed of ten or twelve circular hoops or joints, and the mouth is generally supposed to be placed at the smaller end, between the two fangs already mentioned.

ROUND WORMS. In shape, and other circumstances, the round worm differs materially from the bott: its colour is usually white; its appearance much resembles that of the common earth worm; its length averages from eight to ten inches; and it is generally found infesting the small intestines.

ASCARIDES differ in every respect from the preceding species of worms; they generate exclusively in the larger intestines, and, although they keep the horse in a poor condition, they scarcely ever prove fatal; and then only when the constitution of the animal has been much decayed. Both the ascarides and the round worm are frequently voided with the dung. The treatment of all three species of worms is now pretty well understood. It is similar in each case, and, by paying a due and prompt application to the following line of treatment, a cure may be easily and speedily effected: Take calomel, one drachm; Castile soap, one drachm; mix this into a mass with sirup of buckthorn, and give it to the horse at night. In the morning it will be necessary to administer either the following purging drink or ball, as may be preferred: Take Barbadoes aloes, according to the age and strength of the horse, from three to six drachms; worm seed in powder, half an ounce; powdered gentian, half an ounce; powdered caraway seeds, one ounce: mix these, and administer it in a pint of strong decoction of wormwood. This drink must be repeated in four or five days' time; but the mercurial ball

R

must be omitted after the first exhibition.

"I think lightly of worms," says Nimrod, in one of his letters on the Condition of Hunters. "A dose of mercurial physic has always answered the end in my stable; but I have very seldom had occasion to resort to it on this account. Horses that are properly physicked, and regularly dieted, are but little subject to worms; that is to say, such as are liable to injure them. As for botts, we learn from Mr. Bracy Clarke, they have a salubrious influence on the stomach of the horse, by promoting digestion. Be this as it may, very few horses—none I believe which have been at grass late in the summer—are free from botts." Their natural history, provided it be correctly given us, is extremely curious; and it is no less extraordinary that no medicine which can be administered to a horse will occasion their death. "That Nature," says Mr. Percivall, "should have created an animal, and designed it as an inhabitant of the stomach of another animal, without some good, but I suspect unknown end, I think, in unison with others, highly improbable, and irreconcilable with other beautiful and more readily explained operations. I am, however, for my own part, unable to draw up the curtain which is here interposed between fact and design."

WORMS FOR ANGLING. The brandling, gilt-tail, and red-worm, are all to be found in dunghills, or in the adjoining rotten earth; but the best are to be had in tan-yards. The class-bait, or bott, a little larger than the gentle, is found under cow-dung. The cod-bait, or caddis-worm, or straw-worm, are found in pits, ponds, brooks, ditches, &c. The earth-bob or white grub is twice the size of the maggot, and lives in sandy, light soil; it is readily found in the earth newly turned up by the plough. The flag-worm, or dock-worm, assemble round the roots of flaggers

that grow on the brink of a neglected pond. The lob-worm, or dew-worm, or garden-worm, or twatchel, which are only different names for the same bait, is found in church-yards and other rich soils by the help of a lantern late on a summer's evening. The blue marsh-worm is found in marshy places; and the tag-tail in marled land.

WOUNDS. With regard to the treatment of wounds in general but little skill appears to be required, particularly when the horse is in a healthy state of body, and frequently the less there is done the better. It is, however, of some importance whether the orifice of the wound be depending; as in those instances the matter can discharge itself when the wound does not heal by the first intention, and goes on to suppurate. It is also necessary in such cases to be careful to keep the external part open until the inner part has closed or become filled up with granulations. With punctured wounds, when slight, the same treatment as incised ones will suffice, where the object must be to get the divided parts to unite by what is called the first intention; nothing therefore must be interposed of any description whatever, simply covering the wound lightly, and occasionally applying cold or tepid water, or any cooling lotion, as goulard water, &c. In deep punctured wounds it will be necessary to use fomentations of warm water impregnated with the virtue of herbs, to promote a discharge, and to keep the orifice from closing through the medium of appropriate applications. When an artery has been divided of any magnitude it becomes necessary to secure it by a ligature on the part with a needle and thread nearest to the heart; but if only a small one, or a minute branch, pressure over it properly applied will restrain the flow of blood: a vein can always be secured in the same manner. If granulations (fungous flesh) arise above the skin, or faster than re-

quired, any astringent solution or powder will restrain them; and an exposure of the parts to the air will generally control their growth. Poultices made of bran are frequently usefully applied to wounds to promote suppuration, and to mitigate inflammation; and an ointment made of lard and turpentine is, perhaps, one of the best for digesting wounds, when required, for use, on the horse. Simple and slight wounds of the skin, when recent, may generally be cured by the application of Friar's balsam, which can be laid on with a feather, or applied on lint or a linen rag; or by Olden's horse application.

WRENCH. See **SHOULDER, STRAIN.**

WRESTLING. This is an exercise of very great antiquity and fame. It was in use in the heroic age. It continued a long time in the highest repute, and had considerable rewards and honours assigned to it at the Olympic games. In the ages of chivalry, to wrestle well was accounted one of the accomplishments which a hero ought to possess. In the "Cornish hug," Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palæstral attitudes finely revived: two Cornishmen in the act of wrestling bear a close resemblance to the figures on old gems and coins. In old time, says Stow, wrestling was more used than it has been of later years. In the month of August, about the feast of St. Bartholomew, adds this very accurate historian, there were divers days spent in wrestling; the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs being present in a large tent pitched for that purpose near Clerkenwell; upon this occasion the officers of the city, namely, the sheriffs, serjeants, and yeomen, the porters of the king's beam, or weighing-house, and others of the city, gave a general challenge to such of the inhabitants of the suburbs as thought themselves expert in this exercise; but of late years, continues he, the wrestling is only practised on the afternoon of

St. Bartholomew's day. The latter ceremony is thus described by a foreign writer, who was an eye-witness of the performance: "When," says he, "the mayor goes out of the precincts of the city, a sceptre [the mace], a sword, and a cap, are borne before him, and he is followed by the principal aldermen in scarlet gowns, with golden chains; himself and they on horseback. Upon their arrival at a place appointed for that purpose, where a tent is pitched for their reception, the mob begin to wrestle before them two at a time." He adds a circumstance not recorded by Stow: "After this is over, a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavour to catch them with all the noise they can make."

The manner in which this pastime was exhibited in the western parts of England, at the distance of two centuries, is thus described by Carew, an author then living. "The beholders then cast, or form themselves into a ring, in the empty space whereof the two champions step forth, stripped into their dublets and hosen, and untrussed, that they may so the better command the use of their lymmes; and first shaking hands, in token of friendship, they fall presently to the effect of anger; for each striveth how to take hold of the other with his best advantage, and to bear his adverse party down; wherein, whosoever overthroweth his mate, in such sort, as that either his backe, or the one shoulder, and contrary beele do touch the ground, is accounted to give the fall. If he be only endangered, and makes a narrow escape it is called a foyle."

He then adds, "This pastime also hath his laws, for instance; of taking hold above the girdle—wearing a girdle to take hold by—playing three pulls for trial of the mastery, the fall giver to be exempted from again playing with the taker, but bound to answer his successor. Sil-

ver prizes, for this and other activities, were wont to be carried about, by certain circumferenci, or set up at bride ales; but time, or their abuse," perhaps I might add both, "hath now worn them out of use."

A humorous description is given in one of the Spectators of a country wake; the author there mentions "a ring of wrestlers. The squire," says he, "of the parish always treats the whole company, every year, with a hogshead of ale, and proposes a beaver hat, as a recompense to him who gives the most falls."

The inhabitants of Cornwall and Devon have, we are well assured, from time immemorial, been celebrated for their expertness in this pastime, and are universally said to be the best wrestlers in the kingdom. To give a Cornish hug is a proverbial expression. Their hug is a cunning close with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall, or foil at the least. They learned the art at an early period of life, for you shall hardly find," says Carew, "an assembly of boys in Devon and Cornwall, where the most untowardly among them will not as readily give you a muster (or trial) of this exercise as you are prone to require it."

We gather from that valuable depository of "useful knowledge," Hone's Every-Day Book, that with a view of maintaining the superiority in amusements in which the Cornish delight, John Knill, Esq., of St. Ives, bequeathed the income of an estate to trustees, that the same might be distributed in prizes to those who should excel in wrestling, racing, and rowing. These games he directed should be held every fifth year for ever, around a mausoleum which he erected, in 1782, on a high rock, near the town of St. Ives. The first celebration took place in July, 1801. In an interesting paper, entitled "Wrestling in Cornwall and Devonshire," in the second volume of Hone's Table Book, p. 499, the author says,

"I have seen in Cornwall more persons present when the prize has been only a gold-laced hat, a waistcoat, or a pair of gloves, than ever attend the sports of Devon (where the prizes are very liberal—for men don't like to be kicked severely for a trifle), or even at the famed meetings of later days in London, at the Eagle in the City road, or the Golden Eagle, at Mile End."

The mode of wrestling in Cornwall is very different from that of Devonshire; the former is famous in the "hug," the latter in kicking shins. No kicks are allowed in Cornwall unless the players who are in the ring mutually agree to it. A hat is thrown in as a challenge, which being accepted by another, the combatants strip, and put on a coarse loose kind of jacket, of which they take hold, and of nothing else: the play then commences. To constitute a fair fall, both shoulders must touch the ground at, or nearly, the same moment. To guard against foul play, to decide on the falls, and manage the affairs of the day, four or six *sticklers* (as the umpires are called) are chosen, to whom all these matters are left.

Sir Thomas Parkyns, author of a book entitled "The Cornish Hug Wrestler," was remarkable for his skill in this exercise; he trained many of his servants and neighbours to it, and when those manly (though now thought unpolished) diversions were in fashion, he exhibited his pupils in public with no small eclat. By his will, he left a guinea to be wrestled for at Bradmore, Nottinghamshire, every Midsummer-day, and money to the ringers, of whom he also made one. In the church is a monument for Sir Thomas, who is represented standing in a posture for wrestling, and in another part he appears thrown by Time, with the following lines written by Doctor Friend:—

Here lies, O Time! the victim of thine
hand, [strand :
The noblest wrestler on the British

His nervous arm each bold opposer
 quell'd, [cell'd :
 In feats of strength by none but thee ex-
 Till springing up at the last trumpet's call,
 He conquers thee, who wilt have con-
 quer'd all.

In 1823, a small volume was published, at Whitehaven, entitled "Wrestliana; or, an Historical Account of Ancient and Modern Wrestling," by William Litt. We may add, that Cumberland and

Westmoreland are both famed for their skill in this art.

From the time, however, that wrestling became unfashionable, and was rarely practised by persons of opulence, it declined also among the populace, but by slower degrees; and at present is seldom seen except at wakes and fairs, where it still continues to be partially exhibited.

Y

YELLOW. See JAUNDICE.

YEW (*Taxus baccata*). The common yew is an evergreen tree, a native of Britain, France, Switzerland, &c. and of North America. The wood is reddish, full of veins and flexible, very hard and smooth, and almost incorruptible. Its hardness renders it very proper for turners and cabinet-makers; and also for bows. It produces berries, which are red, mucilaginous, and have a sweet, mawkish taste. They are often eaten by birds, and are therefore not poisonous; but it is a common opinion that the leaves are so to cattle, and many facts are mentioned of horses and cows having died from eating them. Others, however, deny this. Mr. Bracy Clark observes, in a communication to that truly valuable periodical The Veterinarian (vol. v. p. 670), "If you give to a horse four ounces of the

leaves of the yew-tree, on an empty stomach, it will destroy him in a few hours, and but a very slight appearance of inflammation will the stomach exhibit, in spots of the size of the little finger nail. But if to this quantity of the acrid vegetable you add eight ounces of oats, and mix them together, he will eat the whole, will digest them well, and will not even be incommoded; so that in the former case it must have been destroyed by the influence of the undigested matter on the brain, acting on the nerves of the stomach before the other symptoms attending the suppressed act could have had time to display themselves." The *Taxus Canadensis* is another species of the yew, found in North America. It is a low prostrate shrub, commonly called ground hemlock, and is not easily distinguished from that tree.

FINIS.

CHISWICK:

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